App.F.IX-4

1924-25

(Sanitary)

File No. 50-24

Previous References

Serial Nos. 5, 11, 12, 13, 15 & 16 Jom

P 390 (K/E)

Later references.
E. & S. 5-38-1.

Preserve
W.
2/3

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. ~~four~~ Six Jom only

Part B for November 1925

SUBJECT

Report of the Economic Survey Officer on Malabad Economic ~~Survey~~ Survey,

---

3, 15 & 16 pending

1891-902 of 8.9.25.
2800-15 of 19.10.25
3068-86 of 27.10.25

Issues orders constituting a committee for considering the ~~report~~ above Report

Screen accordingly
18/9/26

Jom
11/5/28

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 11

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clauss xii of the schedule)

Recommendations of the Economic Survey Officer for improving the economic condition in the Malnad.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

9thJULY 1925

Offg. *Chief Secretary to Government*

Extraordinary Member of Council.

First Member of Council.

Second Member of Council.

Extra Member of Council.

G.R.S. 11]

1924-25

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Sanitary)

NOTES.

File No. 50-24

FILE HEADING.

Note on the Improvement of the Malnad by the Economic Survey Officer.

From

The Economic Survey Officer

No. 236 Dated 22.5.25 Received 23.5.25

Diary No. 7514 Enclos. 1 book Spare Copies — Serial No. 5

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Submits his preliminary report on the Economic Condition of the Malnad and states that an additional report on this investigation he will carry on till the end of June will be submitted early in July 25.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Orders of the L.A. Secretary on the letter

Submit to the Member

Intd K.V.A
22.5.25.

9568
25/5

a) Subd for orders

23.5.25

23.5.25

2nd Member

23/5

NOTES—First sheet

GPB—15,000—24-4-08

b) This is rather a disappointment & is not in a form fit for being published. I had expected a book somewhat

Secretariat. Serial No. File No. of 19

like Mann's or Jacob's giving data for people to form conclusions & written scientifically & soberly. On indebtedness also, data very meagre.

Submit to Dewan for orders whether the several points raised shd be analysed as usual in Sect.

[illegible]
25/5/26

Dewan

[illegible]

This has to be done —
This 1st report is to be considered to decide the question of the policy to be adopted in 25-26. & what schemes are to be undertaken
This I shall be glad of the 2nd kind of undertaking to suggest after a closer exam of the proposals made

[illegible]

7683
27/5

II my [illegible]

Reo Sect

Please make an analysis of the various suggestions made as given

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

9683

Serial No

as possible, with free remarks on each, & with space for my remarks & Dewans

[illegible]
20/5/25
[illegible]
28-5

A complete analysis of the report is submitted herewith in the form of statement as required. With the exception of a portion of Chap II relating to wells and Ch XII, Diseases of Malnad, regarding which notes are submitted, the rest has to be noted upon in the Revenue & P.C. Secretariat. The portion relating to education Ch XV in the Edn. Secty.

The recommendations have also been summarised in Ch XIX. On the advance copy of the summary received prior to the preliminary report, a note has already been put up in the [illegible] file.

L. L. Secy.

II 2d Secy

[illegible]
1876.
[illegible]
14.6

I think it is desirable, before Govt passes final orders, that a Committee consisting of the three Dy Comm ~~three~~ one or two Malnad members elected (by post if no early meeting of D.B.s) by each of the 3 District Boards, & the Senior Surgeon. She discuss the various recomns at

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

File No. 50 of 1924

Serial No.

Continuous sittings at Bangalore, & give them considered views. The Dir. of Industries, the Chief Engr & Dir. of Agr. may also attend the meeting. the Repr of Coop Societies & Mr Rungaa Rao shd attend as the Consideration of L. Mortgage Bank

The summary of recomns & the analysis may be printed & circulated briefly in advance; as also any fresh matter that may appear in S.O's final report.

10) As it is not proposed to continue the services of the S.O., one of the Asst Secys may be the Secy of this Committee, & a report may be reqd before the Dusserah Session of the R.A., if that is possible

11) There are drawbacks in my considering the subject in Committee & again in Council, but there are advantages also, & if Dewan wishes, I shall preside — or the Rev. Comm may be chairman.

12) This may cost some money in I.A., but the subject no have been thoroughly threshed out.

13) If the notes are circulated in advance, the Committee cd finish its work in 4 or 5 dgs, I think.

10192
22/6

Mr Mogle Circulated 22/6/25

(Dewan) Keep up at a meeting of the C

22/6

8.7

WAN'S OFFICE,
24. JUN. 1925
No. 9472
ounc.l Section,

Circulate.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

9.7.25 Chief Sec' with compts

General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 19 .

Serial No.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

11 From the Economic Survey Office
No. 313 of 10th July 1925
forwards his additional report on the Economic Conditions in the Malwa

12 From the Same Officer
No 316 of 10.7.1925
States that the [illegible] no of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be referred to above due to very short at his dispos maybe kindly overlooked
Sated for orders

[illegible] 14/7/25 [illegible] 14/7/25

The report previous sent has been ordered to be placed in Council. ~~[illegible]~~ This has perhaps also to be considered along with the same

L. L. Secy
2nd Mar

[illegible] 14/7

448
15/7

[illegible] 15.7

The orders on that will apply to this; & meantime, please have this also analysed, in a week, if possible

[illegible] 16/7.

1255
10/8

An analysis of the recommendations is submitted.

L. L. Secy
2nd Mar

[illegible] 6/8

Chief Sec & may kind note where the file now is

[illegible] 11/8

[illegible] 8/8

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

G.R.S. III-2]

WD 2119—GPI—10.000—27-4-25

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. of 1924

Serial No.

b) Vide Second members requisition ~~of date~~ (no. 1522) and Chief Secretary's note of date.

Submd.
17.8.25.
2nd member),

17-8-25.

Chief Secy has requested on no 1522 to kindly make further enquiries to this mgle reso to L.L. Secy for awaiting orders on main file

18/8/25

Being attended to 1572
18/8/25 17/8

L.L. Secy with Compts.
18/8/25

15/8

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
19 AUG. 1925
LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

Extract from the Proceedings of the 744th *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the* 16th July 1925. *19*

6. Subject. - Clause xii of the schedule.

15) Recommendations of the Economic Survey Officer for improving the economic condition in the Malnad.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

The subject may be referred to a committee consisting of the members noted in the margin, with the Second Member as Chairman for consideration of the report and an expression of opinion on the several points contained in the report.

1. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga,
2. -- Do. -- Hassan,
3. -- Do. -- Kadur,
4. President, District Vice Board, Hassan,
5. /- Do.- -do.- Shimoga
6. /- Do.- -do.- Kadur
7. Revenue Commissioner,
8. Inspector General of Education.
9. Senior Surgeon,
0. Director of Industries & Commerce,
1. Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Under Secretary, Mr. Venkatesiengar, may be the Secretary of the Committee.

(Sd.) A. R. BANERJI,

Dewan of Mysore.

"EXTRACT"

[signature]

16/ Subd to 2nd Member for final [illegible]

[signature]
17.7.25

Chief Secretary to Government

17/ Final Note signed by the Memb

WD 433—GPB—1,000—1-9-20

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Sam File No. 50 of 1924

Serial No.

18) S. N. Submitted

Dewan).

21-7-25.

Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject:—

Recommendations of the Economic Survey Officer for improving the economic condition in the Malnad.

———

Professor S.Kesava Iyengar who was appointed Special Officer to conduct an economic survey of the Malnad in Government Order No.L.5019-25/San.28-24-15 dated the 20th January 1925 submitted his preliminary report on the 22nd May 1925. This came up to me on 25th May 1925 when I minuted as follows after perusing the report:-

"This is rather a disappointment and is not in a form fit for being published. I had expected a book somewhat like Mann's or Jack's giving data for people to form conclusions and written scientifically and soberly. On indebtedness also data very meagr Submit to Dewan for orders whether the several points raised should be analysed as usual in Secretariat".

The Dewan minuted on 27th May 1925 as follows:-

Para 6 ibid.

"This has to be done. This preliminary report is to be considered to decide the question of the policy to be adopted in 1925-26 and what schemes are to be undertaken.

"This I shall be glad if the Member kindly undertakes to suggest after a clear examination of the proposals made"

M

An analysis was prepared in the office and submitted to me and after examining the same I minuted on 22nd June 1925 as follows:-

Paras 9 to 13 of Minute

"I think it is desirable before Government passes final orders that a Committee consisting of the three Deputy Commissioners, one or two Malnad Members elected (by post if no early meeting of District Boards) by each of the three District Boards, and the Senior Surgeon, should discuss the various recommendations at continuous sittings at Bangalore and give their considered views. The Director of Industries, the Chief Engineer and Director of Agriculture may also attend the meetings. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Mr. Ranga Rao should attend at the consideration of Land Mortgage Banks.

"The summary of recommendations and the analysis may be printed and circulated confidentially in advance as also any fresh matter that may appear in the Special Officer's final report.

"As it is not proposed to continue the services of the Special Officer, one of the Assistant Secretaries may be the Secretary of the Committee and a report may be required before the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly if that is possible.

"There are drawbacks in my considering the subject in Committee and again in Council, but there are advantages also, and if Dewan

wishes I shall preside or the Revenue Commissioner may be Chairman.

"This may cost some money on travelling allowance, but the subject would have been thoroughly threshed out.

"If the notes are circulated in advance the Committee could finish its work in four or five days, I think".

This subject was considered in Council on the 16th instant when it was resolved that "the subject may be referred to a Committee consisting of the members noted in the margin with the Second Member as Chairman for consideration of the report and an expression of opinion on the several points contained in the report, and that Mr.Venkatesaiengar, Under Secretary to Government, may be the Secretary of the Committee".

1. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga,
2. -do- , Hassan,
3. -do- , Kadur,
4. The President, District Board, Hassan,
5. The Vice-President, District Board, Shimoga,
6. -do- -do- Kadur,
7. Revenue Commissioner in Mysore,
8. Inspector General of Education in Mysore,
9. Senior Surgeon in Mysore,
10. Director of Industries and Commerce,
11. Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Resolution of the Council may be graciously ~~be~~ approved.

K Chandy

MEMBER of COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
21st July 1925.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the SECOND *Member of Council on the subject of* Viz., recommendations of the Economic Survey Officer for improving the economic condition in the Malnad,

for His Highness' gracious approval.

Dewan.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Appointment of a Special Committee for considering the Report submitted by the Malnad Economic Survey Officer.

No. 49
22.7.25

Order.

21) KRW

22/8/25

124

L + L Sect

22/8

24-8

General and Revenue Secretariat

Sam 50 of 24 C1

SUBJECT

Appointment of a Special Committee for Considering the report submitted by the Malnad Economic Survey Officer.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circlated to the Members of Council at headquaters and then sent to the Secretariat coneerned for the issue of orders.

22) Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before /after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

By Order,

[signature]
Chief Secretary to Government. (In charge)

Through the Secretary to Government,

Land R Departments.,

[signature] 24.8

23) FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL. (Seen)

24) SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL. LL Seal. Please put up draft GO [signature] 25/8/25

1821 24/8

EXTRA MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Asst Secy L.S.G.

[signature] 25/8.

25) Please put up a draft at once [signature] 25/8

NOTE - Contn. sheet.

Secretariat. File No. 50 of 1926

Serial No.

1973
29.8.

26) Draft goes to Sd. Another Oft forwarding the analysis & the summary of representations to the Trust is also put up.
26/8/25
27825

27) Please type this draft at once as revised
28/8

28) A typed draft is sold
28/8/25 28825 L. L. Levy)
28/8
28/8

29) I agree to draft as modified. Please submit to Dewan for issue. As orders were recd late, its impossible to take up the work till after Dussera.
29/8/25

30) 1, The analyses should be printed & circulated for them to final proofs might be sent to me with the reports.
2. ~~[illegible]~~ 2 or 3 spare copies of the Reports might be typed & for read for being circulated to members
Dewan) The draft appears
31) Mr may issue
Issue & please attend to instructions
29.8
29

DEWAN'S OFFICE,
RECD. ON 31. AUG. 1925
Reg. No. 1993

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

1514 Jm 1108

[App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat

Sam File No. of 1924

Serial No

13.

L 1891-902. 8.9.25.

The Dy Comm of Shimoga, Kadur & Hass Dts

The Ptd Dt Bd Hassan Dt

The Rev commissioner

The D.G. of Education

The Senior Surgeon

The Director of Industries & Commerce

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies

The Vice Ptds of Dt Bds of Shimoga

The comptroller to Govt

Mr M. Venkatesa Iyengar under to Govt

Directs the appointment of a committee consisting of certain settlemen

Subd. These files will now be sent to the Under secretary for further needful ~~for~~ action with reference to the Secon member's ads at para 30 above, if app

The file no of and report of the S officer is herewith linked. (Dy no 226)

8/9/25 8/9/25 Under Secy with compliments

8/9

Secretariat | File No. | of 192

Serial No

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
REGD. 5. OCT. 1925
Reg. No. 2783.

Economic Survey Report Committee.

Submitted to the Second Member and ~~the~~ Chairman.

2. The Committee as now constituted has on it no Economist of purely academic standing. As we are getting a Note from Mr. N.S. Subba Rao on Land Mortgage Banks, I beg to suggest that he may be adde to the Committee. His suggestions may be helpful in the course of the discussions on the Report in the Committee.

3. The Director of Industries and Commerce is now a member of the Committee. Mr. D'Souza who was Director for some years is, however, not on the Committee which will not therefore have the benefit of his experience. If approved he also may be added to the Committee.

3148
4/10

MO
3/10

Second member) 4) I agree these maybe coopted to Dewan agree
be
4/10

Dewan) 5) I agree
MO
5/10.

3435
15/10

6) Dft. go. subd for appl. It will issue from the L & L Sectt as the original not issued from there.
13/10.

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
5. OCT. 1925

Second member) thro' L & L Secy) 7) Appro. the original appts were appd by H.H. DFR may be put up, if necess after issue
MO
13/10
16/10

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

ıeral and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 192 .

Serial No

8/ For favouring issue
MV 17/10

L & L Sect)

9/ In personal reference
L. L Secy) MD 17/10

10/ Sun
17-10.

11/ Immediate
MD 19/10

15 L 2800-15. 20.10.25.
The Dis of Shimoga, Kadur & Has Dt.
The Ptd Dt Bd Hassan Dt.
The Rev Comm & H.G. of Education
The Senior Surgeon & the Director of I & C. Registrar of Coopera Societies. The Vice Ptd of Dt Bds of Kadur & Shimoga Dts
Mr M. Venkatasa Iyengar
The Comptroller to Govt
The Chief Secy to Govt
The Principal, Maharajas College.
Appoints Messrs. P. G. D'Souza Chief Secy to Govt & N.S. Subb... as members of the committee

Whereas ... 21/10/25

21/10/25

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

General and Revenue Secretariat

Law File No. 57 of 1926

Serial No

3808
27/10

W/ Draft ~~Subd.~~ Final note is subd for cross

JSR
20/10/25 JHK
23 10 25

Please type this D.F. overly

23/10

Typed D.F. n is subd

JSR
26/10/25 JHK
26 10 25

2nd Member

27/10.

App. F. III—2]

WD 0569—GPB—40,000—31-7-25

File No. of 192 .

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

(~~To be written on this margin.~~)

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

NOTE

Dated 21/10 1925.

Mr C & Coll

It has been represented to me that the Malnad Committee as now Constituted consists of 10 Officials & only 3 non-Officials, that these non Officials (Messrs Ranjundiah, Srinivasa Rao, & C. Subba Rao) are also office bearers & members of a single Community & that there might be dissatisfaction if some more Malnad non-Officials are also not Coopted.

If the Dewan approves, Mr Bhagmane A Devaiah Gowda (Coffee Planter Chikmagalur) who was a member of the R-A. from 21 to 24 & is a member of the Dist Board & Mr Sylvester Pais may also be Coopted.

I find that Col Crawford is very useful on the Select Committee of the Dist Board Bill, & perhaps the Committee's report will gain in value by his being on it. He may also perhaps be Coopted. With the first two the number will be 15, & with the Colonel 16, which is by no means too large a number for such an important Committee. Mr A. Mahomed Hussain.

D.Cs of 3 Districts	3.
Presidt & 2 V. Ps	3.
Rev Comr	1
D.G. of Edn	1
~~Secretary~~	1
~~Dir. of Industries~~	1
~~Registrar of Co-op. Socs~~	1
Mr D'Souza	1
Mr. N.S. Subba Rao	1
those now proposed	3
	16.

Coffee Planter of Arehally (Behir) may ~~be~~ also be added in lieu of or in addn to Col. Crawford

It wouldn't be possible to submit the Report by 1st ~~Dec~~ Decr. but on this point I shall write again.

As the papers have to be sent immediately to the new Coopted members proposed, urgent orders are requested.

H.H. may perhaps be informed of the new names Coopted.

File Kept below

21/10

Dear Ian.

May be talked over

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] C

21:10

21/10

Extract from the Proceedings of the 754th *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the* 22nd October 1925. *19* .

63. Subject. - Clause xii of the schedule.

Question of appointing additional members to the Economic Survey Committee.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Enagrane A Devai Gowda, Mr. Sylvester Pais and Col. L. Crawford may be appointed Members.

Note.-

The following official members may be omitted.-

(1) The Senior Surgeon,
(2) " Director of Ind. & Com.
(3) " Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(Signed) A. R. BANERJI,

Dewan of Mysore.

Subd to 2nd Minister for favour

"EXTRACT"

Chief Secretary to Government.

VD 433—GPB—1,000—1-9-20

G.R.S. III—31

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

The 2nd Member thinks it desirable to have at least one Mahomedan member & either the Surgeon or the Civil Surgeon may be kept on as if a non-official member is required he had therefore the leading Mahomedan Member of the Selected

Thanks for the list
23/11.25

Please circulate
letter as
11
4
1
24/11/25

have no objection.
2nd member proposed

24/10

4
Previous orders
about Khalil
etc - D.SW

Please include
Mr A Md Hussain
& issue
27/11

Mr Md Hussain
27/10

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips the notes must be numbered, or slips pasted on this form

4th Section for
Treasury
Today

2792
27/10

2nd Member

which after three Mahomedans
54 be on the roll is not clear. Mr
last Mr Hussain's name after approval and
Mr Hussain's name after approval and
Mr Hussain's name after approval and

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Issue at once & inform the Jr
thereafter to the Gold Branch
27/10

To the Sanitary Surgeon
Director of Ice
Registrar of Corp. Sos
Messrs, B. A. Devae Gowda
S. Pais
Col. W. L. Crawford
Md. Hussain
& other members of the Committee.
Note 3068-86 & 27.10.25
Appoints Messrs. Deve Gowda,
S. Pais, Col. Crawford & Md. Hussain
in place of the Sanitary Surgeon, Dir. of Ice
Registrar of Corp. Sos

The G.O. has issued
DSN put up
27/10

Ch Sec

Write DSN
[illegible]
Devb 30/10/25

3990
31/10

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Why has this not been [illegible] for a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Final Note Signed by the member is placed in the file CRW 31/10/25

Serial No.	D.S.N. Subd.
	[illegible] 2/11/25
	Dewan
	[illegible] 2/11/25
	[illegible] 2/11

Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject:—

Revision of the Constitution of the Malnad Economic Survey Report Committee.

Under the orders of His Highness, a Committee consisting of the marginally noted officers was constituted for the consideration of the reports on the Malnad Economic Survey submitted by the Economic Survey Officer.

The Second Member of Council, President,
1. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District,
2. -do- Kadur District,
3. -do- Hassan District,
4. The President, District Board, Hassan,
5. Vice-President, -do- Shimoga,
6. Vice-President, -do- Kadur Dist.,
7. The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore,
8. The Inspector General of Education in Mysore,
9. The Senior Surgeon in Mysore,
10. The Director of Industries and Commerce,
11. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,

Mr.M.Venkatesiengar, Under Secretary to Government, Secretary.

It has since been considered necessary to appoint on the Committee, Mr. P.G. D'Souza, Chief Secretary to Government, who was the Director of Industries and Commerce for some years and who can therefore give the Committee the benefit of his experience and Mr. N.S. Subba Rao, Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, who has been preparing a note on Land Mortgage Banks and whose suggestions are likely to be helpful in the course of the discussions on the Report in the Committee.

There are at present only three non-official members on the Committee who are also District Board Officers. It is desirable to put on the Committee a few more non-official members in order to represent all interests and the following four gentlemen have therefore been selected for inclusion:-

1. Mr. Bagamane A.Deve Gowda, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur,
2. Mr. Sylvester Pais, Coffee Planter, Balehonnur Post, Kadur Dist.
3. Lt. Col. W.L. Crawford, Coffee Planter, Hassan District, and
4. Mr. Mahamad Hussein, Coffee Planter. of same place

Page 17 of office Notes

In this connection it is proposed to remove the names of the following three official members from the Committee so that the total

number of members may not exceed 14:-

1. The Senior Surgeon in Mysore,
2. The Director of Industries and Commerce,
3. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

These officers and any other officer of Government will however, be requested to attend particular meetings of the Committee when their presence is considered necessary.

As the matter was urgent, orders revising the Committee accordingly have been issued.

The action taken may be graciously approved.

K. Chandy

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
31st October 1925.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the SECOND

Member of Council on the subject of Revision of

the Constitution of the Malnad Economic Survey

Report Committee

for His Highness' gracious approval.

Dewan (in charge)
2/11/45

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

287
2-11-25

Subject.

Revision of the Constitution of the Malnad Economic Survey Report Committee.

Order.

311
4.11.25

~~KRW~~
4/11/25

C210.

Question of appointing additional Members to the Economic Survey Committee

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circlated to the Members of Council at headquaters and then sent to the Secretariat coneerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before /after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

.....Department.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL. (Seen by the Member.

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 6/11

EXTRA MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Secy, L&L., with comps.

4193 5/11

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT 1 NOV. 1925 Legal Self

NOTE - Contn. sheet.

2 Enclosures to D.O 9/660 9.10.7.25

Analysis of the Econimic Surv[illegible] Off's Preliminary Report.

Abstract of the observations and recommendation on the subjects dealt with in each Chapter.	Secretariat	Second Member's Remarks.	Dewan's Remarks.

CHAPTER I.

Five villages were taken up for intensive survey.-

1. Naratoor in the Thirthahalli Hobli.
2. Kesare in the Humchadakatte Hobli.
3. Arehalli in the Megarvalli Hobli.
4. Bandigadi in the Hariharpur Hobli.
5. Hasadi in the Manjarabad Hobli.

Climatic conditions are congenial to Europeans and Anglo-Indians and unhealthy for Indians. Rain - is uncertain and the distribution is uneven. The -- soil is fertile owing to moist weather.

CHAPTER II.

TANKS.- On account of uncertain rainfall the need for tanks is great for a proper cultivation of paddy, areca and sugar-cane and for helping the - - growth of grass and supply of water for cattle. The present system of restoration and repair of tanks is not suitable to the interests of Malnad Agriculture. The tanks may be left to be taken care of by people or may be handed over to the Revenue authorities. -- The number restored is small. For economic improvement of the Malnad, all tanks must be restored and - kept in repairs.

WELLS.- 80% of the wells in villages visited by him were unfit for use. Many Government wells which contained good water require repairs very badly in one shape or other. Disease is less virulent in localities using water from Government wells. People use - water from hondas containing dirty water for want of - facilities to draw water from Government wells. Government should arrange to attach pumps to wells for -- supplying with water at the surface. The present policy of spending some money year by year on new wells may be continued, but the digging portion as also the selection of sites may be left to the people so as to ensure permanent supply of water.

A good portion of the fund for water supply under the Malnad Improvement Scheme is spent for digging new wells or improvement of existing wells. People have to depend on their own resources for drawing water. Attaching pumps would be a costly affair. People may be given choice of selecting sites for wells

CHAPTER III.

Drainage:- There is neglect in repairs of -- tanks and trenches with the result ~~that~~ that there is probability of Areca ~~Areca~~ gardens being swamped from neighbouring slopes or by being washed off. Though the fault may be attributed in a certain degree to people themselves, the Government rules with regard to trenches hamper the construction of the effective series of -- trenches by them. Sheikdars should be empowered to deal with applications in this respect or rules should be made more elastic; even compulsory contribution -- from landholders may be insisted upon. A proper maintenance and further improvement of trenches all over - the Malnad is the only key to the problem of flood --- damages. This may be commenced ~~with~~ in the Development Area. ~~once~~.

CHAPTER IV.

Many new State Forests have been created merely because the tracts contained reserved species of trees causing inconvenience and hardship to the raiyats. This prevents them from clearing brushwood and keeping the grounds clear, with the result that lantana has overgrown giving shelter to wild beasts and insects from whose ravages the people have been suffering. People must be given the right of keeping lands clear within half a mile around each majre -- grama. This system of establishment State Forests close by villages not only takes away the freedom and facilities of the local people but is also a source of danger to the health and agricultural prosperity of the land. Forest areas around villages should be administered by the Revenue Department.

The magi license rules for removing fuel, and etc., are not at present properly ~~written~~ worked. Sheikdars may be given power to grant licenses for fuel etc., by raising their status to that of a Revenue Inspector as in South Canara.

The present system of keeping 25 yards of land on either side of a stream or halla is not sound. This prevents coffee growers from having wide stretches of coffee plantations in contiguous blocks. Where nature is congenial to the growth of vegetation which it is considered necessary for the cultivation of such crop, this rule is not necessary.

~~Kushki~~ Kumki lands should be allotted to holders of lands individually even out of District and State Forests, the Department ~~having~~ having control over reserved species of trees.

The existing rule that Kaba lands should not be -- given out for cultivation should be abolished or observed with less vigour. The above may be tried in the Development Area.

A foreign Forest Economist may be appointed for a year to study the potentialities of the forests in the -- State and to link up our Forest products with the European markets.

CHAPTER V.

Land problems.

There is enough land but not sufficient labour. In the Thirthahalli Taluk only 16 acres out of 12,762 acres of dry lands and 31,106 out of 42,433 acres of -- wet lands are being cultivated. People from abroad - must be given facilities for settling in these parts - by speedier settlement of dharkhasts for unoccupied -- lands and preventing the owners of vast extent of lands to bid in such cases.

Kans or Soppinbettas in selected localities is not convenient. They may be given contiguous to such holding to enable the raiyats to graze cattle, obtain green manure, fuel for his household. This may be - - commenced in the Development area.

The present system of entries in village records with regard to landholding is not satisfactory. The drawing up of an accurate and thorough Record of ~~land~~ Rights as in Bombay would benefit people and be useful to - - Government and give information regarding fragmentation of holdings, which it is stated, exists only in the --

shape of scattered holdings and not in the sense of -- such division of land rendering the owners unable to -- make a living out of the land so divided. The consolidation of even these holdings is recommended in the - Devellpment area by selecting a suitable number of villages and by consolidation of those holdings by an officer working under the authority of a Legislative Act.

CHAPTER VI.

Crops.

Appendix III.-

(a) Paddy crop is most important in the Malnad and paddy cultivation is more extensive even in taluks noted for coffee and areca.

(b) Wet lands yield a net income of 10% in the capitalised value per acre.

(c) Areca land is priced at Rs. 1,500 and 9½%, income is expected in the invested capital.

(d) Coffee is estimated to yild 13%.

(e) Cardamom and pepper are largely sown as -- subsidiary crops, though in Manjarabad cardamom is grown as a main crop.

(f) Tea and Rubber are also cultivated.

The complaint of the raiyats that the assessment on areca and coffee is higher than in British - India cannot be accepted; that the remedy regarding areca lands lies not in reducing the assessment but

in more effectively utilising the fertility of the land and minimising the using of hired coolies from abroad. In case of coffee lands assessment higher than Rs. 1-8-0 is not possible.

Remission of land revenue in flooded areas is urgently required.

Land tenures.

Mulegene tenure should be encouraged and [illegible]-gene tenure has led to a sort of serfdom and the - - tenants seeking insolvency to escape grasping land- -- lords. A rule should be made that at least 50% of the actual total yield of a land should be guaranteed to - the tenant cultivator irrespective of contracts, or -- debts or interest charges.

The people must be induced to cultivate other - crops than paddy on which the majority of Malnad - - raiyats depend. A portion of the Agricultural Department must be located in the Malnad to tour into the -- interior to conduct experiments and demonstrate and -- handle local agricultural problems. This may be tried first in the Development Area.

Every 50 villages should have an Agricultural -- Farm with an Agricultural School of the type at Chickkanahalli. A Dairy Section and a School of Agriculture should be started immediately at Marthur.

Dry cultivation should be encouraged by offering reasonable bounties which system is more beneficial than advancing of money.

The system of the landowners pledging as it were their crops to Sahukars must be stopped as it has deprived many small landowners of their lands

and reduced them to serfdom. Government should declare -- such economic holdings as exempt from liability to attachment against debts as in the cases of Government servants - getting ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ a pay of less than Rs. 20 a month.

The system of disposal of produce to Sahukars on contract has deprived the Zamindars of their proper profit and has enriched the Sahukars.

A Central ~~Co-~~ Co-operative Syndicate may be established to do sale, advance and Grain Bank work.

CHAPTER VII.

Cultivation.

Except in the case of areca there is no necessity at present for encouraging intensive cultivation.

Farm yard manure which the Agricultural Department - most values is scarce in the Malnad, and the little obtainable has no fertilising quality. The dry leaf manure makes the soil poorer and Soppinkottige manure (pages 53 and 54 - of the Report) spoils the health of animals. The supply - of manure by the Department cannot reach all. The Department should locate their laboratories in the Malnad and --- evolve a cheap locally made standardised manure.

As regards garden owners, the Department should put forward a manure available to all garden owners at cheap -- rates and capable of taking the place of leaf manure. This would solve the Soppinbetta problem also.

Enclosure of holdings and cattle pounds for every -- village or group of villages to prevent straying of cattle would substantially add to raiyats' income.

With a view to solve the plant disease problem 3 more experimental stations are required with well equipped laboratories.

CHAPTER VIII.

Mortality in cattle increased in Koppa from 1024 ir 1922-23 to 3082 in 1923-24 and is due more to enervating climatic conditions and attacks from wild beasts than to contagious diseases. Cattle are not properly looked -- after. The practice of preserving green grass and sun flower in silos should be inculcated among raiyats by -- Agricultural Inspectors and the Live Stock Expert should be asked to examine their condition and suitable breeding bulls supplied by the Department, raiyats paying a -- covering fee therefor. There should be a Diary Farm in Malnad. A Veterinary Assistant Superintendent should - be made to stop in a central Malnad village with a ramifying system of Veterinary Dispensaries, one in every -- Taluk in the ~~xxxxxx~~ Development area.

CHAPTER IX.

Industries.

Agriculture is the main occupation. 303 out of 387 families examined were entirely dependent on Agriculture and the remaining 84 only earned Rs. 10,703. No Major industries except Rice Mills. Minor industries are disorganised. Even ordinary industries are almost dead. There are no cottage industries. Cotton weaving with hand-looms may be introduced and a school established to teach finer weaving etc.

CHAPTER X.

Transport.

Failure to linking up Malnad inter with railway system and opening of railway from Bangalore Poona and extension of railway system to Mangalore have led to -- the ~~thriving~~ of Malnad population, though formerly Malnad was supposed to be the field for surplus population of South Canara. The moving from place to place is -- difficult and construction of roads rendered difficult on account of rains and paucity of labour. The system of requiring each family to supply one labourer a day -- may be revised. There is no ~~sue~~ use of sanctioning few -- thousands of rupees for Village Improvements. Even -- the Public Works Department has not been able to find - labour for effecting repairs, though money is readily - available. Even extension of railways is not sufficient remedy. There is not so much traffic either actual or potential as to make a Malnad Railway an earning concern. A thorough going Motor Service for both passengers and traffic may be organised and developed and -

Joint Stock Company with a share capital of 10 lakhs of rupees out of which Government may take up two lakhs -- worth of share with monopoly for running motors for hire. An indigenous Company should be preferred to which all Mail contracts should be given.

The new levy on busses from 1st July without alteration in organisation would render transport situation worse.

Railway Cess should be done away with and Road Cess should be levied.

A separate section of the Public Works Department should be entrusted with road works only.

CHAPTER XLV.
Trade.

Physical and Social conditions in the Malnad have prevented the establishment of a wide -- market for paddy and areca. No weekly fairs. Establishment of Central Co-operative Syndicate is necessary. Maximum rate of interest on loans chargeable and payable must be fixed by legislation. The work of the Syndicate shall be as follows:-

(1) To advance money for short terms on the security of standing crops (after consulting the Land Mortgage Bank, a sister Institution proposed in these pages) and thus save the cultivator from the grip - of the unscrupulous money lender,

(2) to collect saleable crops from members -- through lorries working for them (run -- specially by the Motor Monopoly).

o properly grade and sample such saleable crops and sell them in the best market,

(4) in the case of paddy, to serve as a Grain - - Bank prepared to lend paddy to any member -- who runs short in the course of the year, -- and

(5) to supply if required imports to members - - against sums due to them.

Complete statistics of imports and exports should be obtained in the Development Area.

CHAPTER XII.

Diseases.

Malaria is rampant and also Pneumonia. Liver -- nlargement is also prevalent. Existing Hospitals - - ouch a small fringe of population and supply of medi- - ines is not sufficient in some cases. Medical posts - n Malnad should be filled by Malnad persons having re- quisite qualifications. School Masters may be trained in giving medical relief as in Bombay and a beginning -- may be made in the Development area, and Unani and Ayur- vedic Pandits be given aids also. Private Medical - - Practitioners should be prohibited from practising un- - less they get a license from Government after examina- - tion at Bangalore. The present Taluk Sanitary Inspec- tor may be abolished or Sanitary Inspectors in the small ranges may be tried in the Development area.

A housing scheme for the Malnad would be useful.

In their order of 1/10/24, govt have paid particular attention to the medical relief in Malnad. A separate grant is made for each Malnad District for purchase & supply of Quinine. Ayurvedic & Unani Dispensaries have been opened in special centres in Malnad. It may not be possible to post to Malnad Dispensaries people of the locality.

The question of medical relief thro' School Masters was discussed in the last Representative Asst meeting & the disadvantages of the Bombay system proposed by Mr Venkatnamappa were also considered. The House was not much in favor of the scheme.

The question of Sanitary Inspectors has been worked up in the File relating to the Summary of ~~[illegible]~~ recommendations.

The housing scheme will involve a heavy expenditure which the present financial condition may not be able to meet. This is a matter for solution by Cooperative Societies perhaps.

CHAPTER XIII.

The average annual expenditure per head of population works at Rs. 68-11-8 as compared with Rs. 131-4-4 on a jail convict, while the average earning is - -- Rs. 62-1-2.

The Malnad resident must be helped to increase -- his earnings. Co-operative Societies are now dormant - and have not fared well in the Malnad. The remedy lies in a Land Mortgage Bank, a Central Co-operative Syndi- - cate and a Labour Department.

CHAPTER XIV.

Indebtedness in Malnad is of 3 kinds, viz., on -- land, crops and labour. A Labour Department should be organised by Government, the aims of which should be the following:-

(a) Serving as an Employment Bureau.

(b) Preventing unhealthy competition as among -- land holders in employing coolies who are -- still due to others, by a system of registration of coolies,

(c) Scrutinising cases of malpractice with regard to advances, net weekly wages paid etc., and affording proper justice to coolies,

(d) the organising of an insurance system for the benefit of the coolies,

(e) provision of facilities for colonists from -- outside, and

(f) encouraging emigration from abroad by proper advertisement.

Steps should be taken to import colonists of the right type from abroad.

Not only lands are mortgaged but also standing --

crops. Indebted lands are seldom redeemed and the ~~xxx~~ - ~~xxxxxxx~~ borrowers have to depend on Sahukars and pay high interest. Provision may be made for Courts passing instalment decrees.

There are land mortgages where the value of the -- property is higher than the debt due and the creditor is not willing to redeem the current mortgates. The advancing Co-operative Societies have neither the funds nor --- provisions to spread out loans over 10 to 20 years.

Credit facilities should be given to landowners on the basis of their holdings as In Madras, Burma etc., and Land Mortgage Banks should be established on the following basis:-

1. The objects of loans to be mainly redemption -- ~~from~~ from prior debts which the creditor is unwilling to receive back in reasonable instalments and which is charges a rate of interest higher than 10%.

2. The authorised share capital of the Bank to be Rs. 10,00,000, the issued share capital ~~xx~~- Rs. 4,00,000 to be divided into 16,000 shares of Rs. 25 each: the Government of Mysore to ~~xx~~ subscribe for 8,000 shares to be fully paid up: 4,000 shares to carry no interest, the other -- four thousand to carry 4%: the 8,000 shares - - opened to the land holders of the Malnad to be allotted at not more than 100 shares and not - less than one to any one member.

3. Every applicant for loans to fully pay up his shares beforehand.

4. Liability to be limited to share amount sub- -- scribed for.

5. Shares not to be withdrawable, but transferable, without sanction of the directorate

6. The funds of the Bank to consist of share capital, deposits, loans, grants etc., but the total liabilities of the Bank not to exceed 25 times the paid up capital of the Bank.

7. Membership to be open only to individuals, not to societies co-operative or other.

8. Loans to be not less than Rs. 100 and not more than -- Rs. 10,000 each in value.

9. No short term loans to be granted, the period allowed for repayment to range between 10 and 20 years according to the size of the holding mortgated, of the loan, of the estimated yield annually etc: the annual recoveries to be on the equated payment system.

10. The rate of interest on Mortgage loans to be not more than 7½ per cent: that on debenture bonds issued by the Bank to be 7 per cent during 1925-26, the rate - of interest on bonds issued in later years to be determined by Government: just now, the market rate - of interest is high but in later years there is a -- probability of its going down slightly.

11. Interest on the Land Mortgage Bank bonds to be gua- - ranteed by the Government of Mysore.

12. The total value of debenture bonds issued not to exceed on any account the value of properties mortgaged to the Bank.

13. Loans to be paid three-fourths immediately on sanction and one-fourth in the course of the next agricultural reason for bona fide agricultural expenses.

14. For the present, no levy to be made by the Bank on -- borrowers for meeting working expenses of the Bank, Government meeting these charges fully. It shall - be open to Government to direct a charge of half a -

per cent to be made on loans for this purpose at a -- later time considered by them suitable.

15. Loans to be on the security of landed properties only.

16. Loans not to exceed 50 per cent of the estimated market value of the land to be mortgaged: the annual -- instalment - including interest and principal not to exceed seven-eighths of the estimated net yield.

17. The administration of the Bank to vest in the Directorate and the General Body of the Shareholders, the power of veto being always possessed by the Financial Secretary (or his official nominee) who shall be an ex-officio member of the Directorate.

18. The Bank to have the right of taking possession of -- the mortgaged lands at any time: the Bank to maintain an efficient supervision on mortgaged lands - - with the help of a full-time technically qualified - assessor.

19. No loans to be given to absentee landlords.

CHAPTER XV.

Curricula of studies of rural schools are unsuited to the condition and needs of the population in the - Malnad. The schools should have a completeness of their own in their curricula. Children should be trained - - mentally and in their ~~fathe~~ father's - - profession, viz., Agriculture. For this a special Committee should be appointed to frame syllabus. ~~A Poly-~~

Chapter I.

There are two theories in this State regarding scientific economic investigation - one, improvement of the old Khaneshmari forms, the task of collecting the necessary information being entrusted to the Village Panchayets advocated by Mr. M.S. Ramachandra Rao, and the other, that every Sub Division Officer should be directed to study carefully conditions prevalent in one typical village in his Division, advocated by the -- Arthasadhakapatrike. The latter is not suitable as this is a technical matter requiring sympathetic imagination and the Sub Division Officer may not be able to elicit reliable information on account of their -- official position. Economic enquiry by Panchayetdars would be unreliable on account of the inaccurate nature of the figures and data -- collected by official agencies on whom they have to depend.

The enquiry now ordered by the Government is the best system; but Government must make it obligatory on the part of Government officials to fully cooperate with, and give necessary information to the Economic Officer and records of statistical importance should bepreserved for at least 25 years.

regions may be selected and an officer deputed to study in a few typical villages therein questions like litigation, industries, trade, debts and conditions with regard to climate, roads, etc.,

Chapter II.

Investigation of 2 more villages in the frontier shows that more -- facilities should be created by way of communications, that rainfall is not even, that there is complete cessation of activities between June to September.

Chapter III. Tanks and wells

In places nearer the ghats on account of perennial hill streams there is no urgency for restoration of their tanks than in other Malnad places. These tanks in the Malnad cannot be looked after by Panchayets They must be under Government control but more grants should be given for restoration of minor tanks. More wells are necessary but earning -- capacity of people must be increased as it is not possible to provide sufficient wells as houses lie scattered. More money may ~~may~~ be spent on roads.

Chapter IV.

Drainage.

Small areas should be selected and sound drainage channels

constructed for which people may be asked to contribute their quota.

Chapter V.

Forests.

Local Panchayets are not capable of managing their forest areas. - District Forests should be retransferred to the Revenue authorities who should be asked to move more frequently with the interior and prevent smuggling of Forest articles especially sandalwood, smuggling which goes on to a great extent.

Chapter VI.

Land Problems.

There should be an influx of population who should stay in the land to increase the production of food grains.

The question of the possibility of further fragmentation of holdings on account of Hindu Law does not arise in Malnad. Lands are held by agriculturists lying in different villages and settlement Officer may be appointed to consolidate them as shown by him in Appendix I.

3. Cardamom pays more than any other crop and is cultivated in all classes of land. To improve matters (i) the existing restriction on the grant of land for the cultivation should be removed (2) classification of cultivated lands in the

Malnad should be changed ~~for~~ and lands on which cardamom is grown should be shown separately, and (3) ~~xxxax~~ assessment should be increased

Permanent settlement need not be sanctioned.

Chapter VII Crops.

For inducing people to cultivate subsidiary crops, a chemical and Bacteriological examination of the soil ~~is~~ is necessary. For protection of crops, fencing system ~~of~~ may be encouraged, gun licenses may be liberally issued and State Forests near inhabited villages may ~~must~~ be converted into District Forests.

Chapter VIII. Cattle.

The poor quality of cattle is due to poor feeding due to the economic poverty of owners. Manjarabad is becoming affluent on account of cardamom cultivation and does not require Government attention as Koppa, Thirthahalli and Nagar Taluks.

Chapter IX. Industries.

A cardamom Bleaching Factory may be started at Hassan which would bring in a net earning of 1 lakh a year. The Industries Department may ~~be~~ put up a Factory and offer to bleach cardamom supplied by growers.

Chapter X. Transport.

Chapter X. Transport.

Labour problem would become no doubt easier if Malnad is interspersed with net work of railways. The opening of Kadur-Chickmagalur and Shimoga ~~Range~~ Arsalu lines would relieve the population in the heart of Malnad only distantly but if Government invest money on unproductive railway lines, it would be a transgression of equimarginal utilities, which theory the State cannot ignore. Even tramways may be useful. They are also costlier and may not -- facilitate trade to a great extent Immediate attention is necessary for the improvement of roads, and priages and building up of a motor organisation.

Chapter XI. Trade.

There is no free flow of ~~trx~~-traffic, the market is a local one and middlemen and outsiders are profitted. The only way out of the difficulty is to organise a Central Co-operative Syndicate as outlined in the preliminery report.

Chapter XII. Population

Appendix II gives a result of house to house medical examination in 9 villages. Malaria is the chief malady. There was no sufficient supply of medicines in the

hospitals visited by him with the exception of one. Sums like Rs.50 to 100 are demanded for treating illness requiring skilled medical aid and cases were reported to him of patients dying of bad ~~treating~~ handling on account of inadequate payment ~~of~~ to doctors.

Panchamas.- Proportion of disease among them is the same as in other classes. Their state is one of -- decay over the past 20 to 30 years. A Producers' Society under the supervision of a Government agency would help in bringing a revival of this class.

A good housing scheme would solve the problem of disease. This must be left to people themselves for some time to come. Government can only educate people in regard to the advantages of good houses.

Chapter XIII.

Rural Budget.

The average wealth differed between 2 groups of villages and between land owning and money lending classes. Society was much better off in Manjarabad and around owing to cardamom cultivation than in Koppa and Thirthahalli Taluks.

The main spring for all the -- difficulties, defects and dangers of the Malnad people is economic in-

inefficiency, the earnings being small.

Chapter XIV. Debt.

In four of the villages taken up, debt works out to 25% of the wealth and in other five villages, the proportion was 95 to Rs.310. In Kankanhalli, there was a debt of only Rs.600/-for wealth of Rs. 150-5.

A well controlled Land Mortgage Bank will give better and more -- effective relief than Takkavi Loans. The jurisdiction of the Bank must not be limited to a few square miles or a few villages. It must extend to a whole District and provide help to a suitable number of land owners though there might be the risk of some loss incidental to a concern meant for social organisation, whether State or Private.

Chapter XV.

Education.

A modification of the curricula of studies in rural schools should be made, The vocational side getting its due importance in the new arrangement.

Chapter.XVI.

Social features.

Superstition still prevails, even among European coffee planters. There is drink evil also.

Chapter XVII

Chapter XVII.

Conclusion.

Much remains to be known of the Malnad. Investigations of the various items dealt with in his report should prove highly useful.

The low earnings is due not so much to climatic conditions as to the social structure and tradition. The financial control is centralised in a small band of capitalists. If price of areca went up viz. to Rs.35 or Rs.40 as it may as the case of cardamom which has made some places rich, conditions in Koppa and Thirthahalli Taluks might improve. But expenditure by the State on humanitarian departments must increase by concentrating attention to small selected areas.

The problem of Malnad requires a Standing Committee of a few well paid efficient experts having a close knowledge of local conditions. There must be decisiveness, effectiveness and continuity of policy.

~~technical High School will not serve the need.~~ A few Primary Schools may be converted into the Rural Schools of the -- type required. A Polytechnic High School will not serve the need.

Double the amount now spent is required to improve the condition of Malnad Schools. The Malnad Schools - - should have vacations during rainy season only and School ~~members~~ masters should be allowed subsidiary occupation.

CHAPTER XVI.

Social features.

~~Polygamy is prevalent.~~ Thera system should be - abolished and drink evil remedied by the adoption of a - policy of gradual rationing in arrack and ganja. Pro- pagandist work also is necessary.

CHAPTER XVII.

Development area.

On account of the financial difficulty of carrying out the above measures in full, Government should select 2 Malnad Taluks for development except in regard to Land Mortgage, Co-operative Syndicate, Labour Bureau and Motor Monopoly, which should be changed every 3 years and the - ordinary Malnad grant of 1 lakh should also be continued.

A special Agency may also be appointed to be in charge of the Development Area to co-ordinate the work of the existing Agency with the work of the other institutions proposed in the report.

CHAPTER XIX.

A summary of the recommendations is given which has already been dealt with in the file linked.

CENTRAL ... 23 MAY 1925

No.236.

San 50-26-

From

Professor S.Kesava Iyengar, M.A.,F.R.E.S.,
Economic Survey Officer,
Camp BANGALORE.

To

The Secretary
to the Government of Mysore,
Local and Legislative Departments,
BANGALORE.

Sir.

I beg to submit herewith my Preliminary Report on Economic Conditions in the Malnad, for kind consideration by Government.

2. An Additional Report on the investigations I will carry on till the end of June will be submitted early in July, 1925. In that Report I expect to give the results of my work done here after and show how far conclusions arrived at by now (shown in the Preliminary Report) are further strengthened by them.

3. I beg to offer my best thanks to Government for the various facilities and conveniences they gave me in connection with my work in the Malnad. My thanks are also due to Messrs.A.K. Syed - Taj Peeran, B.A., G.B.Heblikar, B.A.,LL.B., S.Seetaramaiya, B.A., M.N.Balaraj Urs, B.A., Mahomed Ismail Sheriff, B.A., N.S.Nanjundaiya, and H.V.Rangaswami, B.A.,LL.B., for their kind co-operation with me -

during

during my stay in their respective jurisdictions.

I have the honour to be,

Camp-Bangalore — Sir,

May 22, 1925 — Your most obedient servant,

S. Krishna Iyengar

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Preliminary Report on Economic Conditions in the Malnad.

Chapter 1. Physical Environment.

In paragraphs 14 and 18 of Government Order No. L. 2891-904/San. 28-24/1, dated 1st Octr. 1924, the Government of His Highneds the Maharaja of Mysore, Considered that among the several steps to be taken for improvements of conditions in the Malnad the starting of a Land Mortgage Bank was one deserving further investigation. They therefore ordered an Economic Survey of at least one typical taluk in each of the Districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. I entered upon my duties as Economic Survey Officer on January ~~1925~~ 21 1925. On a Note submitted by me on January 23, Government passed order No. L. 5711-21, dated February 4, 1925, sanctioning the staff and equipment necessary for the work. I was on tour from Feby. 7, 1925 to May 3, 1925. Five Villages in different parts of the three Districts (Nrator in Thirthahalli hobli, Kesare in Humchakatte hobli, Arehalli in Megarvalli hobli, Bandigadi in Hariharpur hobli and Hasadi in Manjarabad Hobli) were intensively examined, a fairly large number of areca gardens, ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ coffee estates and wet lands outside the five villages were visited and the people of the respective localities were carefully questioned with regard to their economic conditions. In addition, several representative gatherings

of leading persons were informally addressed by me their ideas and opinions noted and weighed. Representative men of varied interests were consulted individually in all parts of the malnad I toured through. Official statistics of different sorts were requitionsed for but owing to the short time that has elapsed many officers have not found it possible to supply the figures yet. The Marthur Agricultural Farm was also visited.

2. It was unlucky that I did not get as much assistance from my staff as I expected. There was illness in the camp throughout: two clerks and two peons resigned, and it was some time before new men could be got to those places. The Medical Graduate took leave, and even though a substitute was kindly sent by Dr. Mohamed Usaman, almost immediately, efficiency of work suffered on account of change of men. The Agricultural Inspector joined duty so late as March 30, 1925.

3. The whole of the malnad comprises a platau with the ranges of the western Ghats to the west and the maidan to the east. The whole reginn is irregular in contour; the hills and valleys are steeper in Kadur and than in Shimoga or Hassan. There are about ten passes along which men and goods move between the Malnad and British India to the west of

of the western ghats. It is this hilly nature of the country that that has been largely ~~because~~ the cause for both the ~~wells~~ wealth and the poverty of this land. Rainfall is heavy but is confined to a gradually narrowing season. A particular ~~teacher~~ characteristic of rainfall here is that it is uncertain with regard to its distribution over the four months of the rainy season; in different years, rainfall varies very widely in any one calendar month; the wide fluctations of rainfall in the months of July and Augusts are specially noticeable in Appendix I.
The kinds of soils generally found are laterate, sandy soil mixed with clay, loamy soil, red soil, gravelly soil on the higher levels and a chalkish variety( ). The weather is practiaally all round the year moist(on account of rain, vegetation and surface and sub-soil water in the valleys), and this together with the fairly high average atmospheric temperature is responsible for the practically suffocating ~~the~~ thick vegetation. The numerous rich growths in forests and on farms bear testimony to the natural furtility of the land and its congeniality for agricultural crops. Underground, Geological surveys and mining concerns working now show that the malnad has great potentialities that way.

4 There has been a difference of opinion about climatic conditions in the malnad. The

general view held by European and Anglo Indian Planters etc., is that it is an invigorating agreeable climate. Practically all others are of opinion that it is unhealthy. Judging on the whole, it cannot be denied that, so far as Indians are concerned, climatic conditions of the malnad are not so congenial as in the maidan. There are frequent and wide fluctations in tempature, all of a sudden, and this phenomenon is bound to have its inevitable effects on people not protected against such sudden variations. Man has yet to learn how to overcome Nature's unkindness; it is rare to find Indian families providing themselves with a dry atmosphere in their homes.

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Chapter II.

W A T E R.

Tanks. 5. In the latest administration report of a Malnad Taluk it is stated that Tank Panchayets cannot be formed in these parts on account of the fact that land irrigated from tanks is very small in extent. Yet, 18599 acres and 34 guntas is the area under occupation under minor tanks in the Thirthahalli Taluk. (In the course of the same report it is stated:

"There are 6 major tanks and 913 minor tanks in the Taluk. No tanks were restored or repaired during the year. These are Malnad tanks and most of them are only pits not requiring earth work. Out of these, 28 tanks have been inspected. No tanks in the taluk seem to be in need of urgent repairs.

There could not be a more unkind report than this.) In spite of the fact that rains are heavy, the point to be remembered is that it is not distributed all overthe year - as for example in Englnad. In the malnad the need for tanks (major or minor according to the contour of the land) is very great for the following reasons:-

(a) When rainfall in October or November proves insufficient the paddy plants must be supplied with water from the tanks;

(b) Areaa gardens and sugar cane require water supply in summer time where there is no rain absolutely; water must be had from tanks (or running hallas which are more diffi-

difficult to manage than the tanks);

(c) Any attempt at taking to paddy cultivation during summer presupposes an adequate water supply; no tank water no summer crops; I
It is only tanks, when well maintained, that keep a perennial supply of water (though small in quantity): almost all tanks - I mean beds of them that have been fully dried up on account of continued accumulation of silt - I inspected had water springs. Out of the 50 tanks in the 5 villages I surveyed no so many as half a dozen were of any service to the neighbouring cultivators;

(e) Tanks in efficient condition do go a great way in helping the growth of grass and the supply of water for cattle.

It was suggested by some that tanks with stagnant water would encourage the spread of Malaria in summer. But, provided they are properly cleaned and cleared every season, the risk would not be there at all.

The present arrangements with regard to the restoration and repairs of tanks appear to be unsuitable to the interests of malnad agriculture: / restoration and repair are expected to be done by the Public Works Department, the earth work and minor repairs by the villagers themselves. And for the farmer the villagers must pay contributions amounting to a per centage of the estimated cost. In the original settlement of the last centuary, assessment seems to have included water charges. Yet, an additinnal irrigation cess of one anna per rupee on land reve nue is now being cul-

collected: in the Thirthahalli Taluk the ryots have been paying this since 1944-15. Over and above all this contributions for tank repairs have to be paid. Notwithstanding, I have come across several cases where it has been years since the contribution amounts have been deposited with the authorities, yet nothing has been done for improving the concerned tanks. A glance at the tank registers of the different malnad taluks shows that the number of restored tanks is extremely small. One Executive Engineer told me that he was urging the RevenueAuthorities to return the contribution moneys to the villagers because the Public Works Department had neither the staff nor the money nor the labour to look to these numberless tanks. "Inspections" of hoplessly neglected tanks there have been some, but they have not brought any good to the people. A considerable number of ryots are prepared to look after their tanks all by themselves if only permitted to do so. Even if the people of many villages cannot manage this really heavy responsibility, general opinion seems to be in favour of returning the tanks to Revenue authorities.

I must once again emphaise the fact that if agricultural prosperity should dawn upon the malnad, if the masses of these tracts should increase their earnings and thus effectively cure themselves of their physical and economic

diseases the entire series of tanks - major and minor- must be restored. Certainly, the land owners should be made to give their quota of the labour and the funds, but unless the Government make some special arrangement and spend large sums of money, this fundamental improvement cannot be realised. It should be practicable for the Government to make a beginning in the Development Area which I have proposed in the body of this Report.

Wells. 7. The photograph opposite of this page shows a minor tank which is being constructed by a land holder in the style permitted by his means: he tried to get the help of the authorities in making it a pucca Government tank - there is a fine water spring there but he could not succeed.

8. During my tour it was found that hardship on account of want of good drinking water was very great. As a rule all old wells contained water unfit for drinking: a very large percentage of them appear to be located in old manure pits. In my five villages I found that 30 out of 137 wells (leaving aside the more numerous ponds which as a rule are useless) were passable as fit for drinking. In about 80% of the wells I personally saw the water had an unpleasant odour very much resemnling that of decayed matter: I found this even in some Government wells.

These have as a rule cost heavy sums, but now a considerable number of them are in urgent need of repairs, some have totally collapsed, some half done, some abandoned on account of the unhealthy situations in which they are located, ~~are~~ distance or small supply of water. Yet the majority of Government wells are such a happy sight to see when one passes along: generally, disease is less virulent in localities using water from Government wells. The photograph opposite page this shows a first class Government well at Jagalagode, which is being used by homesteads furlongs around.

9. As in other matters so in this, the people are rather too indolent and show a discouraging reluctence to do even small things. At several places, specially at Hasade in Manjarabad Taluk, I found the people (excepting a few) continuing to use old Hondas which contain water which was worse than gutter water, even though they had incomparably superior water in a Government well nearer to their homes. The pathetic reply given by them on question was that they could not afford to keep long ropes and metallic pots and draw up water with so much exertion. In many places, unless Government arrange to attach pumps with which water can be forced up and supplied at the surface, the local people may continue to neglect the fine supply of water at their very doors. It

It is perhaps impossible, also inadvisable, that Government should aim at providing out of State funds good drinking water wells within easy reach of every homestead in the malnad. While the present policy of spending some thousands of rupees year after year on new wells may be continued, it seems desirable that in the Development Area the digging portion of the work should be allotted to the villagers themselves - this would ensure a permanent supply of water - and Government should arrange to fix up and finish the wells properly. The sub-soil in these parts is generally very loose, and unless the authorities concerned are convinced that the structure is sound and strong, well works should not be paid for. Also, the opinion of the local people should as a rule be taken before payment is made to contractors: this is necessary because in many places I found that the local people had not been consulted with regard to the sites or the soundness of Government wells.

Chapter III.

Drainage.

10. An examination of several tanks, wet fields, gardens, forests and hill slopes must convince any one of the fact that 4 - 5 decades ago nature was kept under man's control much more effectively than now. At least 60% of sites suitable for tanks were used from them, tanks were put up there. Fields were irrigated by them, adequate-sized trenches in suitable levels were put up in order to safeguard tanks and cultivated fields from being swamped or washed off. But now, the entire structure is in ruins. In all the villages I examined, in the all the fields through which I passed, in all official returns which I received, an utter neglect of this responsibility was glaringly seen. About 60% of the Areca gardens I saw, will, if the present neglect continues, suffer very badly in the course of a year or two by being swamped from neighbouring slopes or by being washed off. With such disrepair of trenches and tanks, it is no wonder that so much havoc was done by excessive rain and people suffer from want of water in summer - even in October and November sometimes for irrigation. While it must be admitted that to a large extent such a sad state of affairs (all that the people had to do was to maintain what their forefathers had done) is due to the indolence, lack of co-operation and mutal

suspecion among the agricultural classes themselves, yet there is some truth in the allegation that Government rules with regard to trenches hamper to a certain extent the construction of an effective series of trenches by the people themselves. Firstly, the time required for sanction by the authorities is generally long, and secondly trenches must go through Government land in some part or other of the village in order to convey the excess water through into a valley beyond. In many such respects, permission has to be obtained from the Amildar and in some cases from the Revenue Sub Division Officer. It seems necessary that either theSheikdar should be empowered to deal with such applications with regard to the construction or maintenance of trenches, or the rules should be made more elastic - resulting in greater facilities to the cultivators.

11. A lack of co-operation among the people of a village must result in unnecessary and vexatious disputes about rights etc., If it happens that the owner of a fraction of a paddy flat gently sloping in one direction holds his lands in the most elevated area and if he neglects or refuses to co-operate in properly maintaining the trench running along the very top of the flat, the owners of the fields lower down seem to have no way out of the

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difficulty, in such cases, it is very necessary that ~~the~~ rules should be framed for making contribution of money/or labour by every land holder (according to the size and importance of ~~his land~~ his holding) compulsory. In all the villages I saw and among all the villagers I talked to, there was a remarkable unanimity of opinion on this point. A proper maintenance and further improvement of trenches all over the malnad is the only key to the problem of flood damages. I saw several cases where even strenuous attempts on the part of ryots to prevent damages to their lands from excessive rains and hill torrents, were of no use. This task of reconstructing an adequate ~~of~~ series of trenches in every village is one of very great importance, and not in all cases will it be possible for the ryots to help themselves fully. It seems advisable that Government should take to supplement and coordinate the people's efforts - at least in the Development Area to begin with.

Chapter. IV.

F O RE S T S.

12. Forests in the malnad are now in two divisions, State and District. the former division being wholly under the Forest Department and the latter partly in the hands of the Revenue Authorities and partly in those of the Forest Department. Outside the State forests, some specified species of forest trees are treated as reserved kinds belonging, wherever they might grow, to the jurisdiction of the Forest Department. Of late, the Department has taken to send out officers in order to see if any area outside the State forests possesses an amount of reserved species to justify its being de marked off as State Forest Many such new State Forests have been put up (it is true after an official investigation and settlement), but my enquiries revealed a great deal of inconvenience ~~to ryots~~ and hardship to the ryots (without much additional gain to the State) on account of this policy of establishing State Forests jurisdiction wherever there might be certain amounts of certain species of trees. In the West and in America there are instances of factories and farms, forests and fine living going together, but the malnad is yet too backward to admit of any such development at present. I found from a detailed enquiry that in State forest area the neighbouring ryots aren

are not allowed to remove the brush wood and keep the ground clear. This means that the villages situated nearby are bound to suffer from ravages by wild animals and insects. Even where lands nearby homesteads are marked off as District Forests, the consequent obsticles in the way of house-holders can be realised only when the spots are personally inspected. At Hasade it was so painful to walk through furlongs of lantana overgrowth overhanging the footpath which in the rainy season serves as the drain for excess water to flow off. The houses, or rather miserable huts of the six Panchamas in that village were screened off from the outside world with acres of wild lantana, and all was District forest. While it seems an impossibility to eradicate the lantana (it looks also inadvisable to try to do so, for lantana twigs and leaves are prized by the Areca garden owners as a specially good manure for areca plants), full liberty and facilities must be given to the people of every village to keep their grounds clear at least half a mile around each majare grame (sub village) which consists of practically one homestead with a few tenant's huts), Such a rule seems to be there already, but everywhere I went I found the District forest threatening to swallow up the solitary dwelling (the ex-

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exceptions were Bandigadipete a sub village of Bandigadi, and Kesare a part of the village of Humchakatte: the reason for their comparative freedom from rank vegetation being that houses were clustered together in good numbers). The idea of persuading villagers in the malnad to take to living in central villages instead of being dispersed all over the village, is impracticable: where this process has taken place, it has been due to natural facilities; but where such a thing has not taken place it is just because the people concerned do not find it worthwhile to do so: man is by nature a gregareous animal. What keeps the vast majority of malnad villagers in isolated malare gramas is a necessity to work on and supervise their fields.

13. The choice seems to be between a healthy population and an active afforestation of inhabited areas. It seems to me that while the system of treating certain special kinds of trees wherever grown as reserved and within the jurisdiction of the Forest Department is sound in principle and expedient in practice, the new policy of putting up terrotorial jurisdiction of the Forest Department near by villages, not only takes away from the freedom and facilities of the local people but is also a source of danger to the health and agricultural propserity of the land. The more appropriate

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thing to be done seems to be the devotion of greater attention by the Department to the Forest forest areas along the frontier (a good portion of which is untrodden by man yet) which has been ~~compelled~~- comparatively neglected till now as inaccessible, and the handing over of sundry vegetation growth in the inhabited area (an important opinion that I got was that 90% of trees in the malnad forests , outside the frontier area, was fit only for fuel) to village forest Panchayets where villagers are willing to accept the ~~responnsibility and to the Revenue Department~~ in other places. The present dual control over District forests is convenient to neither theRevenue nor the Forest Department. And I believe the general feeling of the local people is, as was voiced by the villagers about Athada (ಅಥಡ), that forest areas around and about villages should be administered by the Revenue Department. Of course, along with the frontier forests should go compact forest areas further to the east which have been for decades past as such.

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14. It must be stated in justice to the ryot population that no rules with regard to ~~the~~ cultivated distance between ~~cultivated~~ land and State forests seems to have been followed. I saw in one place that the State forest was contiguous with cultivated land. In another place

/demarkation line went between two areca gardens thus depriving the garden owners of the facility to move as between the two places directly. Government realised the difficulties of the ryots and in an order gave special exemptions and concessions to malnad ryots. But investigations show that advantage has been taken of these privileges only by the forward few: the average cultivator knows not of them, and therefore his complaints are all the louder. In practice too, the formalities insisted upon by rules are so cumberous that many an honest agriculturist quietly takes what he wants from where it is available without bothering about rules. For example according to rules the ryot must apply for a mafi license to the Amildar if he wants fuel from the forest But in practice, the ryot feels that it is a pilgrimage to make from his village to the Taluk headquarter town, and one does not know how long he has to wait there to get what he wants. So, what generally happens is that at least 50% of fuel is cut and carried home without license. Perhaps it would improve matters if the Sheikdar was given the authority to grant licenses for fuel etc. I came across dozens of cases where applications were made for timber for house building etc., but with very slow action being taken upon them. A

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devolution of powers to local authorities appears to be a move in the direction: the status of the Sheikdar must be raised to that of the Revenue Inspector in South Canara.

Forest and Moisture.

15. A highly controverted question has been the amount of effect forest has upon moisture and so on water supply. There is a standing rule that 25 yards of forest on either side of a halla or hill stream should not be allowed to be cut down, the ground for such a rule being that with the disappearance of the vegetation the halla would dry up and adversely affect cultivators who irrigate their lands from such hallas further down. It is coffee growers that generally want hill slopes along which such hallas run, but the 25 yards rule stands in the way of their having wide stretches of coffee plantations in contiguous blocks.

16. While it is not possible to go into the details of this controversy here. the following opinion of the Government of India on the subject should be interesting:-

"After a careful examination of the replies received from Local Governments, as summarized above, and after consultation with the Director of General of Observatories, the conclusions arrived at by the Government of India were briefly that the influence of forest on rainfall was probably small, but that the denudation of the soil, owing to the destruction of forests, might, as far as India is concerned be looked upon as an established fact, while as regards the effect, of forest preservation on rainfall and the underground water-supply the papers forwarded did not provide sufficient

information to justify any change in the principles on which the forest policy of the Government has hitherto been based. It was remarked that these principles were founded mainly on considerations of a directly economic character, connected with the conservation of the grazing resources and forest produce of the country, and that the climatological considerations did not in any way affect these well-established principles".

But
Coffee cultivation does not mean an absolute clearing of the area: a certain amount of shade is quite necessary for the coffee plant, and as a rule valuable trees can be conserved by the planters in co-operation with the Forest Department. Also, a coffee plantation connotes a specific limited charge on the soil moisture and thus the soil-moisture in such parts actually proves to be more than in wild jungle where the uncontrolled growth (mostly brushwood) sucks up all water from the land and leaves it without a blade of grass in summer. On one particularly well kept coffee estate I found that though the hill slopes had been cleared and cultivated for decades, though the hill stream had been cleared right along from its source yet the supply of water was so constant and copious as to be enough for supplying water to the Manager's bungalow, for working a turbine propelling a coffee machine and for supplying water to paddy fields and areca nut gardens down below. Where nature is so congenial to the growth of vegetation, this 25 yards rule does not seem to be necessary; on the

other hand it has been standing in the way of further exploitation of the coffee and tea resources of the malnad. It is also a question deserving consideration by the Forest Department whether it would be practicable to allow ryots to have their way in State Forests in clearing the undergrowth and thus substantially reducing the damages done to their cattle and to their crops by wild animals. If permitted to do so, such of he ryots who own lands very near State forests would surely take advantage of the concession. Also, as recommended in a latter paragraph, Kumki lands should be allotted to holders of land individually, if necessary even out of District and State forest areas, the reserved class of trees being always subject to the control of the Forest Department. Darkasts for kan lands should be treated similarly. The existing rule that kan lands should not be given out for cultivation should be abolished or at least observed with less rigour. I do not think that by giving out bits of kan lands to intending cultivators the alleged scarcit of green leaves for manurial purposes will be added to. If my suggestion for kumki lands be accepted and adopted, then the average cultivator will look less to the general kan and more to his own kumki land for agricultural accessories supplied by Nature. The practicability and advantages of these proposals may

be tried, at the outset, in the Development Area .

A Forest Economist.

17. Timber is certainly not the only important product of our forests. Mr. G. Krishnamurti Naidu's "Forest Economic Products of Mysore" enumerates the numerous avenues along which the forests of Mysore can be properly conserved and at the same time exploited much more profitably. Forest products of various kinds are being used by Western and American manufacturers for producing costly articles of luxary and fancy. As such it must certainly pay for Government to bring in for a year A first rate Forest Economist from abroad, and with his assistance to link up our forest products with the European markets: I saw during my tour a Forest Officer selling a pine wood oil at Rs 11 a tin which if only it had been properly advertised, should have fetched more than double that price. The development of our Forest industries is a question involving many issues and the evolution of a carefully arrived at policy. The first step towards such a policy consisting in a study of our potentalities by the Forest Economist referred to above.

Chapter V.

LAND PROBLEMS.

18. That there is enough land but not labour to work upon it is a patent fact, but that there is a large amount of occupied land lying idle is not generally known. In the Thirthahalli taluk the area of occupied wet lands is 42,433 acres 19 guntas whereas the extent of cultivated wet land is only 31,106 acres leaving a considerable area of 11,321 acres 19 guntas cultivable wet, yet uncultivated. In the same Taluk the area of arable dry land is 12,762 acres 26 guntas, but only 16 acres are being cultivated. Out of lakns or acres shown as forests Soppinabetta etc., some portion must be suitable for coffee tea or rubber: local opinion is largely that way. For example, in Hanagere which has ~~nearly~~ newly been declared a State Forest there are at least 300 acres suitable for coffee culti vation.

19. It is the first essential for a people's welfare that they must grow as much of food grains as possible, and in the malnad which practically entirely depends upon agriculture the existence of such a large amount of arable land lying idle is deplorable. Explanations there are for this, but here is more than enough justification for Government to do the needful in the shape of discouraging occupied

lands being left fallow and of ordering a speedier settlement of darkhasts for unoccupied lands. Above all, fresh blood from outside must be made to colonise the thinly populated parts. The practice of periodically migrating agricultural labourers taking away from the land their net earnings for investment in their own homes, of net profits on loans made and coffee grown going out of the land in solid proportions, this has been a running sore draining the malnad of crores worth of values.

20. There is some hardship being felt by villagers on account of the present system of reserving specific areas as Gomal or Soppinabetta. Villages in the malnad consist of a large number of majre gramas, and gomals or Soppinabetta located in some particular quarter of each village do not and cannot be equally easily accessible to all the people. Again, it is a coommon complaint that everybody's child is nobody's: the supply of green leaves for the cultivator's manure purposes depends now entirely on replenishment by Nature. The result is that the scarcity of the green leaves is being felt by all. Things would be very much bettered if out of the available areas the authorities should grant to each land holder a suitable extent of kumki land (wherever possible, contiguous to his holding)

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which would be naturally looked after with special care by the concerned party and would provide commensurate supplies of green leaves, grass for cattle, fuel for the house-hold etc. The cultivator could also use the kumki land for his camp during nights to guard his fields (specially areca gardens and sugar-cane plots) against the intrusion and wild animals. A beginning may be made in the Development Area.

A Record of Rights. 21. The current arrangement about khathes and survey numbers has been the cause for a large amount of confusion and unnecessary litigation. In ordinary revenue language a "holding" is generally taken as the synonym for lands comprising a "khathe": but really, the khatedar is the man whom Government holds responsible for land revenue due from the whole khathe, and nothing more necessarily. In the vast majority of cases, the khatedar owns only a portion of the lands shown in the khathe: partition, sale, resignation, charity and several other causes bring about an ever changing series of changes in ownership of land, but the village shanbhog lives in blissful ignorance of such changes. In four villages out of the five I took up for ~~the~~ detailed study the shanbhogs were unable to give a complete and correct list of occupants of land with details of lands held by each:

in the fifth (Bandigadi ,Koppa Taluk), the statement shpplied by the shanbhog was based upon his rough knowledge and not upon any records. With regard to payment of revenue, it is very common in the malnad for the Sahukar to pay his indebted Zamindar's land revenue. Add to this the fact that in the case of lands held on Muligene (ಮೂಲಿಗೆ) it is the tenant that pay the revenue and not the owner. In samasrishta and janti khathe (ಸಂಶ್ಲಿಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಜಂಟಿಖಾತೆ) - in the first case the owners of land divide the yield according to an agreed scale but do not know the locality or the boundaries of their respective holdings, in the latter case the khate stands in the name of two persons instead of one - the confusion is worse confounded. To crown all, new khates were all-the over the last serveral decades issued wherein the landed properties of the applicants were clubbed together in accounts - one Khathe for the lands of one man - though their lands were located in different parts of the villages. Latterly such khates became divided in ownership on account of partition, sale etc. It is true that muligene, samasrista and jantikhate are not common, yet they do obtain in many cases. The season and crop reports show classifications of holding according to extent and holders according to the amount of revenue paid. A reliance on these

tables for drawing inferences must lead to grave fallacies; for, by a holding is meant in those tables the lands comprising a khate. I have come across several cases of civil disputes which should ultimately be traced to the present system of entries in village records with regard to land holding. The drawing up of an accurate and thorough Record of Land Rights (as has been done in the Bombay Province) should be a huge reform to realise but such a record of rights and its maintenance up-to-date is sure to be of great benefit to the people and use to Government. Just now, Registration Office records must reveal and the exact size and boundaries of each occupant's holding, but for statistical purposes it would be impossible for that Department with its present strength to supply the necessary information time and again. Revenue collection, after the drawing up of a Record of Rights, must become a much simpler easier affair, this record automatically serving as a record of liabilities. In Siddapur and other places of North Canara where this system is now in vogue land revenue collection is automatic and is yielding splendid results without involving any injustice to any party. This same Record will show us the degree of fragmentation of holdings.

Fragmentation of holdings.

22. Fragmentation of holdings in the sense

of the holdings becoming increasingly smaller and smaller and thus making the owners unable to make a living each out of his land, does not exist to any appreciable extent in the malnad: here is more land than the present population can cultivate. It is true that in some places holdings have become very small in the case of areca gardens, but this amount is negligable. For the present and some time to come no legislation or rule seems to be necessary with regard to fixing up the minimum size of a holding of garden, wet or dry land in the malnad. On the other hand, in all the villages I have visited the number of land holders is small, each having as a rule a good portion of unus cultivable land (ಹಾಳುಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ.) within his holding. This is serving as a source of great difficulty in the way of agricultural labourers aspiring to own small holdings. I noted many instances where even when a labourer applied for a small piece of Government land the more powerful land owner competed with the former in the auction and prevented the latter from becoming a cultivating owner. I believe that the present extent of cultivable land lying idle within holdings justifies the Government compulsorily redistributing such lands among small cultivators, collecting the compensation money to the big land owner from among the new occupants. The usual explanation given

by such land holders for this dog in the manger policy is that they want such land for their cattle to graze upon and for sundry uses. But I know from intimate conversations that the reasons for such payment of land revenue on fallow land (apart from the formal explanation referred to above) are two: firstly, the land holders fear that once their labourers succeeding- in getting lands for themselves that would mean a much greater scarcity of labour, and by this the large and the non-labouring land-owners would be the first to suffer: they would much rather pay some revenue on unused land than allow their labourers to have fields of their own. Secondly, even in the malnad there is a vague idea that the price of land is bound to go higher and higher as time rolls on: labour might become more abundently available later on. In any case, the large land-owner secretly expects to secure a wind-fall.

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23. Fragmentation of land there is in the sense that the vast majority of land owners possess their fields in scattered bits, not in one or a few blocks. This is partly due to physical conditions: we have no prairies nor steppes in the malnad The enterpriser in the good old days penitrated into every nook and corner, and wherever he could grow

paddy, areca, coffee or cardamom, he took the scythe and the plough to clear and sow the land, the spade and shovel to dig a small tank at the bottom of a neighbouring hill slope. But physical conditions are not wholly responsible for the very wasteful scattering of holdings obtaining at present in the case of paddy and areca lands. Dry cultivation there is hardly any, and there is not any noticeable amount of scattering of coffee and cardamom holdings: the nature of the land required and the cultivation processes do not admit of very small bits being taken up at all. Though I could not get authoritative evidence about the size and boundaries of each of the several bits of the land owned by each land-owner in every village, yet I have managed to pick out a few typical cases in the two villages of Bandigade and Hasade to show how hampering the present scattering of holdings has been, how it should be possible to consolidate such holdings. Co-operation is too advanced and enlightened a method to be adopted by the yet too narrow minded land-holders, the only other method is legislation. A beginning may be made in the Development Area by selecting a suitable number of villages and bringing about consolidation of holdings by an officer working under the authority of a legislative Act.

Yield of Land.

24. It is very hard to talk ~~about~~- of averages and means in the malnad: conditions, physical and economic, differ even as among localities near by. Notwithstanding, a rough working average must be conceived of if a policy or a programme has to be evolved or framed. The Mysore Co-operative Committee have said in their Report that paddy is a crop of secondary importance in the malnad: I am led to believe from my studies that the paddy crop is the most important in the malnad. And further, it is much more important for the malnad than for the maidan. The reasons for this view are simple: the cultivated acreage of paddy is much more extensive than of any other crop in any part of the land. For example in Koppa, a taluk noted for its areca and coffee, the cultivated acreages for the different crops are as follows:-

Crop.	Acres.	Guntas
Paddy.	17,174	30
Ragi.	136	10
Sugar cane.	248	35
Areca.	4,795	35
Coffee.	8,778	30

In the case of paddy, the fields vary largely in fertility, but a "representative" acre.- of malnad paddy land has been given details of working expenses and net residue in appendix III. It can be seen therefrom that wet land yields a net income of at least 10% on its

capitalised value. This calcuation should be useful for reference in a latter part of the Report where the pros and cons of the proposal for ~~the~~ a land mortgague bank for the malnad area have been dealt with.

With regard to areca, much depends upon the intensiveness of the cultivation. The average price of one acre of areca land may be taken at Rs 1500 and from Appendix III it can be seen that at least 9½% can be safely relied upon on capital invested.

26. While the areca crop is more delicate than paddy, coffee is much more affected by seasonal conditions than areca. On the average a third has to be set aside as against bad years while calculating the net residue. Even at this calculation 13% must be admitted as a modest estimate with regard to return on capital investment in coffee cultivation. Cardamom and pepper are largely grown as subsidary crops and wherever they are so grown they add substantially to the value of the net yield. In Manjarabad Taluk cardamom is grown as a main crop on many holdings. The present extraordinary high price of cardamom (Rs 120/- per maund) has led many coffee planters ~~xxxx xxxxxxxxxxx~~ to take to it as much as possible On some estates tea is being taken to in place of coffee, and rubber has, so far as the experience of the Rubber Planter goes, a great future ~~xxxxxx~~

fore it. But at present these crops do not affect the general interests of the masses.

Assessment on areca.

27. There is a widely held feeling that land revenue on areca gardens is heavier proportionately speaking than on other crop lands. The assessment on areca gardens ranges between Rs 10 and Rs 15, the average assessment working at about Rs 12. Many areca growers argue that on calculation of the present yield and working expenses, & the market rate of interest, the land revenue burden must be admitted by anybody as very heavy. Among the reasons they put forward for the assessment on areca gardens weighing hearier on them now than before are that

1. The average yield is now less than in previous decades,
2. The Kole roga is more destructive in its effects now than before.
3. The imported labour is much more costly but much less efficient than before.

The average assessment on 1 acre of areca garden in South Canara is Rs 4-11-2, and comparison with that rate has made many areca garden owners feel the higher rate which they have to pay, all the more. Lastly, the assessment of Rs 1 and Rs 1/8/- on coffee lands (permanent and temporary assessment respectively) is held up for contrast with the much higher assessment on areca lands.

Areca cultivation as it is being done is far from efficient (except in a very small number of cases). Appendix III shows the different process and operations that are necessary for a good management of areca gardens, but as has been mentioned in the last part thereof, many of them are being either neglected or are done indifferently: many small things which were being done personally by the owner and by his family are now being done by tenants or coolies. The general level of prices and wages has risen and the consequence of all this is that working expenses are higher and the crop yield comparatively smaller: in Thirthahalli where some years before every areca garden had cardamom, pepper, betel leaves and plantain as subsidiary crops , most of the gardens have more or less completely given up the subsidiary crops except the plantain. The higher price which areca is fetching is perhaps just enabling the areca garden owner to pull on. Yet as the same Appendix shows, the land revenue cannot be considered to be unreasonably high when it placed side by side with a fair yield/works at a lower percentage than the assessment on wet land. In other works the real cause for complaint is not that the assessment is high but that the yield is small - not on account of a natural dimimution in the fertility of

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land but on account mainly of poor cultivation and uneconomical management. The remedy therefore lies not in reducing the assessment but in more effectively utilising the fertility of the land and less helplessly depending upon hired coolies from abroad.

29. The comparison with the coffee assessment is baseless. In the case of coffee the enterpriser takes up apparently barren land (useless for the routine crops), sinks comparatively large capital and takes great risks, and therefore he must have his own return. If a reasonable margin is left for this, assessment higher than Rs 1/8/ per acre cannot be possible. It must be added here that just now new lands like Kenya are being opened up and facilitated for enterprisers in coffee and other plantations. Any raising of the assessment here would perhaps accelerate the speed of resignation of coffee lands.

30. For reasons referred to earlier in this Report (an all round neglect of trenches etc) the havoc committed by floods - specially last year - has been great. A survey of such havoc was carried out by Sheikdars but in the localities I personally examined I found that the havoc was much more serious than reported. An efficient arrangement for remission of land revenue dues in all such cases seems to be urgently needed.

31. Cultivation of the land by the owners is fast decreasing in the malnad. In paddy flats a very high percentage is being looked after by tenants, the owner generally busying himself with money lending or trade in areca or in law suits against defaulting tenants. Yet, absentee land-lordism is rare: the owner lives in the village or in a town near by and generally has a firm hold on his tenents, their transactions and their movements. Even in the case of the small number of cultivating owners (excepting the very few small holders) the practice is for all agricultural work to be done by coolies. Thus in effect ownership of land and agricultural work are fast being divorced: on the one side the net yield out of the land has grown less on the other on this account the owners have heavier time upon them. The present type of primary schools in villages has a close bearing on this tendency (this question has been dealt with in a latter part of the Report). In areca gardens the owners were uniformally cultivators themselves, but even there the tendency of depending upon tenants or coolies is becoming stronger.

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Land Tenures. 32. There are three kinds of ~~tenure~~ land tenures, moolagene, chalagene and avadigene. Of these, the second is the most common by

which the contract between the tenant and the occupant is from year to year. Avadigene is a contract between the tenant and the occupant for a fixed number of years ranging from ten to two hundred and fifty. Moolegene is a contract whereby the right of cultivation is perpetually vested in the tenant for a fixed amount of annual payment in kind or money according to the terms of the contract. In the small number of mulagenes now current there are some sub tenancies.

33. Of these three kinds of tenancies, mulagene is one which vests in the land the permanent interests of the tenant, and so mulagene lands are as a rule in very good condition. The next best is avadigene whereby the tenant is guaranteed the reward for his improvements on the land till a fixed time. Economic pressure and the growing spirit of ultra-individualism have made chalageni... (yearly contracts by which the tenant has absolutely no interest in the land but only in the year's crop) have increased rapidly: the short-sighted Zamindar is impoverishing the bird in the hand in the expectation of two birds in the bush. It seems advisable that Government should help in maintaining the molegeni... now current: but in several cases where the tenants enjoyed mulagene rights the Chief Court, I understand, decided in favour of the land owners - the plea

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being want of documentary evidence. In matters relating to illeterate and ignorant classes of people it is as unsafe to insist on documentary evidence as to rely upon it. In such cases the better way seems to be to take into account circumstancial evidence as the most reliable.

34. Special mention must be made here of the inelasticity of the terms of the contracts which are usually entered into between occupants and tenants. Appendix IV is a true copy of an Avadigene form from which it can be seen that if for any reason the tenant fails to pay up the stipulated quantities of grain and hay before the day fixed, and if the next day after that day he is unable to pay up on demand, the due with 25% penality, he must take on his head the responsibility to pay 55% interest on the xxx due gene. Appendix 1 clearly shows that rains are irregular in the malnad and seasons unreliable. But good rain or bad, the Zamindar stands for "justice", he would have his bond, and what with floods and failures of water it is no wonder at all that every tenant is indebted to his land lord So long as methods of cultivation remain what they are, a sure crop With anything like a minimum cannot be taken for granted: the ills and inconveniences of the average tenant

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single case of a tenant cultivating more land than what ought to be abbe to maintain him and his family, in good season. There cannotbe any fear of the proposed guarantee of the minimum proving unduly liberal to any tenant.

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are manifold : he has hardly anything to fall back upon - except it be his land lord himself to whom he owes a debt which he hopes never to repay. This is the true origin and explanation for serfdom in malnad: "Vokkalu-galu" connote families of indebted serfs. There is not much to blame in the system itself. In the past the general relations between the Zamindar and the tenant were of a remarkably loyal character: the master used to look after his man as a member of his family: the labourer used to consider that the master's work was his own and the master's welfare his.

35. But, this is no longer the case, The landless cultivator is now a highly discontented person. In the majority of cases there is eternal disease in his house mainly on account of lack of nourishing food and proper clothing. Sometimes he thinks of giving up the place altogether and absconding (he cannot get permission of his zamindar on any condition), to enter some town: sometimes he thinks of rebelling against his master and his debts by becoming an insolvent: in my investigations I came across several cases of insolvents driven to that necessity by grasping land-lords. In fact the real situation is much worse. The reason for the fast falling away in the numbers of the Panchamas in the Malnad is this "wild ass" struggle for existence which drove the

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weaker party not only to the wall but under it. And - the smaller the indigenous labouring population the greater the helplessness of these zamindars who have been blindly attempting to kill the golden goose.

"A bold peasantry a country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be regained,

36. No, I do not mean to say that there are no enlightened kind and generous land lords at all. There are some. The one from whom I got many details with regard to relations between tenant and occupant, who gave me the Avadigene form which is put up as an appendix 4 is himself a model of malnad magnanimity once so well known. A number of land holder did write off the unpaid geni of last year in view of the damages caused by the heavy rains. But this does not to any extent take away from the gravity of the situation. The very first thing that Government should do in order to check this pound of flesh treatment which is being meted out to the tenants is to make a rule (or if necessary pass a law) to the effect that at least 50% of the actual total yield of a land should be guaranteed to th cultivator irrespective of contracts or debts or interest charges. Even this will not relieve the situation fully but some relief is better than none. I have not come across a

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Chapter VI.

C R O P S

37. Appendix 5 shows the acreage under different crops in 11 Malnad Taluks. The principal crop is paddy while other important crops are Coffee, Cardomum, arica and pepper. But in village economy the absolute dependence of practically the whole population on a single crop of paddy which takes between 6 and 7 months to harvest is an alarming feature which at any cost must be removed. In the best of arica areas, in the thickest of Coffee and Cardomum areas, the average villager is still busy with paddy first and paddy last, and that only once a year The people have somehow become so much accustom-ed to their ways that the uniform reply given by them to questions about crops is that the only thing possible in the Malnad is a single crop of coarse paddy: no second paddy crop because no time and no water , no protection from straying cattle and wild animals and birds: no alternative crops because rainfall is too heavy in September and October, too small in November and December: no new crops because seasons do not suit: soil is poor, very poor , methods of cultivation are not known: no ragi no pulses, no cotton, nothing else in short "because they do not grow".

38. Such a helpless dependence of the bulk of the population on a single paddy crop seems

seems to be a development in recent decades. I have had evidences of ragi and togari grown largely in areas which are now fallows. It was traditional in days of yore for each family to have for itself kitchen gardens and grow sundries like onions and potatoes, Chillies and pepper, tree cotton and even bhang. Among other reasons for the reaction in this respect one prominent must have been competition from abroad on account of approaching Railway connections, the other being the emigration of enterprise from the land to urban localities.

39. Now, the few attempts being made here and there have all been very successful, difficulties in the way being more or less of a minor and easily removable kind. In a Coffee estate in Manjarabad Taluk I saw that the coolies got rich crops of ragi and groundnut out of land considered waste. In some places ryots attempted sowing of ragi in September and the results got were encouraging. I came accross individual ryots who had tried til avere and groundnut with success. On the Maratur farm I found that groundnut flourished well. In several households tree cotton grows rich in backyards. Red Mauritious and Java sugarcane also thrive well in the Malnad. Oranges of a splindid variety grow in plenty in the Mudegere Taluk; termerric and ginger grow wild, and if only seriously taken to as Agricultural crops are bound to develop

develop a brisk export trade.

40. Yet, alas, the representative Malnad ryot is fast stuck to his red course thick rice which suits only for his morning gruel though he has no option but to take it at other time of the day (when he can afford such a luxury). Many ryots use ragi, but such use is limited on account of scarsity and the difficulty of carrying it over long distances and roadless tracts. Lack of nutrition in food grains used has led to a lean and hungry phisique, lack of vigour has led to lack of enterprise and lack of enterprise has led to lack of resources: it is a vicious circle not of an ordinary type.

41. Two ways are open to Government to help the Malnad man in this respect: left to himself he will continue with his Red coura thick rice so long he continues. Firstly, the Agricultural Department or at least a half of it should move into the heart of the Malnad make its headquarters there conduct experiments and demonstrations, and handle local agricultural problems on the spot. In the past a good deal has done by the Department for the good of Malnad Agriculture: spraying has become familiar to every arica grower and has afforded substantial relief from KoleRoga: Special varieties of ragi and sugarcane have been evolved to suit Malnad conditions, and just now the Department is busy with setting up a Coffee Experimental Station. While full

full credit is due for all this, yet a tour among villages in the interior of the Malnad has made me feel that there is vast room for improvement. There is hardly any touch between the villager as such and the Agricultural Department. The present system of posting one Agricultural Inspector for 2 or 3 taluks constituting one range can have no better results. Exceptingx in one of the 5 villages I surveyed- where one landholder knows the Department quite well and has derived much use therefrom - the very existance of the Department was not known: no officer of the Department ever visited any of them in their history. My object in mentioning this is to emphasise upon the fact that the Malnad is primarily an Agricultural Land, the need for technical assistance is very great and urgent, the Govern-ment have put up a well equiped Department and all that remains now is for atleast half of that Department to move into the Malnad: atleast in the Development Area to begin with, every 50 villages must have an Agricultural Inspector every taluk an Agricultural Farm with an Agricultural School (of the type at Chickanahalli) attached to it, atleast half the number of tech-nical experts now working in the Agricultural Head Office at Bangalore should stay in the Malnad and carry on their researches and experiments. Agricultural is purely a local affair and more so in these tracts on account of peculiarities in weather season, physical conditions etc.,

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At Marathur a Dairy section and a School of Agriculture (in Kannada, to suit indigenous professional agriculturists) should be started immediately.

42. Secondly, Government will do well to offer reasonable bounties, in the Development Area, on the successful cultivation of alternative summar and new crops according to a schedule to be framed by the Economic Development Board. Ragi is a crop which should be specially encouraged: figures show that there is extensive land suitable for its cultivatio (appendix V). An extensive adoption of Ragi cultivation will not only spell less dependenc on a single crop but also more nutritious food available to a larger number of people. Groundnut, til , termeric, fruits (oranges etc pulses , onions, potatoes, vegetables other than brinjals -- these are among many crops that sh uld constitute the schedule for receiving bounties for some years. This method of bounties is better than the one tried in the past of making advances of money to people who promissed to pioneer in new directions. A bounty is a prize on an achieved fact, an advance is a doubtful incentive towards attempting a possible crop. Man's enthusiasm fades away after the money is received by him as an advar In the case of bounties his enthusiasm keeps on till the last, and the fruit together with the reward will invariably encourage the man

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man fo further and more serious attempts. I know several cases where even now demands are being made by Government Officers on persons who received advances nearly a decade ago for doing this or that thing but never did anything except spend the money.

43. In the 5 villages I took up I found that the paddy that was grown locally was insufficient for the population for the whole year: the situation was much worsened on account of a portion of it finding a place in the big Zamindars granary and another portion in the Sahukar's Mandi in the same or in the neighbouring village (in villages, so far as landless agricultural labourers are concerned - including tenants- the Zamindar functions as a sahukar, and it looks as though Nemesis has tied him in his turn to the Chariot wheels of the town sahakar who lives mostly on interest on loans made and on mortgages with possession). What is more, the discreditable contracts between the landholder and the tenant on the one hand and the landholder and the town sahakar on the other, drive out into the urban markets a tangible fraction of the villagers paddy crop at or about the harvest season. What ensues? In every place I visited I found that paddy was exported in January and February at Rs. 3/- (sometimes Rs. 2-12-0) for 55 seers, and paddy was brought from the nearest town in October and November at Rs. 4/- and Rs. 4-8-0 for the same

same quantity plus transmission charges.

I feell must amplify the process a b it further here. Against gene cheet ( ) and agelong dues develope in the warmth of the Zamindars accounts, the latter tries his best to get out from the tenant as much grain as possible at the harves season. In his turn, this same Zamindar is forced to dispose of the bulk of the paddy he secures, to his sahukar at rates previously fixed up, for which deliveries credit is given to the Zamindar against interest charge which he has to bear on his debts. The small landowner (who is unfortunately fast disappearing and who should be maintained by by the State, with particular care) has generally no right on the bulk of the produce fro his lands: against debts which he incurred during the previous several months (as a rule consumption loans) he would have authorised his tenants, if any, to deliver and his sahakar to receive specified amounts of grain at rates naturally favourable to the sahukar. So that at harvest time the sahukar's agent arranges to convey the paddy from the tenants to the sahukar's mandy. The process repeats Having had little supply of corn at harvest time the small landholder finds no other mean of maintaining his body and soul together tha by going to the same old sahukar and pledging the next crop once again. In brief here is "Sweating" in full swing, but all un-noticed

un-noticed because the misery is not concentrated in slums but scattered over a wide area with nobody to hear the woeful tale. I came accross many such cases where the father was a prosperous small landed proprietor with a house and garden of his own but the son and the widowed mother are now vakkalus (serf-tenants) of somebody else on the same land - having been compelled by law to dispossess themselves of their all, namely, the small holdings, against a debt which should be more attributed to unfair contracts heaped upon them than to their own extravagance or indole In such cases, I strongly feel that Governmer should take a big step forward; sub-economic holdings should be declared exempt from liability to attachment against debts. I have heard all sorts of arguments against such a measure, but I do not think they are worth serious consideration. We are now having a speedy "decay of the yeomanry" in the Malnad, and in this post-war 20th century shall we not take lesson from other countries which have gone much further in trying to keep the ryot on the land? Government have already exempted pay of less than Rs. 20/- a month and agriculturist's implements etc from liability to attachment. The step I have proposed goes further, but necessarily.

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45. Let me take up the thread of the narrative where I left it last. The sahakar after collecting paddy from his numerous sources

sources, has to dispose of it. But already in the course of the year he would have invari-hly received insurance covers and telegraphic money orders from Shimoga rice mandy merchants being advances for deliveries of paddy by the local sahukars to the Shimoga mandies - once again at xxx rates previously fixed up. The sahukar's hands are tied, and carts begin to go in hundreds to Shimoga with paddy pooled together by the local sahukars. The small pools go to form the big pools at Shimoga, and the proprietors thereof who own their rice mills find it profitable to export rice to other markets by Rail just because the rates at which they got the paddy from the Malnad were so low as to leave an enviable margin. The outcome of all this is that while the grain production of the Malnad is hardly sufficient for the local people, a good slice of this goes away at or about the harvest season, and paddy prices rise steeply as months roll on, even in villages. The cooli, the tenant, the small landowner, the zamindar and local sahukar all unwillingly and unconsciously contribute - the sacrifice is the greatest in the first case and the smallest in the last - towards the profits of the wholesalers at Shimoga. We have in the Malnad an annual "Corner" causing indescribable misery to the tillers of the land. Yet no one seems to realise this; law protects the ill-gotten gains of the cornerers. The establishment of a Central Co-operative Syndicate to do sale,

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sale, advance and grain-bank work is a long universally felt want in the Malnad.

46. Apart from such a rectification of bad methods of trade, the requirements of the people and the potentialities of the soil both call for an enormous increase in the paddy out-turn. The general complaint is that there is no water in summar. But to my knowledge a ~~xxxxxxx~~ restoration and proper maintanance of major and minor tanks and a judicious exploitation of the supply of water from hill streams must offer enough water in summar for atleast 50 percent of the land-owners taking double paddy crops on their lan A verification of this should be tried in the Development Area.

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Chapter VII.

C U L T I V A T I O N.

47. Processes of cultivation in the Malnad do not seem to admit of much improvement: in the past, agriculturists ~~xxxx~~ evolved their impliments and accessories, processes and contrivances in view of local physical and climatic conditions: a visit to a well-maintained areca garden will show how intelligently man in the past ~~has~~ provided for a maximum amount of self-containedness: difficulty of transport was more effectively felt and met by the past generations in the Malnad than now. Appendix III gives brief accounts of cultivation process of paddy, areca, Coffee and Cardomum. The photograph opposite ~~xx~~ this page shows an arica garden, house and accessories.

Manures 48. Except in the case of areca which is a crop that always requires intensive methods of cultivation, there does not seem to be any necessity just now to think of encouraging intensive cultivation: this is necessary in old countries like England where land ~~xxxx~~ is limited in extent and the population thick. Here in the Malnad what is required is proper manuring. We have heard of "wheat mining" in Canada but even there the man gives up an area after it is exhausted and goes to a new plot. Here paddy has been literally mined for generations together from the same plots, yet the ryot is unwilling to move to new lands nor does he understand the crying need of the soil for proper manuring. Whereever you go,

go, he gives the same pessimistic opinion: "the soil is poor, very poor." In most places the amount of manure supplied to cultivated lands is very small, and in quality that manure is worse than chaff. Farm-yard manure which the Agricultural Department has been holding up as the Mak-aradhwaja (universal tanic) for all crops and all soils is hopelessly scarce in the Malnad. People are not in the habit of collecting stray cowdung from fields (a very wide practice in the Maidan) and their cattle are small in number and dwarfish in size and capacity. They get no nourishing food (quite in conformity with the rule about their masters and thus the farm-yard manure that is got is small in quantity and has no furtilising qualities. A common practice here is to sweep together dried leaves fallen from trees, put them into a pit, put in ash, rubbish- anything not wanted elsewhere- into it, and at the sowing season dig it out again and call it "manure". I have personally examined the manures used in this manner. It seems to me that by adding such stuff to the soil it is made not richer but poorer. Things like silt in tank beds appear to be much better and much more suited than this manure. In some places Soppinakottiges (ಸೊಪ್ಪಿನಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ) are the means for manure making. They spread a layer of green leaves from the forests on the floor of the shade, make kine stand and ~~sl~~ sleep upon it for some days (the idea being th cattle urine, dung, etc, should be well mixed

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mixed with the decaying leaves), upon the first layer another is spread and left for the cattle to stand and sleep upon for some more days, and so on the process repeats for several weeks. Then the whole thing is brought out to the manure pit or to the field While manure thus prepared seems to be slight better in quality than the other variety referred to above, the effect of this process upon cattle driven in is highly detrimental to the health of the animals.

49. Manures supplied by the Agricultural Departments have been very rare, and the general impression of the ryots with regard to such manures (when used in their villages or neighbouring ones) does not seem to be favourable. Transhipment charges are high and the manures themselves cost too much to make their use commercially possible. I understand that about Rs. 10,000 worth of manures supplied by the Department to the public has not yet been paid for at all, and the Department is not in a position to advance more manures unless the outstanding dues are collected. The very first foundational thing that the Department ought to do seems to me to be to locate their laboratories in the Malnad, conduct careful examinations of the chemical and bacteriological qualities of different soils, take into account the kind of sustenance required by different crops and then evolve a few types of cheap locally made

made standardised manures. The cry for "leaf manure" is very loud, specially from areca grow-ers but my investigations lead me to believe that all that the leaf manure does is to help the soil in retaining moisture and to prevent rank vegitation from springing up. If only the Agricultural Department could put forward a manure available to all gardenowners at commercially possible rates and capable of doing what the leaf manure has been doing and at the same time fertilising the soil, the big Soppinabetta problem would be three-fourths solved.

50. In times past it was customary for villagers to freely cooperate among themselves for all kinds of agricultural work: even now in some places there are vestiges of the old custom: to prepare the half boiled rice which is generally kept by the rustics for their use through the year women of a cluster of houses assemble together in one place after another of their group. But in more difficult processes there is hardly any cooperation. On the other hand, the presence of desputes and suspicion and feuds is quite common. It has been suggested that the scattering of holdings should be counterbalanced by teaching the ryots to take to cooperative farming. But so far as my knowledge of Malnad psychology at present goes, no such thing is possible in practice.

Fences

51. Enclosure of holdings should substantially add to the ryot's income. As a rule all

all paddy flats are unenclosed, and even gardens poorly protected by fences. The havoc committed by wild boars, foxes, monkeys bandicoots, squirrels etc is xxxy great, and as has been said earliear, the afforastation policy near about agricultural plots has materially added to such difficulties. Another source of xx great annoyance and loss is the straying cattle let loose by the owners almost always in the year. It is only in very few villages that cattle pounds (ಹಟ್ಟಿ) are effeciently maintained, and the result is that any solitary enterpriser who wants to try something new or xxx out of the customary way on his land has no means of protection against the straying cattle. Revenue authorities should see to the establishment of one cattle pound for every village or a group of villages and hold the village officers responsible for their proper upkeep. Even in villages where there are village panchayats there are no cattl pounds in many cases. The absense of a sense of responsibility on the part of the cattle-owners is partly due to real inconveniences and trouble in providing for their watch and feeding but more due to the very deplorable "let go" tendency which is becoming conspicuous among their qualities.

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52. Rules provide for the free utilisation of fencing materials by ryots without any restrictions, but very many of them do not know it. It is desirable that in the new trai-ning sanctioned for Patels and Shanbhogs a ful and clear knowledge of the Malnad Ryots Pri-

privileges Rules and other rules regarding relations between the ryots and the protective Departments, should be included as a subject.

Plant Diseases 53. Among plant diseases that I noticed I may mention Koleroga which is still having its toll and stump-rot (ಅಡಿಕೊಳೆರೋಗ). In paddy, specially on the higher levels (ಬೆಳೆಹಾಳು) a white worm eats away the stump of the plant. In Coffee, disease is spreading fast on account of contamination being carried from estate to estate. The spraying process prescribed by the Agricultural Department has been largely adopted by areca growers, but a good many still believe that the indigenous method of covering the bunches of areca with Kotte[illegible] is more effective. In two respects spraying is inconvenient; it is still costly, and secondly atleast 6 hour should pass without rain after spraying: otherwise the lotion is washed off. and in the Malnad a 6 hours' sessation during the rainy season is a very difficult thing to forecast or to secure. For stump-rot which is spreading in areca gardens nowadays, the indigenous remedy is to tap the areca tree at a certain height. Judged on the whole, plant diseases and pests in the Malnad requi[illegible] close and continuous investigations by exper[illegible] locally stationed. A good beginning was ma[illegible] at Marathur which is even now known as the Koleroga Farm, a second attempt is being made at Balehonnur, but these tracts want at

atleast 3 more such experimental stations with well-equipped laborataries to be located in the other parts of Malnad.

Cob

Chapter VIII.

C A T T L E.

54. Cattle are better looking in the north Sagar and Sorab - but present a dwindling species in Thirthahalli, Koppa, Mudagere and other taluks further down: cattle in Belur and Manjar-abad taluks are better. The number of gun licences in all these taluks is pretty large, yet in the Koppa taluk alone 814 cattle were killed by wild animals in 1923-24. In fact the danger from tigers and cheatas to cattle is so great that a common cry used by cartmen in urging the bulls to move an is " [illegible] " (A tiger catch you!). The total mortality of cattle in Koppa was 3082 in 1923-24 as against 1024 in 1922-23.

Cattle-rearing | 55. Excepting milking cows and bullocks when they do ploughing work cattle are callously left to themselves by owners. Even at nights they are not over anxious that their cattle should return home and find shelter in the shed Nor are the sheds so comfortable as to invite the poor animals. In all the villages I studie I was astonished to find that with the exception of one cow (which yielded 2 seers per day) not one was able to supply more than one -fourth seer per day. Even mikking cows are hardly given anything else than hay and some dirty rotten water ( ) at home: things like cotton seed or oil cake are a rarity. In summar, scarcity of fodder is very keenly felt in many parts, but there are other parts (for example in Koppa taluk) which grow knee-

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knee-high grass all round the year. A system of collection and distribution of fodder if worked by the Revenue Department in the 3 districts should yield much relief. The practice of preserving of green grass for several weeks and preparing sun-flower in silos should be inculcated among ryots by Agricultura Inspecturs.

56. The breed of cattle in the Malnad must be improved side by side with their feeding and their care. The Agricultural Department did send out some breeding bulls, but a super-stition that has grown widely here is that such bulls when brought into the Malnad become impotent. One or two such cases did happen and that is the reason for the strange belief. Nowadays the Department is trying bull-calves and these are said to be producing much better results. The present condition of cattle here should first be carefully be examined by the Lifestock Expert (for six months in the year I would put his headquarters in the heart of the Malnad) and thereupon suitable breeding bulls must be posted to as many centres as possible to tour about. In two of the villages I took up the people were prepared, on my quary, to maintain breeding bulls if supplied by the Department: the Malnad ryot would only be too glad to bear a decent covering fee.

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Milk Supply

57. Government will do very well to order the establishment of a first class Dairy Farm

Farm in some convenient centre of the Malnad. At Marathur, the only Government Farm now in the whole of the Malnad, I found that no cows nor buffaloes were maintained. So scarce has ~~the~~ milk become in these parts that a belief is now gaining ground that the Malnad climate does not permit of milk being congenial to the health of childern: in scores of families I saw their childern were made to jump from mothers milk (the poor supply that she ordinarily has after the confinement which in most cases is a re-birth) to ganji (gruel) . In a Malnad Taluk headquarter 6 as a seer fetches milk with atleast 50 percent water. and with such"milk" rich and poor alike drink deep of ~~th~~ the jaggery-laden bitter mixture "Coffee"

Goats. 58. Practically in all places I visited I found ~~fixnx~~ that goats were thriving. On interrogation the owners told me that the only trouble was from wild animals. Otherwise they all held that goats took to the land well. With such a limitless supply of leaves on which goats feed, the facility for tending big flocks of goats is much more than for rearing up cattle which want fodder. I believe that if the people are persuaded to keep goats and raar up flocks of them, that will in course of time prove a very lucrative subsidiary occupation.

Cattle Mortality 59. Mortality among cattle on account of epidemic is not so high as it would be if it were a plain country. As in the case of plagu and cholera so in the case of the Foot and

foot and mouth disease etc, the channels for spreading infection are few. A Taluk Administration Report says: "The heavy death roll among cattle is more due to to the enervating climatic condition than to contagious diseases" But it seems to me that the poor health of the cattle, as the poor health of the human beings, is more due to want of proper feeding than to the enervating effects of Malnad climate. Veterinary help should move nearer to the villages because once a locality is effected by cattle disease the mortality goes very high on account of the small power of resistance the cattle possess. A central Malnad village should be made the Headquarter of an Assistant Veterinary Superintendent with a ramifying system of Veterinary dispensries, at-least one in every taluk in the Development Area.

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Chapter IX. Coffee &c.

INDUSTRIES.

60. In minerals, forests and agricultural products the Malnad is so diversely rich, yet industries in these tracts today are as rare as aboriginies on the European Continent. Rice Mills are in reallity within the definition of agriculture:;just as we would include the process of Rice-hulling in agriculturists houses within the definition of the word. Outside Rice Mills which are 3 in number in the 3 taluks of Thirthahalli, Koppa and Manjarabad there is hardly any industry worth mentioning, if we leave alone Government run concerns and machinery worked by Coffee planters. Nor have any uptodate figures been kept with regard to the few non-agricultural concerns which are called by courtesy "major industries" A Superintendent of Industries evidently interested in Economic questions wrote that his information was so old as of 1916.17 and that he would be obliged if I could give him some details with regard to concerns which were i his own charge. I found it not worthwhile to quote figures about "major industries" in the Malnad.")

Minor Industries 61. Minor industries there were many in the past, there are even now some but the whole thing is disorganised. In Industry a in Agriculture, in Social life as in Educati the Malnad is in a transitional stage: the old system is gone, the new has not yet dawned: the junction of the night and the dawn is the

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the darkest part of the day, so is the case with the Malnad. I found that in almost all the villages the old Barabaluthi (the village barber, carpenter, blacksmith, washermen etc), was gone and the men or their sons had either left the places or had taken to agriculture: very few continued to possess their professional implements and did work once in a way as a matter of special obligation to some neighbour or friend. The effect of this on the general economic efficiency of the village has been diverse. If the ryot has to cross 3 villages in order to have his implements repaired or replaced, if on account of the absence of a washerman the people never seriously clean their clothes, how far village life has become unenviable can easily be imagined. With regard to small accessories like ropes, baskets, and mats there was a time when each family used to look to their needs themselves but now many buy such things for a price. In fact the extent to which the average Malnad ryot has unlearnt what he and his forefathers new is a matter for surprise and sorrow. to repeat the old dirge again, "one single coarse thick rice crop and nothing else" that is the high water mark of Malnad mannerism. If he only looks around himself and uses his scythe and sense he can easily make for himself a rope to draw water with from wells, yet he coolly complains that he has no money with which to buy a rope. At Kesere I found 6 families which were noted

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noted for the fine footwear (ఎర్ర 23-5-80) they made but now not one does that work; one of them prepares one pair a year to present to a particular individual. In some houses they do prepare toddy mats and thick mats out of certain special kinds of grass. But few of them sell their products. Sculpture, brass and copper-ware work, goldsmithy, shoe-making, repairing of guns and manufacture of locks - these were some of the industries which prospered in the past, but now I saw small remnants of them here and there. At Jogisara-Mutt I found beautifully dressed Stone pillars and Mantapams portions of which were being used (unnoticed of course) by a neighbouring villager for house-building. At Mammaradi I found a small handful of brass workers assembled there for the Ganesa Car Festival. At Humcha there were beautiful earthenware coated with a kind of bright coloured earth - -- But all on the downward path.

Non-agricultural Incomes.

62. Of the 387 families I investigated 303 were entirely dependent on agriculture and the other 84 earnt the sum of Rs. 16,703-4-0 from their non-agricultural occupations (including interest on loans). But in all the cases except 21, agriculture was the main occupation. Though I cannot assert that the villages that I took up are representative of all parts of Malnad. yet these figures fairly represent the general industrial backwardness of the population.

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Cottage Industries

63. Cottage industries there are none

none: in the Manjarabad Taluk there are four handlooms. As somebody very truly remarked, the Indian agriculturists are very rich in leisure, and specially so the Malnad ryot with his single red coarse thick rice crop. Ask him how he spends his time the year roundy he has a ready reply to fill up all the gaps. Henry Ford believes that an agriculturist need be present on his Farm for only 25 days in the year, but even with the present way of doing things it can be said that the average ryot in the Malnad has atleast 4 hours a day to spare for 6 months in the year. This is a calcula-tion leaving to the ryot ample time for all his other work. And this time is spent by him in idleness, in disputes, in gambling or in Drink Women folk (except the coolie class) have much more time to spare. In the areca season the work of peeling off the rind (ಅಡಿಕೆ ಸುಲಿಯುವುದು) can employ hundreds of women: it is indoor work but has to be done soon. Yet, except in a a few cases, women have given up the old custom of doing it, and the helpless areca gardenowner has to depend upon the Panchama for it.

64. If only some suitable cottage industry could be set up in the houses of these people it would certainly mean more income. better health, better welfare. It seems to me that Cotton weaving with handlooms is the most suited Mill made yarn will have to be supplied in the case of fine cloth and handspun yarn can be made by the people themselves for weaving rough goods like towels. bedsheets etc.

in the Development Area handlooms may be set up for demonstration and sale, and a School also to teach finer weaving. In the Telingana Division of the Hydrabad State, which contains a preponderant agricultural population the benefits derived by the people by taking to Cotton weaving as a cottage industry have been numerous.

65. It is a favourite Western idea that small scale industry busying villagers in hamlets should be assisted with cheap power: it has also been suggested in some quarters that the Malnad should be able to produce cheap electric power, and such power should be supplied to homesteads working small scale industry. The ideal is romantic, but from what I have seen of the Malnad villagers I must say that no such thing is even conceivable.

Chapter X.

Transport.

66. "Communications" in the Malnad have been directed to be investigated into by a separate Special Officer, yet I have got to give my views on transport facilities current and advisable. The Malnad is a land of ups an and downs, and between South Canara and this land there are the Western Ghats all impassable except through a small number of passes. Before the Railway made its appearance in Mysore, the people of the Malnad inevitably contented themselves with foot paths and cart tracts: animal loads and cartloads used to be conveyed over hundreds of miles: trade with Badigi, Bellary and Havari in the north, with Karikal and Mangalore in the west and the maidan on the east was going on, briskly from the contemporary point of view. Even now the old practice continues among certain wandering tribes who do some trade as between Malnad and maidan on the backs of bullocks and asses.

67. The Poona Bangalore line was laid, and as Mangalore was still unconnected by Railway the trend of exports, ~~of~~ of labour, of increasing commercial activity, was from west to east (including South Canara). The pressure of population in South Canara was great and the best field for such surplus labour was Malnad. "([illegible]) is not a new sayin

Schemes were latter on formed to connect by Rail Mysore and Mangalore via Hassan: if any of these schemes had been seriously taken up in those times we should have had no Malnad problem at all now. But for some reason or other the schemes were turned down, and in the meanwhile Mangalore was connected by Railway to Erode along the south of the Nilgiris. With the ope-ening of that outlet for the surplus population of South Canara began the ills and worries of the Malnad: the annual inflow of below-Ghat labour became thinner and thinner: more labour was wanted at home in South Canara on accoun' of new industries opened up, new avenues of employment. Even among the indigenous popu lation of the Malnad the more enterprising gradually drifted towards the maidan on account of easier and more attractive conditions of life there. With a deminishing popula tion farms fell into disuse, houses and temples and Mutts (I saw 3 of this type - Jogisara Mutt and Huntcha Mutt in the Hunchakatte Hobli and the Shakatapura Mutt in "ariharpur hobli) became delapidated, the forest began to cover up old monuments of civilisation (as in Nagar' maleria infested the land and "decimation of the Malnad population" assumed alarming proportions

Inter-village Transport facilities.

68. Now, transport facilities between village and village are practically where they were before: things go in headloads between village and village, and where there are cart tracks or village roads, by carts.

Roads in the Malnad consist of provincial Roads, District Fund Roads, Cart tracks and village Roads. The latter two kinds are roads by courtesy, in many places carts have to be actually pushed through mire or sand and pushed up hill slopes, numerous small strea -ms have to be forded (possible only in Summer time) and with the poor animals used for drought purposes the average speed of carts among these roads is less than ½ a mile per hour, each cart taking only less than a half of the usual standard cartload. Some unlucky tracts have small streams (which swell up in the rainy season) all round with the result that they constitute each a world by itself for several months: no post, no doctor, no inspection, no guest. So laborious is the task of villagers in out of the way places to get things they want for themselves (it is another bother to preserve provisions during the rainy seasons: all grain, pulses etc, get spoilt on account of the excessive moisture in the air and want of sun, and in many Malnad houses all household provisions are during the rainy season preserved on platforms under which a smouldering fire is always maintained) that many families are gradually leaving their villages and their lands to seek places in roadside villages.

69. It is a huge and costly problem this Government have appointed a staff to go into the question of inter-village communications, but it seems to me that it is financial

financially speaking, an impossible problem to be solved immediately. To give only a small instance, an Executive Engineer told me that he could put up a 5 mile road for Rs. 5000 between one village and another but he added that such a road would be more or less complete -ly washed off in the next rainy season. The only way to begin tackling the work is by concentrating in the Development Area and shift the concentration of expenditure along with the Development Area after 3 years from one centre to another. In addition, the old rule of insisting upon each family supplying one labourer on a fixed day of the week (it was half a day before, but one day will be of some real good) in the off season (that is, non-agricultural) must be revived. The discontinuance of such a rule has made many villages unnecessarily inaccessible and avoidably insanitary. If such labour could do small repairs and keep atleast the bad village roads and cart tracks going, the Development Area process will bring to every village in the Malnad a good road capable of standing the Malnad seasons, within 10-12 years. The policy of sanctioning few thousands of rupees here a few thousands there. for improvement of villa -ge communications seem to me, from my personal ~~experiences~~ experiences, a frittering of our resources.

Roads. 90. The provincial and the District Fund Roads are in charge of the Public Works Depart-

Department, the financing for repairs etc, being done by the State in the provincial and by the District Boards in the District Fund Roads. My experiences lead me to infer that the condition of these roads is not satisfactory. The Public Works Department complains of scarsity of labour and inadequacy of grant for repairs: the slow, very slow, progress in repairs etc, is attributed by them to lack of a reasonable amount of devolution of power. For over two months I was seeing a ditch right in the middle of the Bangalore Honnavar Road (between Shimoga and Thirthahalli) and this inspite of a special grant made by Government for road reparis on account of flood damages. The Kempahole bridge near the Ghat which goes by the same name has not been restored even though it is more than 9 months since it collapsed. On the Kadur Chickmagalur Road a bridge was off over a week. the people having had to crawl accross the ditch, carts and motors to manufacture a deviation for themselves. A District Board sanctioned Rupees 22000 for metalling 22 miles of a road That was 4 years ago, but the progress of work has been only over 17 furlongs. A number of newly sanctioned roads have not been taken up by the P.W.D. on the ground that they have no staff, no labour. According to rules I understand that even the District Fund Road bridges should be able to bear a weitht of 5 tons but on the Bangalore Honnaver Road a rickety old bridge made of wood is suffered

to stand so that all motor busses have to unload and re-load (I was told that the Chief Engineer, had certified that the bridge would last for two more years) Between Agumbe and Megarvalli the same road sorely needs pallisades at many places if accidents should not occur by carts and motors capsising into the yawning valley. The Hassan-Manjarabad road is perhaps the best road in the Malnad, and the Agumbe-Koppa road (those certified by the Public Works Department as not fit for heavy motor traffic and yet used by regular bus services) is in a fairly good condition. District Fund road are held bythe Public Works Department as not fit for heavy motor traffic as a rule, but so many of them busses with tons of weight on ply. Here is an instance of lack of co-operation of different Departments owing to rather a too specilised kind of administrative machinery being there. What I mean is specifically this: on a railway, when a Permanent Way Inspector declares that a particular section of the rail road is not fit for use no dne dare disobey his instructions. But here in the case of roads not only his infringement allowed of rules and Departmental directions but tolerated a hundred times over

Road versus Railway) 71 I now come to the kernal of my belief. We people of the malnad, in talking of railways have neglected our roads, and in doing so have

given up the life boats in expectation of a steamer. At the outset I must frankly declare that the future of the malnad in the matter of transport facilities lies ~~mata-net~~ not in a net work of railways with two trunk lines running from the railway line on the east to the coast on the west but in organising and developing a thorough going motor service for both passengers and traffic. The Mysore-Mangalore line of railway was possible decades ago but not now nor is the Shimoga Bhatkal line finaancially if not politically, a possibility. Not that the Government cannot find funds for putting up the line, but that it certainly will not pay, and will constitute an eternal burden on the future generations of Mysore

I must explain myself. At no time has any railway line in India paid its way as a normality. even though the old eleven trunk lines were put up when labour was so cheap and capital was so plentiful. Now prices have risen and wages too more than an hundred fold and the cost of construction and equipment will be much more than a lakh of rupees a mile on the average. There is not so much traffic either actual or potential as to make a Malnad Railway earn: we have here neither a Lancashire nor a Canada. Our products for export are all portable, possess large value in small bulk (for example, coffee cardamon, areca, plantainns

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oranges, turmeric ginger etc.). With regard to paddy and ragi the problem is not how to send it out but how to retain it in the land, and better have no transport facilities at all rather than have them to send out what we have to live upon. All know that with the establishment of the railway connection it was that Indian grains and raw material began to be drained off leaving little to eat and less to work upon.

73. About five crores are wanted to give a good railway connection to all parts of the malnad. With this sum of money at our command we could confidently and finally handsome of our leading problems of a social character like an adequate supply of educational and medical facilities, revival of the small land-owner class, liberation from oppressive and unjust debt and so on. With so much demand for capital in directions so directly affecting human welfare, it looks unbusinesslike to sink such large values in so fixed a kind of capital as a railway system.

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74 Lastly, the scramble for inventions going on in the world abroad, the terrible rate at which new processes and new machines are being commercialised and superseded (for example broadcasting and radio photography) is a factor which must be taken serious note of. In the years to come I am not sure if

railways will have as much importance as they do command now: on the European continent and in America they are much less important now than 15 years ago. And knowing that there is a probability of railways being superseded by some other cheaper and more convenient means of transport (for example the super-sentinel a steam propelled road locomative bids fair to work at cheaper rates than motor lorries) shall we take the risk of investing so much capital which has necessarily to be borrowed?

Motor Transport. 75. No, the malnad people themselves have given the answer in active work. In Shimoga Kadur and Hassan Districts private enterprise has come forward and with the exception of a small percentage the entire road mileage of the malnad (provincial and District fund) has already been covered by a daily motor service run by some one or other. Heavy luggage is going along in these ~~lorrie~~ busses though lorries as such have not yet been taken to regularly: I know two capitalists who are carrying on correspondence with motor firms in orderto put up lorry services. For a country like the malnad motors are the most suited means of transport: capital investment there must be, but infinitisimally small compared to what would have to be invested on a railway scheme. Petrol promises to become cheaper, so also motors: dependance on foreign markets will be less in the case of

motors than in that of a railway system (even now, I understand that the Mysore Railways borrow waggons from the M.& S.M.R. in order to be able to convey ores from Shimoga according to contracts). roads touch the rural parts as no railway can, motors can stop at and start from any place, go up to any coffee estate or down to any areca garden, carry mails medicines newspapers, infact every-thing that the malnad man wants.

A Motor Monopoly 76.

After a careful calculation and discussion with motor bus proprietors I am led to believe that the best way of affording the most expedient transport facilities to the malnad is to organise a joint stock company with a share capital of Rs.10,00,000 out of which Government may take up Rs 2,00,000 worth. A fundamental condition for the success of the company would be the grant of a monopoly for running motors for hire, to the company by Government. In addition Government would have to guarantee interest on shares at a reasonable rate for say five years. The loan of Rs 2,00,000 (in the form of shares) may be made out of the railway cess collections already on hand. The cost of putting up a tele phone connection along all the roads with stations at intervals of two miles would be so low as Rs 525 a mile, a substantial item that can be saved being the expenditure on telephone posts:

we have already got ready made posts set up for us by Nature.

77. The private enterprise working the motor services at present would of course have to be utilised. It is understood that the M.S.M.R. has planned the running of motors from Harihar to Mangalore via Shimoga, and Mangalore to Hassan. This arrangement if permitted by the State, should be highly prejudicial to local interests. Not only should an indigenous company be preferred, but all Mail contracts should be arranged to be given to this Compnay as present contracts end. This Joint Stock compnay must be able to guarantee a daily service for passengers in all Provincial and Local fund roads between the Ghats on the west and the Railway stations of Harihar, Holalkere Shimoga Tarikere, Hassan, Kadur, and Mysore on the east. Appendix V shows the road mileage that would have to be covered by this Motor Monopoly.

78. There is now a very deplorable lack of co-operation between Government Departments and the bus runners. The collection of the new levy on busses from July 1st without a material alteration in the organisation of this only practicable means of transport in the malnad would very much worsen the situation. I have studied in detail the methods of working out the existing services. Whil

While the enterprise certainly deserves encouragement the way in which the services are kept up is far from satisfactory and certain. Unhealthy competition among the services has ruined several small capitalists. In one place one service carried passengers free for a week over a distance of 16 miles, for some time the motor fare per passenger from Shimoga to Thirthahalli (36 miles) was four annas and while I am writing the fierce competition between services at Hassan has reduced the fare from Hassan to Manjarabad (24 miles) to six annas. A public utility concern of this importance ought not to be left so much to private convenience. The telephone line would be worked by the joint stock company just as the Railways work the telegraphic connections. On the new Company's Directorate the Development Officer would safeguard the interests of Government funds and the public. With regards to questions like rates etc., the compnay would have to be subject to regulation by Government

79. To sum up, the welfare of the malnad requires an active Road Policy: the railway cess should be done away with and in its place a road cess should be levied. As much care should be bestowed on these roads as Permanent Way Inspectors do on the rail roads. The rest of the Railway cess collections till now made (the Kadur District has now got Rs 40495-11-2 made up of railway cess collections

and the Shimoga District has also some lakhs at its credits) may with great advantage be spent in improving the present roads and bridges: District Fund roads will have to widened and consolidated. I should even go further and say that a separate section of the Public Works Department should be entrusted with roads only, there being a close co-operation between the Motor Company and the Road Staff.

Chapter XI.

TRADE.

80. In spite of the large number of middle men between the ryot and the final consumer, the rising prices of agricultural products did reach even the actual grower; and the one main cause for the ryot population not having yet broken down totally is this fact that deprived as they have been of what ought to go to them in view of market prices they yet have been getting prices not at all bad compared to previous market prices (of course, they have been paying higher prices for what they have been importing). Appendix VII shows the average prices of paddy areca coffee and cardamom over the past 20 years.

A Central Co-operative Syndicate.

81. The size of a market depends upon the nature of the commodity and the facilities for transport. As has been explained in earlier paragraphs, physical and social conditions in the malnad have prevented the establishment of a wide market for paddy and areca. In the case of coffee and cardamom the presence of European planters and associations has overcome natural impediments, and fairly open markets prevail. It is significant that in the Thirthahalli Taluk not a single weekly fair (ಸಂತೆ) takes place- an institution common in other parts of Mysore.

A serious attempt was made by the authorities to set up one at Thirthahalli but it failed on account of the opposition of the merchant class. In five miles distance I generally found a difference in rate with regard to paddy and areca, of 8 annas per candy (55 seers) and per mahund. For these commodities the establishment of a Central Co-operative Syndicate is very essential if mal practice and profiteering should not go on under cover of a pseudo-laissez faire policy. Appendix VII shows the details of the way in which areca growers actually become liable to pay interest at 25%, 12½% being the interest on capital borrowed (irrespective of duration of loan interest is usually charged for one year, the end of the year being Ashwija Bahula Amavasya) and 12½% being the actual discount realised by the Sahukar on areca delivered. In Manjarabad I found that on the day I was there the market rate for the particular kind of paddy sold was Rs 18/- per heru (252 seers) but a poor ryot sold it at Rs 15/- per heru. A reference to Registration Office figures show that interest on money borrowed is usually at two herus (36%) and sometimes at three herus (54%). To put an end to all this, first the maximum rate of interest chargeable/payable must be fixed by legislation. Secondly a Central Co-operative Syndicate must be worked with Government aid: the work of the

And then there is the usual 5 per cent "Sodi" (discount) and the 5 per cent "dallali" (commission to the middle man)

and

Syndicate to be

1. To advance money for short terms on the security of standing crops (after consulting the land Mortgage Bank, a sister Institution proposed in these pages) and thus save the cultivator from the grip of the unscrupulous money lender.

2 to collect saleable crops from members through lorries working for them (run specially by the Motor Monopoly),

3. to properly grade and sample such saleable crops and sell them in the best market,

4. in the case of paddy, to serve as a Grain Bank prepared to lend paddy to any member who runs short in the course of the year, and

5. to supply if required imports to members against sums due to them.

This proposal was uniformally supported by the concerned classes of people./ I know several merchants who have given up old methods and have regular and creditable transactions on fair terms, but this number is yet too small to consider the general condition as passable.

Thirdly, payment of amounts specified in deeds to be registered, to the comcerned parties before the Sub-Registrar should be made obligatory.

Wheat Pools in Canada. 82.

How other advanced Governments are proceeding in order to help the grower to get his own can be seen from the following sentences with regard to the working of Wheat Pools in Canada.

"He (the Managing Director of the Wheat pool) hopes by orderly feeding of the markets to obtain a higher price in the aggregate than any number of farmers acting individually could obtain. These wheat pools have behind them the Governments of the three Pacific

Provinces which have made grants for organisation and collateral security: and they have obtained from the great Chartered Banks a line of credit for 25 million dollers at the favourable rate of 6%. The re-action of this development on British consumers (of wheat) is a matter of high Imperial moment."

Customs Duties 83. Trade figures we have none except our rail borne trade and commodities (entering Municipal limits) on which octroi is levied. But this is far from adequate. At least in the Development Area it is necessary that a beginning should be made to maintain complete statistics with regard to imports and exports. From general impression the opinion can be hazarded that the malnad has just had a high tide in importing Foreign luxuries: in important malnad towns I came across many families where the present masters have started on wise lines on the ruins or depredations left by past profligacy. This is a good sign of the times. But ~~but~~ it still remains a question as to how far the State should refrain from levying customs duties. from the sumptuary stand point as well as from the economic.

Chapter. XII.

POPULATION.

Number. 84. While the population of the malnad Taluks decreased by 8.2 per cent in the decade 1901-11 there has been a rise in the population by .78 per cent in 1911-21. See Appendix IX.

Disease 85. Appendix X shows the results of a house to house examination of the health of people in five villages. The Medical Graduates who worked with me said that suspected cases of syphilis and hook worm and tuberculosis could not be examined by them scientifically on account of want of the necessary apparatus, and time was too short to get it or to arrange to send the specimens of blood to Bangalore. From the figures given in App. X the one patent conclusion that is further strengthened is that Malaria is rampant: hardly did we come across any child free from spleen enlargement. Pneumonia is a seasonal disease carrying away thousands, but as our tour was in summer time we did not come across many cases. Liver enlargement appears to be a peculiar disease making its appearance here and there in the Malnad: local opinion is that exposure of the abdomen to changing weather conditions is one of the causes for this: most of the children are mercilessly exposed to good weather and bad in rich and poor familes alike. The photograph opposite this page shows a child

which was intensely suffering on account of both spleen and liver enlargement.

Medical Relief. 86. While good health is the product of multifarious factors - sanitation, good food and clothing, temperance, proper exercise and so on (which all factors can only be indirectly touched by the State), the problem of medical relief is a huge one requiring further attention and study. Thanks to the Malnad Improvement Scheme, the number of hospitals has increased, so also that of midwives and maternities. But still the fact remains that the existing hospitals touch but a small percentage of the population people from a distance cannot reach the hospital for relief on account of want of communication facilities and weather conditions (in the rainy season), and the prejudice against hospitals is still powerful: the hospital is generally the last resort. This disbelief in the efficacy of hospital medicines has been unfortunately strengthened by an inexplicable inadequacy of proper stores in hospitals At Mandagadde, Humchakatte, Megarvalli, Sorlebyle and Harihapur I found that the hospitals had not enough supplies of essentials like Quinine, Santonine and Magnesium Sulphate. Even in the District Hospital at Shimoga supplies were lacking. I do not know what

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what the reason was for such a state of affairs, but it is a thing that should be immediately put a stop to. Better equip the existing hospitals first than open new ones.

87. With regard to recruitment of Doctors and Midwives and Compounders for Hospitals in the Malnad, I have gathered enough evidence to show that it is not advisable to allow as a rule inter-transfers between the Malnad and the maidan. The half educated maidan man has a fallacious superstition about the unhealthiness of the malnad, and if for responsible medical posts maidan candidates are ordered, much good cannot be expected out of the arrangement. I came across a number of such maidan doctors and midwives managing to put in attendance for the minimum number of days, applying for all kinds of leave frequently and trying to go back after the "Malnad Service". The medical profession wants men who take their work as a labour of love and it is no good ordering unwilling horses to it. I think it will improve matters very much if, as far as possible. medical posts in the malnad are filled with malnad persons only (with the requisite qualifications) A certain amount of devolution of powers to District Medical Officers will help in bringing about the necessary change

88. An effective way of taking standardised medicines, pills and powders to the doors of thevillagers seems to be to train up batches of village school masters, as they are doing in the Bombay Province, for some weeks in diagnosing the ordinary ailments common to the malnad and compounding doses for such, to supply each such school masters ~~with-yan~~ with quantities of medicines with directions that he should cater to the health of the villagers around him, and to give him a small allowance which will enable him to eke out his ~~living~~ (the Education Department must certainly thank the medical department for this). Juveniles attending school would receive his particular attention naturally. In the Development Area a beginning may be made by training up and posting such school masters to villages or groups of them having schools. Indigenous Unani and Ayurvedic Pandits may after due examination by certified doctors in Bangalore or Mysore, be given aids so that they may do their bit in relieving distress on account of disease. A corollary step to be taken is to prohibit private medical practitioners from following their profession unless they got a license from Government after examination at Bangalore: in my tour, I found a number of cases where quacks both local and from below ghat did considerable

amount of damage by mishandling diseased persons and ~~by~~ extracted large sums of money which they never deserved.

89. Pregency is a matter of great anxiety in the malnad. Doctors say that it is a natural process but it looks to the average ryot in the malnad so much of an abnormality. Till very recently the treatment given to women approaching confinements and during the first few days thereof was anything but human. When labour pains began. the woman was made to sit on an exposed pial hardly enclosed by a mat, and very hot water poured upon her After child birth she was given nothing but a Kashayam (ಕಷಾಯ) for two or three day which comprised the following materials:
([illegible])
Fourth day onwards she was given some coarse rice and pepper water till the tenth day, all the while the mother and the babe being exposed to the cold of the night and the heat of a neighbouring fire put up for her sake.

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90 This practice is now generally being given up, but people are taking to drugging confined women with excessive alcoholic liquor The main defect in the whole thing is want of nutritious feeding. Healthy old men beyond 70 years are a rare sight to see, but where they are living their wass and constitutions reveal a much better condition of health

in decades past.

Infant Mortality. 91. Infant mortality is of high proportions in the malnad: a typical reply given by a Panchama women at Kesere was " [illegible] ": she could not possibly remember how many of her children died at what ages, how many abortions she had. In 387 families I took stock of, there were 289 deaths of infants in men's memory. The number of child deaths and abortions among the Panchamas seems to be prepondenantly high.

Village Sanitation 92. Village Sanitation is an extremely complex item to deal with: so far as I saw the present Taluk Sanitary Inspectors were of no use. All these posts if abolished will mean so much saving but no inconvenience to anybody except perhaps the Inspectors of themselves. I did not come across a single village inspected or visited by a Sanitary Inspector, and so far I can judge, his present functions are anything but sanitary work. In some municipalities theSanitary Inspectors have been officially asked to do mohatarfa collection work. Village sanitation must either be looked after by the villagers themselves or by Government with a proper staff. The former alternative has failed. and if Government desire to take

up the work seriously, expenditure on a specially selected small area would be the best that they could expect to do. Sanitary Inspectors with small ranges of 10-15 village may be tried in the Development area

Food. 93. In matters of food, the only indigenous grain that is generally consumed is rice All other things have to be imported from the Maidan or from below ghat. Dearth and high prices have made the ryots live chiefly upon rice gonji (gruel) in the morning, esaru (ಎಸರು) made usually of water (with which the rice is cleaned before hand) and salt and chillies and tamerind or vatehuli or jeerakana huli (ಹಾಸಕುಳಿ, ಜೀರಕನಹುಳಿ), rice and perhaps once in a week some majjige (ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ) - a lotion resembling lime water but made out of a copious dilution of butterless curd. Dhal is put into the essaru once in four or five days, and that a precious little quantity. Ghee is a commodity practically unknown in the malnad in its unadulterated condition I saw that some selected families got their supplies from Shimoga and Hassan respectively Vegetables they have hardly any: the one common thing is mullugayi (brinjal) of a bad kind and the other vegetable that is now becoming scarce is raw plantain In many houses

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they used to preserve bandasouthekayi (a kind of cucumber) in specially made leaf case hung down from the roof, to last them during the rainy season. Variety is conspicuously absent in the average man's food, and nutrition more so. With such poor food, yet a good many are habituated to coffee drinking. The water that the villager usually drinks is from wells in the body of areca gardens or in paddy flats into which in many cases water from houses and bath rooms flows, as also the surplus water of the garden conveying decayed vegetable matter dissolved in it. Wat from such wells is locally called "balegedde neeru" (water flowing fhrough plantain tree roots), and enlargement of spleen is attributed by them rightly or wrongly to this

Houses. 94. Houses are mostly thatched, the rich few getting tiles from Mangalore or from Bangalore while the poor people's houses are too exposed to the rigours of the weather the rich house owners possess generally dark ill ventilated houses in the inner appartments of which lamps have to be used in day time. More than 90% of the houses in rural parts are mere hovels not fetching anything if sold. A housing scheme for the malnad would be a very desirable thing, but at present there seems to be no chance of any such scheme working successfully, because the earnings of the average

ryot ~~earnings~~ are so despondently small.

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Chapter XIII.

RURAL BUDGETS.

Wealth and Income. 95. The total wealth of the 387 families examined amounted to Rs 6,75,974/-, the average amount of wealth per family being Rs 1746/11-3, the average amount of wealth per head being Rs 315/11/8, If the money lending families are left aside (43 in number) the average amount of wealth per family and per head steeply descends to Rs 663/7/9, and Rs 66/8/5 respectively. This shows that in rural part of the malnad (in urban parts it seems to be more so) wealth is very unevenly distributed The total earnings of 387 families per year amounted to Rs 1,32,900/4/0 (Rs 1,18,197/- fro agriculture and Rs 14,704/4/- from other occupations). This gives an annual average income of Rs 343/6/7 per family and Rs 62/1/2/ per head. Here again, if we leave out the money lending classes, the average figures per family and per head go down to Rs 250/7/9 and Rs 61/2/3 respectively. (the annual earnings of the 43 money lending families amounted to Rs 46,733/12/-). In the case of 260 families out of 387 families the income was less than the expenditure, and if out of the remaining 127 families we eliminate 43 money lending families the small number of 84 shows how on the average rural malnad is economical ill off. I must add here that as a rule income was estimated liberally.

Details of Expenditure

96. 287 families (100 families in one village could not be recorded about by me with regard to allocation of their expenditure under different detailed items on account of the short time at my disposal and the large population of the village) spent Rs 72,575/4/- on food, Rs 14,505/- on clothing, Rs 4.Ø15/- on religion and charity, Rs 3,253/- on drink, Rs 5571/ on litigation, Rs 4,132/- on house repairs, Rs 3785/- on travel, Rs 1455/- on medicine and Rs 1053, on education. The respective averages per family and per head work out at Rs 252/14/- and Rs 52/0/5 for food. Rs 50/8/8 and Rs 10/6/4 for clothing. Rs 13/15/9 and Rs 2/14/1 for religion and charity, Rs 11/5/4 and Rs. 25/4 for drink, Rs 19/6/7 and Rs 3/13/7 for litigation, Rs 14/6/2 & Rs 2/15/5 for house repairs, Rs 13/3/- and Rs 2/11/5 for travel, Rs 3/1/1 and Rs 1/0/8 for medicine and Rs 3/14/1 and Rs 0/12/1 for Education.

97 Taking the expenditure budgets of Panchamas I find that they spend too much on drink, too little on food and clothing A specially noticeable feature is that the malnad man (as the Indian generally is) is by nature religiously and charitably disposed but unfortunately superstition reigns in religion and charity is indiscriminate and highly disorganised The numerous mutts in malnad have all been the fruit of this instinct

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of the people in the past. But looking at the dire need for relief measures for the benefit of the lowest strata of society here I feel that by legislation all the mutts and temples and inams and vrithis should be put under a Commission to husband out such resources for the common good.

Standard of Life. 98. The average annual expenditure per head of population among the 387 families works at Rs 68/11/8. Compare this with Rs 131/4/4 which is the expenditure borne by Government on an average head of convict in the Central Jail. Even knocking off Rs 30 per head as against higher prices in the city etc., etc.. a solid difference remains, namely, Rs 32/8/8. This must mean one of two things: the standard of life in the Central Jail should be high or the standard of life in the malnad rural parts is very very low. Few will stand by the first opinion. The permanent way in which such a despicable standard can be raised is first and last by helping the man to increase his earnings. The philosophy of this whole sketchy ~~of~~ Report hangs about that central theme.

The Malnad and the Co-operative movement. 99. In two of the five villages I surveyed there were Co-operative Credit Societies but both were in dormant condition. In one the dividends for the past four years had not ye

been distributed because all the funds were out in loans and no-body would pay back: the Secretary was dead and the records were with a member interested in the society because he owned a good sum as share amount and was anxious to get it back. The majority of members wanted their share amounts to be adjusted to their loans. In another village, an important register had been burnt. the Secretary was away for over a year and the bulk of the capital had really become bad debt - so said the man in whose charge the remnants of books were placed by the Assistant Registrar. I cannot say whether co-operative credit societies have faired well or not in the malnad. but my experiences make me believe that co-operative credit cannot do much good to people whose incomes are much lower than their expenditure. There may be certain select places suitable for such societies here and there in the malnad. But if a co-operative credit society be started in a locality or for a community in which case the majority of members have normal deficits in house-hold budgets, ten to one, credit afforded by the society will be abused on account of its very facility: it is a question of ability to pay, not of willingness: the spirit may be willing but the flesh is weak.

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100. I understand that Government have sanctioned Rs 1 lakh for special Co-operative Societies for the Panchamas, but from what I know of the Malnad Panchamas I do not think it can bring to these any good. If Rs 50.000 be allotted for the benefit of the Panchamas in the malnad taluks I would invest the money on buying raw material, such that the Panchamas can easily manipulate into manufactured articles, and start producer's societies for that community's good. As an instance I may cite a class of people called Boyis in Hyderabad who always spend their leisure time in making nets which fetch them good prices. Increased the malnad Panchama's earnings by giving him work to do, his economic condition will certainly become better. But now. it seems to me, he is too weak economically to resist the temptation of abusing credit which can be easily had. I know the stock arguments about the ease of dealing in money and the difficulty of dealing in commodities. but still I believe an attempt would be advisedly made in the Development Area to begin with The appropriate organisations to regulate. methodize and gradually cancel debts on lands, on crops and an labour are, as has been explained in different parts of this Report, a Land Mortgage Bank, a Central Co-operative Syndicate and a Labour Departmen

Chapter XIV

D E B T S.

101. Loans in the malnad are of three kinds on land, on crops, on labour. Debt on land is heavy, but my studies show that debt on crops and on labour promised are much more seriously affecting the welfare of the population than those on land: the heaviness of debt on land in the malnad has been recognised by the Mysore Co-operative Committee and by several investigating officers and agencies. Out of a total number of two hundred and eighty seven familes examined, 73 paid assessment on land and their debts amounted to Rs 1,21,961/4/0 while the other 214 landless familiss had rupees 66,707/6/ of debt. The burden on the latter families is greater because while the former class have the land to support them the latter have nothing tangible, and on this score the rate of interest charged is higher conditions stringent.

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Advances to Labourers.

102. The number of persons counted as born outside Mysore but in British India (i.e., practically wholly below-ghat) was 71,818 according to the census of 1921. At least 75% of this population represent coolie families which come up the ghats in September or so, do

labour of diverse kinds here till about April and then go back to their native land. These coolies are generally brought in by Maistries or Servegars (labour recruiting agents) who as a rule receive advances from the employers at Rs 100 or at least Rs 50 per head of labour promised to be supplied. After the labourers are brought in and they begin to work their wages are settled between the employeer and and the agent at different rates, ranging between 4 and 6 annas per day per male labourer and 2 and 4 annas per day per female labourer. Out of such wages which become due week after week the employeer cuts off a proportionate amount of money in order to recoup the advance made by him to the agent on account of his gang, and doles out rice salt tamerind chillies, palm tobacco etc. so far as the balance of the wages permit. There seems to be a rule made by Government that if the advance received by an agent on behalf of a cooly be of such a size as to leave too small a sum out of the wages of the latter to maintain him and his children(i.e. if enough food grain etc., cannot be purchased by the cooly out of what remains after deducting the instalment against the advance received), such advances and such instalment deductions should be treated as illegal, and the cooly should have the legal right to claim at least that much amount of wages or grains etc., that can

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free him from the pinch of hunger. This rule if it exists, does not seem to be operating at all: from careful examination of many cases I am led to conclude that good bits of advances are swallowed by the Servegar (in addition he gets a commission for recruitment from the employer), and the instalment charges are heavy week after week as to leave hopelessly small sums for the coolie's maintenance: between 12 annas and a rupee a week is received by numerous coolies either in cash, or as is more common, in kind. It must be plain to any thinking man that this is an impossible wage. Here is the real root cause for the low morality, intemperance and barbarous feeding of the below-ghat coolies and the few indigenous Holeyas etc., who work as coolies. In every District I got proof to show that 2 3 decades ago the majority of coolies were local, but now the latter constitute a very negligable part of the total coolie population. And the migrating coolies are becoming scarcer, less reliable, less efficient, most of them in their desperate struggle for existence break loose, and on many a holding the land owner readily employes a coolie who to his knowledge has deceived before half a dozen land holders and has a notoriety for immorality. The local labourer

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who has no South Canara to flee to tries to pull on by living upon natures products some way: unfortunately the majority of such stuffs he uses are far from nutritious, indigestible and invite illness.

A Labour Department.) 103. Such relations between the employeers and the Servegars and coolies, the maladjustment between the supply of and the demand for labour (there are good many local labourers who do not find employment all round the year for various reasons), the enormously growing difficulty of finding enough labour to do agricultural and other work. the serious effects that have been wrought on the health and morale of the coolies as a result of the mal-practices of unscrupulous servegars the absence of extradition facilities to in order to secure justice to employers. the more regretable absence of a thorough going labour legislation guaranteeing the manual labourer the right to exist - these and other considerations do call for urgent and radical action by Government. It is in my opinion very necessary that a Labour Department should be organised by Government, the aims of which the institution should be following:-

(a) Serving as an Employment Beauru.

(b) Preventing unhealthy competition as among land holders in employing coolies who are still due to others

by a system of registration of coolies,

:) scrutinising cases of mal-practice with regard to advances, net weekly wages paid etc., and affording proper justic to coolies,

(d) the organising of an insurance system for the benefit of the coolies.

(e) provision of facilities for colonists from outside,

(f) encouraging emigration from abroad by proper advertisement.

104. This Scheme is beset with practical difficulties: the U.P.A.S.I have a Labour Department of their own but not attended with much success: attempts were made earlier by Malnad Improvement Special Officers to settle here people from outside but no tangible results appear to have been realised. Yet, in spite of all this, a thing that is necessary for the welfare of the State must be done: comparative failure in the past cannot and should not damp plans for further attempts. In nutshell, the dependence of the malnad for its labour on outside, however cheap and convenient it might be (conditions which I do not grant), is in scientific language a case of unstable equillibrium. And as I have said earlier, this has been one of the channels, along which the wealth of the malnad has been drained off to outside instead of the net savings of the labouring population being invested here over decades

past. If further economic degeneration should be checked, if our fields and gardens should once again smile and villages be improved and reformed, an essential thing to be done is for the State to strain every nerve if necessary to import colonists of the right type from abroad and give the human factor in the malnad a fresh start. I may mention here that the Hyderabad State has been working on extensive lines a scheme for settling colonists from abroad through a special department called the Development Department with a huge staff of officers and men.

Loans on Standing crops

105. Productive loans comprise a very small part of the total amount secured by land: last year 47 land owning families invested Rs 16,065/- on land improvement (on account of flood damages). Sums borrowed annually to meet cultivation charges are high in areca and coffee, and the areca growers generally and the coffee planters of small means (the European planting community has facilied credit at its command) are forced to borrow money during the agricultural season and the security upon which such loans are made is the next crop. Such loans are generally recovered by the lenders at the harvest season. But the process repeats every year: small balances which remain uppaid accumulate and become additional charges which the Zamindar

finds it impossible to pay. This question has a close bearing on areca ~~trade~~- and paddy trade, and it has been dealt with earlier in this Report.

Land Mortgages 106. Investigations so far show that on the average land mortgages(with or without possession) continue for at least five years afterwards ending in either redumption or sale. I did not come across a single case of redumption of land from debt in my investigations. In almost all cases the debt develops into larger and larger dimensions till finally comes the crash - the execution of a fresh mortgage including perhaps other immoveable properties which the debtor owns, or as is more frequent,the execution of a Court decree by auction of a mortgaged property. Many cases auctions of mortgaged lands take place in Civil Court premises scores of miles away from the locality of the lands, the result being that such properties in many cases go off for rediculously small amounts. I know a particular case where a money lender promised to make a loan of Rs 6,000 on an extent of land, the hypothecation deed was drawn up and signed by the latter (the money was required to clear off a prior debt), but in the meanwhile the prior creditor got a decree in Court against the land holder, the concerned land was auctioned off before the Court even though both the

decree holder and the judgment debtor wanted the auction to be on the spot, the sale proceeds were Rs 2,164/- and this money was advanced by the same money lender who had previously agreed to lend Rs 6000/- on the security of the same properties.

107. The chief point is that middle class and small land owners in the malnad have no other credit facilities than with the Sahukar class. As in the relations between zamindars and tenants, the relations between debtors and creditors appear to have been very good in the past: Thirthahalli and surrounding parts were noted for the low rate of interest and the generously accommodating nature of the sahukar class. But this was two decades ago Now, the moaningsof the zamindars and the methods of the sahukars do credit to neither class. In all the five villages I surveyed I could find only one acre of garden and ten acres of wet land debt-free.

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108. By their very nature land mortgage loans must spread ovef a large number of years with regard to repayment: otherwise the land holder never seeks for a loan on the security of his lands. But the sahukar class (among whom even now there are some sympathetic men with a fairly high sense of their responsibility as citizens doing a

particular kind of public service) is becoming more and more vociferous about quick returns and about speedy action by civil Courts in giving judgments and executing them. In fact one of the explanation given by the money lending class for the prohibitive rates of interest they charge is that on account of delays in Courts they cannot get back their moneys when they fall due or when they want,,and for this disability they must have some compensation.

Three Classes of Land Mortgages.

109. A large proportion of land mortgages are decades old, and on account of collusion of the lender himself at the earlier stages, and the inability of the debtor to pay in the latter stages, interest calculated at compound rates swells, in some cases the total due far exceeds the market price of the mortgaged property, in others the mortgager is in douht as to whether it is worthwhile making any attempt to redeem the land at all.

Instalment Decrees.

110 While cases of the former type are hopeless, assistance by Government to the land owner who seriously wants to meet his debts honourably, should go a great way in maintaining the ryot on the land. And the only possible way to do it in cases like these, seems to be to allow discretion to Judges to go into the history of the land mortgage debts which go before them,

to order audits thereof if necessary and then to decide that the loan - that part of it that is justly due - should be paid back in a reasonable number of yearly instalments. The lender has not anything to lose: he will get the market rate of interest allowed by the Judge on portions of debt which remain unpaid year after year. This empowering of Civil Juuges is highly advisable because in cases where for example the price of the moftgaged land is Rs 1,000/- and the total debt due thereon is Rs 950 no Land Mortgage Bank nor any other businesslike institution can help. Yet this class of mortgagers do deserve sympathetic treatment and an opportunity to work honestly, pay their debts in instalments and gradually earn back their economic independence. This recommendation applies with special force to areca and coffee lands: the disappearance of the mortgager from the scene very often spells the disappearance very soon of the garden or the estate itself.

111. At first sight such a proposal might look extremist. "How shall we go behind contracts registered? Will this not be detrimental to the guarantee or the security of person and property which must be the primary function of any Government to offer?" Will be the exclamation of the die-hard laissez faire men. But, equity is higher than law.

and if law has to be changed or modified - even with retrospective effect - in order to secure equity, that must be done. According to such logic as the one quoted above there is no Government in the World to-day which has not proceeded wrongly by taking to social amelioration by legislation. The situation in the malnad with regard to debts on land requires drastic measures to be adopted by Government. A measure like the Punjab Alienation of Land Act will not do for, we have here no distinctions at all like agricultural tribes and non-agricultural tribes.

Soloman Reforms, 112.

The state of affairs in Attica when Solon assumed office was similar to what now prevails in these tracts and whatsteps were thought necessary by Solon should be interesting to statesmen concerned with the problem of the Malnad: says J.B.Bury in his Book:

"Dracon's code was something but it did not touch the root of the evil. Every year the oppressiveness of the rich few and the impoverishment of the small farmer were increasing. Without capital and obliged to borrow money which was still very scarce, the small proprietors mortgaged their lands which fell into the hands of capitalists, who lent money at ruinous interest. The condition of the free labourers or hektemori was even more deplorable. The sixth part of the produce which was their wage no longer sufficed, under the new economical conditions to support life: they were forced into borrowing from their masters. The interest was high and the person of the borrower

was forfeited to the lender in case of inability to pay. Thus, while the wealthy few were becoming wealthier and greedier, the small proprietors were becoming landless and the landless freemen were becoming slaves. And the evil was aggravated by unjust judgment and the perversion of law in favour of the rich and powerful. The people were bitter against their remorseless oppressors and only wanted a leader to rebel.

The catastrophe, was averted by the mediation of an eminent citizen - Solon the son of Execestides, a noble connected with the house of the Medontids. He was a merchant and belonged to the wealthiest class in the State. He had imbibed himself with Inoic Literature, and had mastered the art of writing verse in the Inoic idiom. We are fortunate enough to posses portions of poems - political pamphlets which he published for the purpose of guiding public opinion. The more moderate of the nobles seem to have seen the danger and the urgent need of a new order of things, and thus it came to pass that Solon was solicited to undertake the work of reform. He was elected archon with extraordinary legislative powers and instead of making the usual declaration of the chief magistrate that he would protect the property of all men undiminished he proclaimed thatall mortgages and debts by which the debtors person or land was pledged were annulled and that all those who had become slaves for debt were free. By this proclamation of the Athenians shook off their burdens and this first act of Solon's social reform was called the seisachtheras. The great deliverance was celebrated by a public e feast.

The character of the remedial measures of Solon is imperfectly known. After the cancelling of old debts he passed a law which forbade debtors to be enslaved and he fixed a limit for the measure of land which could be owned by a single person so as to prevent the growth of dangerously large estates. These measures hit the rich hard and created discontent with the reformer. While on the other hand he was far from satisfying the desires and hopes of the masses. He would not confiscate and redistribute the estates of the wealthy as they wished. And though he rescued the free labourer from bondage the condition of these landless free men was improved only in so far as they could not be enslaved"

The Third Class of Mortgaged Lands.

113. I now come to land mortgages where the value of the mortgaged properties is much higher than the debt due, but on account of want of credit facilities of a business type the zamindar is denied elbow room to exert and earn and pay off. The sahukar class is as a rule not prepared to allow current mortgages ~~realised~~ to be redeemed gradually (according to the yield of the land and the paying capacity of the land holder). The ordinary Co-operative societies have neither the funds nor the permission to spread out loans over 10 to 20 years. Agriculture. the "jugular vein" of the malnad is under a heavy strain now on account of the practically impossible position of the actual and potential land mortgagers: the real rate of interest charged on land mortgage loans is tending to rise precipitously (there are even now some cases where the mortgager pays only 6.25% interest on the loan taken by his ancestor some 20 to 30 years ago, but the best of lands if mortgaged now command loans at not ~~be~~ less than 12% on the average). Special credit facilities to land owners on the basis of their holdings have proved of immense benefit to that class in European countries and in America: and even in India several Provincial Governments, for example Burma and Madras, have sanctioned and allotte

funds for the starting of such special insti-
The Punjab is already working such a Bank.
tutions./ I do not think that I need waste-
dwell upon the justification and the legiti-
macy of a Land Mortgage Bank for the Malnad:-
this whole Report both directly and indirectly
shows how necessary, how urgent, the starting
of such an Institution is.

Main Features of a Land Mortgage Bank for the Malnad.

114. The main features of a land mortgage bank suitable for the malnad are:

1. The objects of loans to be mainly redumption from prior debts which the creditor is unwilling to receive back in reasonable instalments and which is charged a rate of interest higher than 10%

(When a land mortgage bank is actually started, the position becomes different from what it is now. In spite of the fact that demand for capital is very great yet the pressure on the sahukar class is bound to become less, and being mainly dependent for their incomes on money lending, that intelligent class must reasonably be expected to adjust themselves to the new position with grace. That is, many sahukars will, then, naturally agree to get back their loans in instalments suitable to the debtor, and the rate of interest will also go down in sahukar files. Such a change in that quarter must be welcomed and properly utilised by the land mortgage bank, firstly because the Bank can never hope to have all themoney required to pay off all debts of all zamindars in the malnad, and secondly the object of the Bank is certainly not to drive the sahukar out of his profession: he needs correction and supplementing which both functions the new Bank will undertake.

Secondarily, loans to be for improvement of land or stock and adoption of improved methods or manures of implements

2. The authorised share capital of the Bank to be Rs 10,00,000, the issued share capital as Rs 4,00,000 to be divided into 16,000 shares of Rs 25 each: the Government of Mysore to

subscribe for 8,000 shares to be fully paid up: 4,000 shares to carry no interest, the other four thousand to carry 4%: the 8,000 shares opnned to the land holders of the malnad to be allotted at not more than 100 shares and not less than one to any one member.

(A Land Mortgage Bank's main source of finance must be its debenture bonds: the share capital must be something like admission fees: in the U.S.A. the maximum of debenture issue allowed is 25 times the share capital).

3. Every applicant for loan to fully pay up his shares beforehand

(The payment of the share capital in full will not only add to the margin left for the Bank's safety, but will serve as a check against flippant applications).

4. Liability to be limited to share amount subscribed for.

5. Shares not to be withdrawable, but transferable, without sanction of the Directorate.

There does not seem to be anything of a risk in making mortgage Bank shares transferable.

6. The funds of the Bank to consist of share capital, deposits, loans, grants etc., but the total liabilities of the Bank not to exceed 25 times the paid up capital of the Bank.

(The Mysore Co-operative Committee recommend that the total liabilities of a Land Mortgage Association for the whole of the Mysore State should not exceed Rs 50 lakhs. This seems to me to be unsuitable both from the point of view of present practice and from the point of view of the demand for loans Debt in the malnad on land mortgages is not very heavy, and though I have not yet had time enough to find out the total amount of burden on land in any one malnad Taluka, yet the general indebted condition ofthe malnad land holders is evident. It has been estimated by some that the total burden on land in Mysore goes up to Rs 20 crores. Though apparently thismight look an unbelievable figure, yet my investigations make me think that thee above estimate may not be an extravagant exaggeration. 47

47 land owners in three malnad villages owe a debt of Rs 95011 on the security of their lands on which they pay an annual assessment of Rs 5,072/1/0.9 At this rate, if Rs 50 lakhs should be fixed up as the maximum limit for liabilities of a provincial mortgage Bank ar Rs 25,lakhs for liabilities of a malnad mortgage Bank, it follows that such a bank should tickle an economic disease without giving it anything like a real and permanent cure or even tangible relief).

7. Membership to be opened only to individuals, not to societies co-operative or other.

(The throwing open of membership to co-operative Societies will not be of any use to either such societies or the member thereof who wants to borrow. The common argument is that the mortgage bank will have the assistance of the co-operative society in dealing with the individual member, but the common experience is that no such active assistance is given: sometimes under cover of the Society, the member would perhaps escape the disciplinary measures taken by the Bank.)

8. Loans to be not less than Rs 100 and not more than Rs 10.000 each in value.

(The Mysore Cooperative Committee proposed that loans should be each not less than Rs.1000 and not more than Rs. 5000/-. But I put the limits at Rs. 100/- and Rs. 10 000/- for two reasons. Firstly, the fixing of Rs.100 as the smallest loan available will include the small cultivating owner [illegible] : he deserves Gov ernment aid more than anybody else. Secondly the mere fixing of Rs. 10,000 will not lock-up all funds of the Bank in a few hands: scarcity of money, if it should arise, will automatically influence the Directors to keep by big applications. And merely on account of a borrower asking for Rs. 10,000/- he cannot be classed as an aristocrat or a Jagirdar: in some parts of Thirthahalli 6 acres of Areca garden can command in the Sahakar market a debt of Rs. 10,000/- . A 6 acre areca garden owner does not differ very much from a half acre owner with regard to fair credit facilities. So it is desirable that Rs. 10.000/- should be the maximum size of a loan.

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9. No short term loans to be granted, the period allowed for repayment to range between 10 and 20 years according to the size of the holding mortgaged, of the loan, of the estimated yield annually etc: the annual recoveries to be on the equated payment system.

(The proposed Central Cooperative Syndicate is the proper agency for making short term loans Having the responsibility for marketting the produce properly, the Syndicate will naturally be applied to for loans on the security of the standing crops. The martage Bank will not do well to mix up the two kinds of business which are quite different from each other. At the sametime, the two Institutions will work in close cooperation. For example, out of the proceeds of produce marketted, the Syndicate will credit to the Bank an amount equal to the annual instalment due from the concerned members to the Bank).

10. The rate of interest on Mortgage loans to be not more than 7½ per cent: that on debentures/bonds issued by the Bank to be 7 per cent during 1925-26, the rate of interest on bonds issued in latter years to be determined by Government: just now, the market rate of interest is high but in latter years there is a probab lity of its going down sligh -tly.

11. Interest on the land Mortgage Bank bonds to be guaranteed by the Gover -nment of Mysore.

12. The total value of debenture bonds issued not to exceed on any account the value of properties mortgaged to the Bank.

13. Loans to be paid three-fourths immediately on sanction and one-fourth in the course of the next agricultu -ral season for bona fide agricultu -ral expenses.

(A common complaint of the borrowers from the late Agricultural Banks was that they got money to redeem their lands from prior debts but that the banks did not give any accommodation when they wanted funds for work -ing expenses, nor could they get any from outside because their all had been mortgaged to the Banks. There is a good deal of force in this. The object of recommending that a fourth of the loan should be paid to the borrower in the course of the next agricultur -ral season is to safeguard the debtor against such a hardship. If the maximum loan that can be given on an estate is just equal to the encumbrances already upon it, it a matter

matter for serious consideration whether such an estate deserves assistance of the Bank from the business point of view).

14. For the present, no levy to be made by the Bank on borrowers for meeting working expenses of the Bank, Government meeting these charges fully. It shall be opened to Government to direct a charge of half a per cent to be made on loans for this purpose at a later time considered by them suitable

(If and when it becomes possible to reduce the rate of interest on the land Mortgage Bank loans, this half a per cent can be added. Just now, the market rate of interest is high and the rate of return from land has yet to rise).

15. Loans to be on the security of landed properties only.

(In other countries, Mortgage Banks advance money on house property etc, but in the Malnad, though assistance in that direction should be very useful, demand from agricultural lands is so great that for the present house advances cannot be included without prejudice to the main object).

16. Loans not to exceed 50 per cent of the estimated market value of the land to be mortgaged: the annual instalment - including interest and principal not to exceed seven-eighths of the estimated net yield.

17. The administration of the Bank to vest in the Directorate and the General Body of the Shareholders, the power of veto being always possessed by the Financial ~~xkky~~ Secretary (or his Official nominee) who shall be an ex-officio member of the Directorate

(A Board of Supervision would be a superfluity Government interests being looked after by the Financial Secretary and the interest of the members by other Directors. In banking matters it is best to have a few men responsible for the conduct of the affairs).

18. The Bank to have the right of taking possession of the mortgaged lands at any time: the Bank to maintain an efficient supervision on mortgaged lands with the help of a ful full-time technically qualified assessor.

19. No loans to be given to absentee landlords (In such cases, the debtor cannot generally be expected to be able to pay due instalments out of the net produce which reaches him).

Difficulties in the way.

115. Considerations against the starting of such a Bank are many and weighty. Land by itself has very little value in the Malnad, the price of any piece of land depending upon availability of labour and the condition of the land (whether it has good trees or is being cultivated year after year), Suppose a borrower neglects his lands after he takes a loan and thus makes the Bank's capital irrecoverable. In reply to this possibility ... it has to be said that in the Malnad as in the maidan every landowner as a rule is warmly ... attached to his land. And if it happens that he neglects it or alienates it, it is certain that he does so because it is beyond his powers to do otherwise. Free a land holder from his pressing creditor, give him some capital for working expenses, in ninety cases out of a hundred it can fairly be expected that he will try his best to improve his land. And in the other ten a strict observance of the fifty per cent rule and provision of powers by special Legislation to take possession without decision by Civil Court are enough safeguards against risk.

116. Hindu and Mohamaden law are so complex with regard to inheritence etc, that it is no ordinary task to find out who the rightful owner of a piece of land is. The only way out of this difficulty is for the Bank to get priority of claim over the mortgaged land after giving one month's time for claimants to appear, before sanctioning a loan.

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117. Where is the required capital? We want crores, not lakhs, say the local leaders who have more or less a correct idea of the depth of the debt. Will the Bonds find a sale in the market? Seven per cent and a Government guarantee - these must serve as sufficient attraction for the foresighted capitalist: the way in which the Panjab Irrigation Loan was over-subscribed by the local people themselves and the large amounts invested by the Indian Public in Post Office Cash certificates and fixed deposits in Commercial Banks show that, with public opinio sympathetic towards the move, no difficulty must be felt in getting proper sales for the Bonds. When the Bank comes to stay, Governme may if they think fit, invest a portion of their assets and a fraction of Trust Funds left with them in the Bank's hands. There is yet another way of getting in much more capital if needed; but perhaps that requires negotiation.. I mean the possibility of getting accommodatior in the American Money Market.

118. "The Agricultural Banks failed How can the Land Mortgage Bank succeed?" is another interrogation. A calm study of all that happened in the case of those banks shows that the success or failure of any Institution depends not upon any intrinsic merit but upon the way of working it. In my opinion the safeguards and arrangements proposed above will, if carefully observed,

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observed, result in a successful working of the Bank.

119. How about the indebtedness of the landh-
-der who already owes more than fifty per cent of the value of his lands? The answer is that for the present he and his kind must be mercilessly left alone by the Bank (Another way of relieving him has been suggested above). If for sometime the fifty percent rule works well, and if Government think it advisible the limit may be raised later on to sixty and even to seventy-five per cent: it will all depend upon the credit-worthiness which the Bank will establish for itself for time to come.

120. Without popular support and cooperation a Land Mortgage Bank may not be able to achie much: it may not be able either to lend or to borrow. And on this ground it has been suggested that atleast fifty percent of the shares of the Bank must ~~be~~ first be taken up by the people before Government take up the other half and begin the working of the Bank. In my opinion, though the precaution would be good ordinarily, the bulk of that class of landholders for whose benefit the Bank must be started are not capable of understanding at once the advantages of participation in a Bank like this. An enlightened landholder told me in all seriousness : "Government have been saying that they want to help the Malnad

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Malnad. We have very heavy debts and have to pay very high interest to our Sahukars. It would be very good on the part of our benign Government to arrange to start a Land Mortgage Bank and give us loans at three per cent or at the most at four per cent."

One landholder boasted that while the Governmen loans were carrying seven per cent interest he had borrowed money at five per cent and six and one-fourth per cent: on scrutiny I found that the real interest (not the nominal) the man was paying was atleast 12½ per cent. The real position is that Government want some proof of the people seriously desiring a Land Mortgage Bank, but the people rightly or wrongly seem to feel that they should get some proof of Government coming forward to help the Malnad ryots with definite progressive measures. In such a situation it is for an enlightendd Government to move first: once the Institution is set afloat its uses are bound to become familiar to the ryots, and then response from the people will probably be very good: it cannot be otherwise.

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Chapter XV.

Education.

Curricula

121. Our ~~educational~~ ideal is mass education: the educational budget is swelling up : as some body wittily remarked. the Officer with the largest amount of patronage in his hands is the Inspector General of Education. We have various grades and kinds of Educational Institutions in the State, but I am concerned here with rural schools in the Malnad. From a detailed enquiry held of parents of school-going childern, of youths who had undergone partly or wholly the rural school course and of Educational Inspectors and teachers working in the Malnad. I found that the curricula of studies of these schools (Primary and Incomplete Middle) are largely unsuited to the conditions and needs of the population for whose benefit these schools are intended. Among the subjects included in the four year Primary School course are Geography of India and of Asia, History of Mysore and of India, Hygiene, Agriculture ature study Drawing and Moral Instruction. Kinder-Garten,/ The rural schools as they are are not giving any direct assistance towards improving the vocational efficiency of the student. The cases of the western Countries are different from ours: one fact we must remember is that a predominantly large percentage of students drop off at the end of the Primary or the Incomplete Middle School course. Though the education given in such schools is considered as a portion of a much longer educational course by the Department, it is very necessary

necessary (if education should do any good to the Malnad masses) that Primary and Incomplete Middle Schools should have a complete course of their own in their curicula.

122. Raise the economic efficiency of the villager - that is the most fundamental thing to be done. As such, between an education which simply makes the boy literate and no more (or more correctly, makes him learn many things which are of no use in life in the Malnad) and an education which trains the boy in his fathers profession (the universal profession in Malnad rural parts is agriculture) even to the neglect of literacy, I would prefer the latter as more rational and profitable for these parts. And parents of the boys have just confirmed my choice. Atleast in sixty families I heard the master complaining against the schooling that was being given to his boys. Said they: "You engage the boys practically for the whole day over four years in the primary schools and over six years in the incomplete Middle Schools. We at home give them special treatment in the shape of exempting them from our professional and accessory work just becuase they are engaged all the working time with you. At school, whatever else you teach or not teach you certainly teach the boys one thing - to sit on benches with minimum Physical activity and to use the hand only for one thing, writing. What happens? After the four or six years' course the boy returns home - to join their

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his parents in work, he enters life (As I have already said, a very high percentage of rural families cannot afford to send and maintain their childern in towns for years together. nor do they like it). The rough agricultural work which has to be done they do not like. They have lost their respect for labour and consider it as mean. Their phy-siques are weak on account of continued disuse, and they always yearn to take up some clerkship or some village school mastership or go to town. Such of them who get such places cannot maintain themselves with the pittances they get as pay, and the climax of the tragedy comes up when the illiterate uncivilised father is forced to send remittances to supplement the meagre earnings of his "educated" son

123. I must admit that there is a great deal o of truth in this arguments. I know many cases where many boys aspiring to reach the heights of University honours have ruined the hard-earned properties of their parents. The bulk of the rural population requires a new type of schools where not more than one hour per day should be spent in learning reading writing and arithm tic, and all the rest of the time - about four hours - should be uti lised in teaching the boys in practical work connected with or constituting agriculture. A well-thought-out syllabus should be framed by a special Committee appointed for the purpose. in which there must be a fairly

fairly large number of Malnad agriculturists. In Hydrabad they have made a very good beginning in the Osmania Central Technical Institute where from the very first day a boy enters the school the major number of hours are spent in vocational training, a small portion of the day on literary education.

124. This proposal is not new. I believe the Education Department proposes to put up "Poly-technical" High Schools where in vocation-al education will be given its due place. But these schools will hardly touch the Malnad rural parts: in fact there is no connection at all between the two. The High Schools and Intermediate Colleges and the University are for the few the many in the Malnad want a new type of rural schools serving their needs. As a first step, the present Primary Schools in a selected area may be converted into Rural Schools of the proposed type. The change may be given effect to in other localities gradually - if the new type proves to be useful. 'Practical instructions" classes are being opened here and there: for exemple, at Agumbe for rattan work, at Balehonnur, Issur and Anevatti for agriculture. But such isolated optional classes do not go even half way.

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Efficiency.) 125. In three villages out of five I visited, there were Government Schools: in one there was an Ayyagala Matha (private school), in one a Government Panchama School. In the Panchama school fifteen pupils were ill out of the total

total strength of eighteen and in the Government school of the same village 35 were ill out of 51. I studied the methods of teaching, the qualifications and temperaments of the teachers, the relations between them and the inspecting staff. the accommodation etc., In one Girls' School the teacher was using the school room which was intolerably stinky as his bed room. My general opinion is that with the same expenditure on fewer schools much better educational service could be relied upon. It is no good passing over the fact that price levels have risen, and unless we are prepared to spend on each Malnad rural school at least double the amount of money that is actually being spent, any satisfactory amount of efficiency cannot be expected

School masters and subsidiary occupations. 126. The rule that school masters should not engage in any other work should be removed; for, it is being universally ignored. Almost all the village school masters are agriculturalists with lands in or near the village, and each is more anxious about considering his Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 as a suplementary item than about devoting the attention he ought to bestow on his work in return for that 15 or 20 And if a school master finds it possible to earn something extra by doing some work some where without prejudicing his teaching work I do not see any reason why he should not be allowed to do so.

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Vacations. 127 Vacations in the Malnad sit quite

quite unseasonally on the schools. Primary Schools are to close during the month of January. Incomplete Middle Schools during February - March. These are the best months for schooling in the Malnad while the rainy season is the proper time for the annual vacation. Yet, on account of a policy of uniformity Malnad schools are opened but empty in the pouring rains of July and August.

128. Again, for statistical purposes as also for unity of control it seems necessary that the present system of sectional, not territorial, jurisdictions of Assistant Inspectors over Primary and Incomplete Middle Schools should be done away with. In the lower grades, after all, it does not require so much of specialised talent to inspect Girls' Schools and Urdu Schools. In one range let all Primary Schools be in charge of one Assistant Inspector: this will mean economy coupled with better inspections

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Chapter XVI.

S O C I A L F E A T U R E S.

129. The rural classes are predominantly polytheistic, and even highclass Hindus seriously believe in aboriginal deities like Chowdi, Bhuta, Masthi, Kallukutiga, etc. I found in a taluk headquarter town a large number of educated people feeling anxious on account of an evil spirit which was cutting off tails of kine, burning houses, transferring food to the manure pit and manure to the cooking vessels, carrying away men and women while asleep and leaving them in lonely places etc. There is no villager in the Malnad who does not contribute something towards "Marimasani". Gambling is very commonly met with, varieties among them being cock-fighting card-playing "Volai pithai" (head or tail). The relations among villagers are as a rule not friendly, there being parties and sub-parties. Among propertied kinsmen (even brothers) mutual good relations are very rare. Morality is at a low level: it was found in several cases that men of means had either more than one wife or kept concubines. Prostitutes are carrying on their ruinous trade in urban areas and even in some rural localities. and the number of women with bad reputation is on the rise. Among panchamas in one village. (19 families) I found that the institution of marriage or some equivalent thereto had been done away with the woman was the mistress of the house, kept

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kept men one after another so long as she liked each, and children born among those families were recognised by prefixture of their mothers names, for example, Kala son of Kali and so on A particularly striking feature is that while in the maidan immorality is ~~xkkxxxk~~ publicly discountenanced, it is taken as an ordinary phenomenon in the Malnad tracts I visited. In one village I found a Brahmin earning his livelihood by begging (ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ) but having one wife and one paramour, childern through both, and accustomed to coffee twice a day. Maleru (an outcaste group) have a high percentage of bad women.

Theras. 130 An evil fraught with no less serious consequences is the practice of demanding Ther (price money for girls). Among the Lingayets Namdhari Gowdas and Panchamas this practice ha brought about undesirable developments In fact, an explanation given to me by the pancha mas was that because it required hundreds of rupees to marry, the only other course opened to them was to live in concubinage Several cases of incontinency, abortions deliberately brought about and in some cases death, have all been due to this disgraceful condescension of parents of girls to demand prices for them. Legislation may not go far in meeting the evil but propaganda of an efficient and thorough type supported by local leaders should bring on a change in the outlook of the people

131 Social gatherings are very rare. Even

Even jatras and Car festivals are mostly being given up, and man is unmistakably inclining towards the Cyclopean stage. The root cause is economic deterioration.

The Drink Evil. 132. This economic deterioration has been intensified to a stupefying degree by the extensive habit of drinking alcoholic liquors in the Malnad. Out of 287 families in four villages 181 families were accustomed to drink. On the average each family spent Rs. 17-15-6 on drink. Specially among panchamas drinking is very heavy. They are poor yet they drink: they become poorer, they take to drink more assiduously. An old panchama gave me a pathatic reply when I asked him how he managed to live upon such a small income: "When I feel hungry Sir, I drink so much as to forget my hunger, and sleep away." For any offence of commission or omission, a supply of liquor to the group is enough penalty among the panchamas Akkiboja (rice beer) and baguni toddy are indigenous drinks: quite a large number of families prepare the former at home. While at present any sudden change to "dryness" is beyond the pale of possibility, the amount of degeneration arrack (and in urban localities foreign liquor) is causing among these poorly fed poorly clothed indebted ignorance is a matter awaiting immediate action by Government. It seems to me that the adoption of a policy of gradual reduction in rationing arrack and ganja

arrack and ganja to the Malnad parts should be quite practicable (In Bombay a similar policy has been accepted)* There is a considerable amount of ilisit sale of toddy connived at by contractors themselves, and ilicit distillation is largely taken recourse to by lambany and other tribes. My impression was that an efficient Excise Staff would be a corollary to the proposed policy of progressively decreasing rationing.

133. The policy of diluting liquor and charging higher prices has made drunkards spend not on drink and less upon their families.

Propaganda. 134 In all social matters as even in othe over and above definite steps that Government may be pleased to take for the Development of the Malnad, I fervently believe that pacca

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* "Government accept the Committee's recommendation in favour of the continuance of rationing and propose to make it the principal means of carrying out their policy. The ration for the current year represents a reductions of 30 per cent below the consumption of 1920-21 in Bombay City and 15 per cent below that consumption in the mofussil. For the ensuing year Government have issued orders continuing rationing on the same basis as heretofore both in urban and rural areas!

pacca arrengement for carrying on a constant propaganda is of primary importance. This may not yield speedy tangible results, yet, in so far as it acts upon the mind - the centre and source of all human activity - it will surely have permanent results. The old village social system is no longer there. There is nothing like arbitration or conciliation in small disputes; no regard paid to elderly experienced men, no villager (excepting perhaps one or two in each village) has any place in his mind for general welfare. In all these matters it is propaganda and propaganda alone that can reconstruct society on local foundations. The present numerous Village improvement Committees (65 in Koppa taluk and 975 in the Shimoga District'.) and Village Panchayets , so far as their working now shows, do not seem to have much of life about them. The amounts of money that are being spent by the Soviet Government in Russia on propaganda (I am not referring to political propaganda but to internal economic) are fully well invested. To begin with, Government can concentrate in this respect on the Development Area

Vo Bonds

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Chapter XVII.

A Development Area.

135. Observations and recommenations made in these pages have been panoramic, perhaps encyclopeadic. And naturally it must strike many readers that it would be impossible for Government, even if they wanted to, to take action on all of them. I stand second to none in realising the difficulties, financial and other in the way of realising the numerous measures and reforms I have proposed. Therefore it is that through-out this Report I have referred to a "Development Area". By this/mean that Government should select, say two Malnad Taluks at the outset, and with a fat bag of money (rupees 1.5 lakhs) start off to make all the necessary improvements there. By the end of three years this Area must be quite different from what it is , if arithmetic is not false. Then the concentration of attention and expenditure may be shifted to another couple or three taluks (leaving behind a small recurring grant for the old area out of the usual Malnad Improvement Grants of one lakhs). Thus in about 10-12 years I expect that the Malnad taluks will have been metamorphosed: I say "metamorphosed" because the present conditions are so despondent. Price levels and wage levels have risen and if we want permenant improvements the scale of expenditure should be raised substantially:

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a thing like a grant of Rs. 4,000 for the improvement of intervillage and inter-Taluk communications in the Shimoga District will not take us any way nearer the solution of our difficulties.

136. This idea of localisation of expenditure does not apply to the proposed Land mortgage Bank, The Central Cooperative Syndicate, the Labour Department and the Motor Monopoly which should naturally cover the whole area of the Malnad Other measures which do not involve any additional expenditure should also be taken up in all the Malnad Taluks.

137. A cancellation of the present Malnad improvement Grant of Rs. one lakh a year would probably raise a good deal of undeserved opposition. Moreover, some good is being turned out out of this grant in the shape of hospitals, wells and roads here and there. It also stands to reason that while Taluks A, B, C and D are being taken up and improved by Government in so many ways, Taluks J, K, L and M should feel all neglected if this Rs. one lakh be discontinued. It therefore seems reasonable that it should be left to go on as usual A proportionate amount out of this should be made over to the Development Area (according to the proportions of Taluks included within this to the General Malnad area). the additional grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs being quite apart from what each Malnad Malnad Taluk should get out of the General Malnad improvement grant

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Chapter XVIII.

A Special Agency.

138. Since July 1923 the administration of the Malnad Improvement Grant has been in the hands of the respective District Boards. Th may continue, though the general feeling in the villages is that when there was a Specia Agency for Malnad Improvement things were better looked after than now: the scarcity of quinine in many rural parts now has made many a villager remember that in earliar yeai its supply was much more broadcast. In one Taluk there was a strong feeling that in the District Board Malnad representatives were few and that therefore their interests were not being duly attended to. In another Taluk it was the other way about: people there said that the maidan representatives on the District Board were few and that proper attention was not being paid to the Maidan Taluks which comprised the minority. In 1924-25, the expenditure invested on well works in one District was only Rs. 1,477/- . The District Conference Report of that District says : "It is hoped that in future years the amount sanctioned for well works would be fully utilised and authorities concerned would spare no pains to fulfil the objects of Government in giving good drinking water supply in rural parts. Thus there are 58 well works remaining incomplete at an estimated cost of Rs. 23. 338". Sums of money have been lying idle as Village

Village Common Funds without being used for some productive purpose. The special facilities offered by Government for the formation of large landed estates have hardly been utilised.

139. "Malnad Development" as connoted in the body of this Report is an arduous task it requires wholetimers, it requires the definite fixing of responsibility. The putting up of a Special Agency to be in charge of the Development Area (the existing administrative machinery to be responsible to this Agency in all matters concerning the development of the Area) and to coordinate the work of other institutions proposed in this report, admits of no difference of opinion.

140. The next chapter lays down in tabular form a summary of the various recommendations made.

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Chapter XIX.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

I. Measures which will not cost any additional expenditure to Government.

(a) Allowing discretion to judges to order repayment of longstanding land mortgage debts, in instalments, the history of the debt being the basis for ~~his~~ such decision. (Paragraphs 110-111)

(b) Sub-Economic holdings to be exempt from attachmen (Paragraph 41)

(c) The cancellation of the rule that Kan land should not be given out to darkhastdars. (Paragraph 16)

(d) Abolition of Taluk Sanitary Inspectors' places. (Paragraph 92)

(e) Compulsory payment of all amounts specified in deeds to be registered, to the party before the Sub-Registrar. (Paragraph 31)

(f) The prohibition of interest receipt or payment beyond a maximum to be fixed. (Paragraph 31)

(g) The transfer of the Headquarters of some of the officers of the Agricultural and Veterinary Depart-ments to representative centres of the Malnad. (Paragraphs 41, 49 and 53)

(h) The administration of all Mutts, Temples, Vrithis and Inams to be under a special commission-- net proceeds to be utilised for progress of social amelioration. (Paragraph 97)

(i) The maintenance of a separate Officer and staff for Roads in each of the three Districts. (Paragraph 79)

II. Measures which will cost additional expenditure to Government.

Items	Functions	Public funds expected as deposits or shares.	Government aid. Loan	Non-recurring grant	Recurring gr
1. Malnad Improvement (Paragraph 137)	As during current and previous years,				Rs.100,0C
2. Land Mortgage Bank. (Paragraphs 113-120)	Loaning out money on land mortgage, the wherewithal to be got from sale of bonds to be issued by the Bank (big estates excluded)	Rs.200,000 (as shares)	Rs100,000 (free of interest) Rs100000 (@ 4%)		Rs. 5,00
3. A Central Cooperative Syndicate (Paragraph 81)	1. Marketting Cardomum, Paddy and Arica 2. Advancing loans on standing crops. 3. Serving as a grain Bank by lending out grain to members when applied for. 4. Supplying other requirements against credits held by members	Rs.100,000	Rs.100,000		Rs 5,000
4. A Joint Stock Company for running Motors over all the Malnad Taluk Roads leading up to the Ghats on the west end Railway stations on the east: a Telephone line with stations to run along all the Roads in the area. (Paragraph 71-79)	The maintenance of a daily passengers service and a weekly lorry service for coffee arica, Cardomum, plantains, oranges, termeri, ginger, peppe etc.,	Rs.800,000 (Rs 200000 already invested in the busses running at present)		Rs.200,000 shares)	

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Items	Functions	Public Funds expected as deposits or shares.	Government Aid.		
			Loan	Non-recurring grant	Recurring grant.
A labour Department Paragraphs 102-104)	Adjustment of demand for and supply of labour Creation of facilities to locally settle-imigrant labourers. Supply of coolies to D.P.W. as well as to Arica, Coffee and Cardomum gardens on terms fair to employers and employees alike.			Rs.20.000	Rs. 5.000
6. Development Area	1. The preparation of a Record of Land Rights. (Para 21) 2. Complete repairs of tanks, trenches, etc. (Para 6 & 11) 3. Consolidation of holdings. (Para 2 4. Allotment of Kumki lands to bona fide cultivating owners. (Para 16 & 20) 5. The opening of Agricultural Farms for itinerant demonstrations and for the evolution of suitable cheap manures. (Para 49 & 53) 6. The opening of veterinary hospitals and the maintenance of touring bulls. (Para 56) 7. Exploitation of water sources for irrigation and drinking. (Para 7 & 9) 8. The grant of bounties on new crops and summar crops (Para 42) 9. Plantation of a system of Cottage industries for different classe of the population (Para 63-64 10. Reorganisation of village statistics 11. Maintenance of trade figures. (Para 55)				Rs.150,000

12. The conversion of the present primary schools in the Development Area into rural schools (except in urban areas in the locality, with a curriculum comprising mainly agricultural subjects and practical work in agriculture and subsidiary occupations: the provision of hours of teaching for reading, writing and arithmetic to be duly made. (Paras 121-124)

13. Construction of Pacca inter-village Roads capable of standing heavy rains and involving comparatively less of recurring expenditure on repairs. (Para 69)

14. Improvement of villages' Sanitation. (Para 92)

15. Training of village school masters for adminstring standardised pills and mixtures and powders for ordinary diseases, and for giving first aid in cases of accidents etc.,: and entrusting them with medical relief work in their respective ranges with suitable allowances (Para 38)

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16. Encouragement of the growth of Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals. (para 38)

	17. Provision of an adequate supply of midwives and maternity facilities.	(Para 86)		
	18. Rationing of Arrack and Ganja on a progressively decreasing scale (on the lines recently accepted by the Government of Bombay.)	(Para 132)		
	19. The conduct of propaganda work in order to dissuade the people from indolence and vices.	(Para 130 & 134)		
	20. Putting up of quarters for Government officials.	(Para 94)		
	21. Working of producers' societies under Special supervision specially for the benefit of the Panchamas.	(Para 100)		
7. A Special Agency. agraphs 138-139)	To be in charge of item No. 6 and to co-ordinate and work the whole programme (items No. 2 to 5)		Rs. 10,000	Rs. 20,000
8. The importation of a first rate Forest Economist (perhaps from Germany) for one year. Paragraph 17)	To report upon the Forest resources of the Malnad, how to conserve them and how to utilise them for the good of the State.		Rs. 65,000	
		Rs. 11,00,000 500,000	95,000	285,000

Note:-

Public Funds expected as deposits or shares.	Rs 11,00,000
Government aid on loan	" 5,00,000
Government aid on Non-recurring grant	" 95,000
Government aid on Recurring Grants	" 2,85,000

A P E N D I X III.

Showing the processes, cultivation and average expenses of production of important Mainad products.

PADDY CULTIVATION.

After the harvest of the crop the field is ploughed once and left for weathering until next (~~xroppiny~~) season. Soon after the first showers fall in April, two ploughings are done to completely stir the soil.

Sowing:- Furrows are opened with the country plough about 5 to 6 inches apart (~~in the ploughed land~~). About 45 seers of seed are well mixed with manure. This mixture is made into small balls (about/ size of a lime fruit) and dropped at regular intervals of about 4 inches. This is done by persons who are specially skilled in this work The furrows are covered with a brush-harrow drawn by bullocks. Sowing is done at the end of April or the beginning of May, i.e. when the soil is moist enough to receive the seed.

After-cultivation :- Seeds germinate in about a week, and 4 or 5 days afterwards intercultivation with the plough is done. This operation is done successively 4 times with am interval of about a week to 10 days. By this time the heavy rains commence and the field becomes wet. One more intercultivation is done when the field is wet.

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In the beginning of July a plank is passed over the field to crush the clods and to level the field. Only one weeding is done in the month of August.

Excepting irrigating or draining off of excess water when heavy rains fall there is no other work upto the time of harvesting. Roguing of wild paddy is done when the ear heads form. Harvesting commences at the end of November and continues ~~upto the end~~ in December. Thrashing of the sheaves is done either immediately after harvesting o at a later date according to the convenien of the ryot. In the latter case the she ves are stacked on the thrashing floor.

Cultivation by transplanting seedlings.

A nursery is sown with seeds in May and seedlings are allowed to grow in it for about 50 to 60 days. The field is ploughed in puddle after application of manure and levelled with a harrow. The seedlings are pulled out of nursery and transplanted in bunches of about 20 seedlings in July. The other operations are similar to those done for dry paddy (except the intercultivation).

Expenditure per acre

Ploughing once in summer	2--0--0
10 cartloads of manure	12--8--0
Ploughing, puddling and applying manure	[illegible]
levelling	0--8--0
Cost of 60 seers of seeds and nursery	7--0--0
Transplanting	2--0--0
Weeding (twice)	[illegible]
Irrigating	4--0--0
Watching	[illegible]
Harvesting	4--0--0

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Roguing	1--0--0
Threshing	6--0--0
Total	59--8--0
Assessment (about)	5--0--0
	64--8--0

Income

9 pallas of paddy at Rs. 7/- per palla	63--0--0
500 bundles of straw at Rs.3 per 100	15--0--0
Total income	78--0--0
.. Expenditure	64--8--0
Balance	13--8--0
Deduct against Bad seasons etc.,	3--8--0
Net income	10--0--0

Average yield per acre of wet land	10--0--0
Average price per acre of wet land	100--0--0
Percentage of Net Return	10

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Annual Expenditure on Areca Cultivation.

Note:- One acre contains 400"Dayas": Each daya containing one bearing tree, one middle aged tree and one young plant

"Moobagi" Besaya - the 400 Dayaa (collectively called 400 trees) are divided into 3 equal portio and"Besaya" for each portion is done in one year. Thus this operation for the whole garden is completed at the end of 3 years.

Details of Expenditure per acre for pucca cultivation.

Cost of"Besaya" got done on a contract system for 133 trees at Rs. 10 per 100 trees	13--5--4.
Paddy to the contractor for the above purpose	13--5--4.
Other things to the contractor	2--4--0
Application of extra leaves and manure to the portion to which Besaya was done in the previous year	10--10-8
Paddy for labourers.	10--10-8
Other things for labourers.	1--12-0
Cost of fencing (on contract)	6--0--0
Paddy to contractor	6--0--0
Other things	0--13-0
*Wages for 10 men to clear the drains at 8 as each	5--0--0
*Wages for 4 men to cut the plantain trees	2--0--0
*Wages for 10 men to collect and stack sheaths etc fallen from the trees	5--0--0
*Wages for 4 men to transplant Areca seedlings and plaintain suckers	2--0--0
*Watching the gardens	10--0--0
*Cost of impounding ~~the gardens~~ water in the main drain during summar for irrigation purpose	2--0--0
~~Cost of buying Kottes for 3000 bundles~~	~~[illegible]~~
Preparing materials for"Kottes	4--0--0
wages for stitching " Ki.	

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Other sundry	2--12--0
Wages for 10 men to tye Kottes	5---0--0
*Preparing manure (adding leaves to manure pits	15---0--0
~~Harvesting and curing~~	~~(x53---8--0x)~~
Nut drying pendal	1--0---0
Mats Baskets etc.	2---0--0
Cost of harvesting 2000 bunches at Rs. 10 per 100	12---8--0
Rice etc, to the man who harvests	3---0--0
Curing charges on 20 mands of Arikanuts	35---0--0
Assessment	15---0--0
Cost of impliments	5---0--0
Closing old channels and opening new ones once in 12 years (average for 1 year	16--0--0
	241---1--0

Income per acre) 10 Points Bold

At present. 20 mands of Arikanut at 10 Rs. per maund 200--0--0

*Note:- These items of work ~~are~~ when done by the owners and his people and hence the cost thereof should be deducted. (Rs. 241-1-0 - 89-0-0 = Rs. 152-1-0) Thus actual cost including Cash and kind spent for cultivation Rs. 152-1-0

Income Rs. 200-0-0) Net income Rs. 47-15-0
Expenditure152-1-0)

If the cultivation is done carefully and in time an income of Rs. 350/- can be expected from one acre of garden: then the net income will be Rs 108-15-0. Gardens of more than one acre admit of economies under many items, yet a deduction must be made against Kole and bad

bad season etc., Leaving Rs. 13-15-0, Rs. 95/- remains as net residue. Taking the price of an acre of Areca garden at Rs. 1000 this works at 9½ per cent (note:- Areca generally pays where the owner personally works and supervises : this is the reason why such a high percentage of them persist in living by their gardens).

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR ONE ACRE OF COFFEE

1st yr.	Upset price on land obtained from Government	10--0--0
	Clearing Jungle (the whole jungle is not brought down in the beginning but some trees are left here and there to keep on shade until shade trees grow) .. .	15--0--0
	Burning the felled Jungle ..	2--0--0
	Opening pits about 1200 to 1500 at Rs. 1-4-0 per 100	18--0--0
	Filling the pits	8--0--0
	Seeds .. .	6--0--0
	preparing and maintaining Nursery	2--0--0
	Planting seedlings	15--0--0
	Raising the shade trees and planting the same ..	20--0--0
	Laying footpaths ..	20--0--0
	Opening trenches round the estate	35--0--0
	Fence charges ..	10--0--0
2nd yr.	Digging 1 ..	15--0--0
	Manure	30--0--0
	Replacing Coffee and Shadeplants .	6--0--0
	Sundry	5--0--0
3rd yr.	Felling the trees which were left at the beginning ..	5--0--0
	Manure ..	20--0--0
	Replacing plants ..	4--0--0
	Watching etc., ..	8--0--0
4th yr.	Manure ..	30--0--0
	Digging ..	7--0--0
	Removing flowers ..	3--0--0
	Pruning ..	3--0--0
	Watching ..	1--0--0
5th yr.	Digging ..	15--0--0
	Manure	30--0--0
	Harvesting	2--8--0
	Pruning	7--8--0
	Pulping etc	2--4--0
	Repairing fence	3--0--0

Total of the previous page	Rs.	372--4--0
6th yr. Expenditure	..	57--0--0
7th yr. Expenditure	..	75--0--0
8th, 9th and 10th years at Rs. 80/- each		240--0--0
	Total Rs.	744--4--0
Assessment for 10 yrs.		10--0--0
a cart and a pair.		100--0--0
	Total Rs.	854-4---0
Deduct realisations at 5 maunds of Coffee per year from 6th to 10th year at Rs. 12/- per maund (after making allowance for unfavourable seasons etc,		360--0--0
Net Outlay	Rs.	494--4--0

Income

Yield from 11th year 15 maunds of coffee at Rs. 12/- per maund		180--0--0
Others like Cardomum etc,		20--0--0
Total	Rs.	200--0--0
Expenditure per year		80--0--0
Net earnings	Rs.	120--0--0

On a capital of 494 rupees (about 500/- the profit per acre per annum (after allowing Rs. 50/- for unforeseen losses) the profit per annum is Rs. 70/- or 14 per cent.

Cardamom

Cardomum Cultivation.

Situation: A valley with plenty of shade and moisture is selected for a garden where Cardomum is to be the main crop. In coffee estates Cardomum is planted on either sides of streams and in moist and shaddy places. It is believed by the ryots that the garden should be protected from the sun rays falling from west and south.

Soil:- Red loam with admixture of gravel is about the best. When the soil is saturated with water or when it is water logged the excess of water is drained off by opening drains at convenient distances depending upon the nature of the soil and the amount of water to be drained off. The seedlings of in such plots should be planted on the ridges.

Seed and nursery: Fully ripe and diseased free fruits are selected and seeds from them are pressed out. They are immediately rubbed against fine ashes. The seeds so prepared are sowed in September on a nursery bed which was prepared by digging to the depth of about 6 inches and the soil thoroughly pulvarised. Sowing is done by sprinkling the seeds on the bed. Then it is covered with mud to a thickness of about half an inch. It is than watered daily with spray watercans. All the seeds germinate within 48 days. Immediately a pendal is erected over the nursery to keep off sun. This shade is kept on till next June. Fresh earth and manure is sprinkled over the bed in the month of January to about half an inch of thickness. It is hand-watered once in 4 or 5 days or as often as possib

possible, according to the nature of the soil.

Planting. When the seedlings are 8 to 9 months old they are removed from the nursery and planted in the shallow pits in the would-be garden, that is, they are planted in the month of June and July. They are planted in singles when there are many tillirings. The distance allowed between plant to plant is 6 feet A digging is given either before or after planting. When the soil is rich in humous to manure is applied But when it is poor manure is applied at the rate of one basket to 3 or 4 plants.

This crop requires no other cultivation except the application of fresh earth and humous(dry leaves) and removing weeds. It begins to bear in the second year after planting and the maximum crop is generally got from the sixth year.

Harvesting. Harvesting begins in September and continues up to December.

Curing:- After the fruits are harvested they are washed in clear water and spread in shade for a day They are then spread in sun and dried for 3 days.

Expenditure per acre:- estimated

Upset price	Rs. 10--0--0
Clearing Jungle	20--0--0
Burning	3--0--0
Opening pits	6--0--0
Nursery	6--0--0
Seeds	8--0--0
Preparing seed, sowing, and covering with mud	2--4--0
Watering for 8 months	24--0--0

Erecting shade pendal	Rs. 1--0--0
Fence etc.,	1--0--0
Planting	15--0--0
Application of fresh earth and leaves in the first year	16--0--0
Weeding	8--0--0
Fence round the garden	20--0--0
Second year's expenditure	30--0--0
Total	Rs.168--4--0
Expenditure for four years at 71 Rs. a year	284--0--0
Total	Rs. 452--4--0
Yield from 3rd to 6th year after deducting interest on capital. 4 mds	160--0--0
Net Outlay	Rs. 292--4--0

Annual recurring expenditure from 7th vear.

Application of fresh earth and leaves	16--0--0
weeding	8--0--0
Harvesting	10--8--0
Curing	3--8--0
Watchman's pay for 3 months.	30--0--0
Sundry	2--0--0
Assessment	1--0--0
Supervision charges	4--0--0
'otal	Rs.75--0--0

Annual Income

Though on an average, 6 mds of cardamom is the yield per acre yet due allowance must be made for unfavourable conditions and the attack of wild animals.

Actual crop realised .

4 mds at Rs. 40/- per md.	Rs.	160--0--0
Deduct expenditure		75---0--0
Net residue	Rs.	85--0--0

Return on outlay of 292 rupees 4 annas. 29 per cent.

Note:- (1) Cardamom is not grown on a large scale in the Malnad Taluks of Shimoga and Kadur Districts except as a subsidiary crop in areca gardens and Coffee estates as the ryots think that the climatic conditions of those places are not favourable to its growth. It is grown in sufficiently large scale in Manjarabad Taluk and in parts of Mudegere Taluk which are adjoining to Manjarabad Taluk.

Note:- (2) The above calculations are made assuming that only one acre is planted with cardamom Hence the cost of cultivating is high. But if cultivated on a large scale and the expenditure thereof is reduced to one acre the cost will be less.

Note:-(3) The Cardamom crop has got many enemies to face. When the plants are bearing fruits, monkeys snakes, squirrels, rats and such other animals destroy the crop to a great extent. Sometimes they destroy the crop totally unless efficient watch is kept. In spite of the watch these animals play their own part in bringing in considerable loss to the planter. On account of this the ma maximum crop and sometimes even the average yield is not realised. Thus the safe net return that can be expected out of an acre is only 4 maunds

ಅವಧಿಗೇಣಿಕರಾರು.

ಸ್ನ ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲು

ವರಿಗೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೋಕ್ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲು ಇರುವ

ಮಗ ನು ಬರಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅವಧಿಗೇಣಿಕರಾರು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಾಬ್ತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತಪ್ಸೀಲು ಚಕುಬಂದಿ ವಳಗೆ ಉಳ್ಳ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ತಾರೀಖು ಮೊದಲುಗೊಂಡು ಸ್ನ ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ತಾರೀಖು ಪೂರಾವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತ್ತು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇ ನಾ ಈ ಲಾಗಾಯ್ತು ಅವಧಿಪರಿಯಂತರ ಸಾಗುವಳೀಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಿರುವ ಗೇಣಿ ಪಾವ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದೇನು. ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ವಹ್ಸಿಕೊಂಡ ತರಿ ಖಂಡಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ರಂತೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಗಡಿ ಭತ್ತ ಖಂಡಿ ನ್ನೂ ಗದ್ದೆ ಖಂಡಿ ಒಂದರ ಮೆದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೆದೆ ಹುಲ್ಲನ್ನೂ ಸಹಾ ಇದೇ ಸ್ನ ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ತಾರೀಖಿನವಳಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಗಳಕಡೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೊಹರಿನ ಎರಡು ಮುಕ್ತಾಲು ಶೇರಿನ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ ಕೊಳಗದಲ್ಲು ಖಂಡಿ ವಂದರ ಇಷ್ಟತ್ತು ಕೊಳಗದಂತೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಭತ್ತ ಖಂಡಿ ನ್ನು ಈ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳದ ಫಸಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೇದಾದ ಭತ್ತವನ್ನೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಮೆದೆ ಹುಲ್ಲನ್ನೂ ಸಹಾ ನಿಮ್ಮಕಡೆಗೆ ಪಾವ್ತಿಮಾಡಿ ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮವಾದ ಕೌಂಟರ್‌ಫೈಲ್ ರಶೀದಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತೇನು ಈ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಪಾಯಿದೆವಳಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಭತ್ತ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಕೊಡದೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಭತ್ತ ಖಂಡಿ ಒಂದರ ಕಾಲುಖಂಡುಗದಂತೆಯೂ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಮೆದೆ ಒಂದರ ಕಾಲುಮೆದೆಯಂತೆಯೂ ಸಹಾ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಕೇಳಿದಕೂಡ್ಲೆ ಪಾವ್ತಿಮಾಡಲು ಬದ್ಧ ನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದವಡನೆ ಬಾಕಿಯಾದಗೇಣಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಗೇಣಿ ಸಹಾ ಪಾವ್ತಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದ ಗೇಣಿಭತ್ತ ಬಡ್ಡಿಭತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಗೇಣಿ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಇವುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದವಾದ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ ಪಾವ್ತಿವರಿಗೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ ತಿಂಗಳುಒಂದರ ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಪಾವಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಬದ್ಧ ನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನು. ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡಂತೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಪಾವ್ತಿ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಗೇಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿಗೇಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹಾ ಈ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳದ ಫಸಲು ಪೂರಾ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳದ ಫಸಲು ಕಟಾವು ಪೂರ್ವ ಫಸಲುರೇಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಸ್ಥಳ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡಿಯುತ್ತೇನು. ಆರೀತಿ ಅನುಮತಿಪಡಿಯದೆಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗೇಣಿಪಾವ್ತಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನ ಯಾವ ತಕರಾರು ನಿಮಗೆ ಭಾಧಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಅವಧಿವಳಗೆ ನಾ ಸದ್ರಿ ಜಮೀನು ಸಾಗುಮಾಡದೇ ಬಂಜ್ರುಕೆಡವಿದರೂ ಬೇ ನಿಗಾದಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಆಗ್ಯೆ ನೀವು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸುವ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಾವ್ತಿಮಾಡಲು ನಾ ಬದ್ಧ ಗಿರುತ್ತೇ. ಈ ಜಮೀನನ್ನ ನಾ ನ ವಂಶೀಕರು ಅವಧಿವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಮಾಡಲು ಹಕ್ಕುದಾರರೇ ಶಿವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಅವಧಿವಳಗಿರುವ ನ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಪರಭಾರೆಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಇತರರು ಹೊಂದುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ನಾ ನಡ್ಡಿದರೆ ಸದ್ರಿ ವಿಚಾರ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದವಡನೇ ಈ ಕರಾರು ಪಾಯ್ದಾ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸದೇ ಸ್ವತ್ತು ನ ಮತ್ತು ನ ದ ಹೊಂದಿದವರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಚಾರ ಶಿವ್ಯಾ ಸ್ವಾದೀನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಿಮಗೆ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇ ಈ ಕರಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ನ ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ತಾರೀಖು ಲಾಗಾಯ್ತು ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಇಷ್ಟದಂತೆ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ತರದ ಸಾಗುವಳೀ ವಗೈರೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನ ಹಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ತಕರಾರಾಗ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ನಾ ನಿಷ್ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ವಿವಾದ ಜರುಗಿಸಿದರೂ ಸದ್ರಿ ವಿವಾದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾದೀನತೆಗೆ ಭಾಧಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಅಂಥಾ ವಿವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ನಿಷ್ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ತಗಲತಕ್ಕ ಪೂರಾ ಬಾಬಿನ ಖರ್ಚನು ನಾ ನಿಮಗೆ ಪಾವ್ತಿಮಾಡಲು ಬದ್ಧ ಗಿದ್ದೇ ದಾಖ್ಲೆಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇದರ ಯಥಾ ನಕಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ದಸ್ಕತ್ತಿನನಿಶಿ ಪಡದಿದ್ದೇ ಎಂದು ಲ್ಲು ಬರಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅವದಿಗೇಣಿಕರಾರು.

ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ವಹ್ಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ತಪಶೀಲು

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APPENDIX ~~III~~ V

Area under crops and specification of crops during 1922-23 in ~~S~~ Malnad Taluks.

Name of Taluk	Rice	Ragi	Togari	Horsegram	Til	Chillies	Pepper	Coffee	Tea	Arecanut
MANJARABAD	32,094	1,206	2	68	19	[illegible]	750	14,937	-	420
CHICKMAGALUR	27,172	17,336	127	1,985	903	1,500		35,963		3,000
KARIKERE	12,984	25,250	500	1,500	420	3,500		4,703	30	197
KOPPA Narasimharajapura Sringeri	30,512	235					136	13,465	191	5,555
MUDEGERE	24,343	1,320					800	22,230	180	
SORAB	45,015	5,540	1,102	2,060	23	225	196			,496
SAGAR	32,716	335					676			,256
NAGAR	30,399	340	172	92	35			12		,498
THIRTHAHALLI.	32,246	66						38		3,819
Total.	267,481	51,628.	1,903	5,705	1,400	5,225	3,558	91,348	401	22,239
7½	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4

A P P E N D I X VI.

Showing the Road Mileage of the Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore Districts, to be covered by the proposed Motor Monopoly.

STATE FUND ROADS.

No.	Name of Roads.	No. of miles.
1	2	3
1.	Hassan-Chickmagalur Road.	7
2.	Bangalore-Honnavar Road.	37
3.	Banavar-Belur- Mudigere Road Via- Gonibid.	10½
4.	Kadur-Mangalore Road Via-Bundghat	62
5.	Chickmagalur-Tarikere Road	35
6.	Santaveri-Kalhatti Road.	4½
7.	Vastara Koppa Road.	49
8.	Balehonnur-Magundi-Balur Road.	18½
9.	Kotigehar-Kalasa Road.	27
10.	Tarikere.Mangalore Road, Via-Agumbe Ghat.	53
11.	Koppa-Balgudy Road.	2¼
12.	Cart track from Maradol to Gulugunjimane and Bridle path from Gulagunjimane to Gungamula.	21
13.	Bridle path on Kalhatti hills.	10
14.	Kalhatti-Peeta Road.	9
	T o t a l.	345¾.

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for Executive Engineer,
Kadur Division.

DISTRICT FUND ROADS.

No.	Name of Road.	No. of miles.
1.	Anemahal Mudigere Road.	4½
2.	Magadi Javagal Road.	14
3.	Hiremagalur Dantramakki road.	2
4.	Banavar Sira Road.	3
5.	Banavar Sakrepatna Road.	16
6.	Birur-Ajjampur Road.	9
7.	Birur-Lingadahalli Road.	10
8.	Tarikere-Hosadurga Road.	21
9.	Bukkambudi-Sivane Road.	3
10.	Shimoga-Narasimharajapura Road.	10½
11.	Mudigere Badavalli Road.	8
12.	Angadi-Devavrinda Road.	
13.	Chickmagalur Narasimhar ajapura Roa	20
14.	Joldhal Hosahalli Road.	2 1/3
15.	Chokkanna's estate Road.	4
16.	Uppahalli Hirekolale Road.	4
17.	Handi Aldur Road.	4
18.	Mddigere-Belur Road.	8
19.	Mullayyanagiri Bridle path.	2
20.	Bababudan Hill Road.	41
21.	Peeta Road.	4
22.	Pandaravalli Road.	3
23.	Kalhatipur Karkanmatti road.	7
24.	Thornamavoo Joldhal Road.	6
25.	Sollebile-Sringere Road.	6
26.	Herur Basarikatte road.	8
27.	Sallebile Balehole Road.	18
28.	Norway-Nagalapur Road.	3
29.	Narve-Sringeri-Nemmar Road.	6
30.	Sringere-Kigga Raod.	4
31.	Nemmar-Heggan Road.	6
32.	Doubla Estate Road.	2
33.	Magundi-Kalasa Road.	15
34.	Narasimharajapur-Mandagadde Road.	10
35.	N.R.Pura-Balehonnur Road	31
36.	Balgadi-Badagi Road.	3¼
37.	Koppa Thirthahalli Road.	5
38.	Koppa Kalasapur Road,	6
39.	Hariharpur-Kunnamakki Road.	4
40.	Begar-Sringere Road.	2
41.	Ry. Feeder Roads.	4¼
42.	Handi Baskal Road.	6
	T o t a l.	336 1/3

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Executive Engineer,
Kadur Division.

Mysore Division

The following Table shows the number of Roads in the District, their length & Costs in Rupees for Annual Up Keep

Name of Road	Length in Miles	Allotment
State Fund Roads		
Madras Cauvanola Road	82	33400
Kaddur Sivasamudram Cauvenuzaur Road	30	5250
Bangalore Nilgiri Road	61	32600
Mysore Yelwal Road	12	[illegible]
Mysore Manantoddy Road	56	22400
Manjanand Hassanur Ghat Road	45	9000
Mundlupet Gullun Buffern Road	22	[illegible]
Bangalore Mangalore Na Mangalore	22	8800
Kaveshwar Giddapur Frontier Ro	6	2400
Bangalore Mangalore Road Na Hassan Mangalore Road	18	3150
Park Road	4½	766
Mysore Belagola Road	6	1800
Roads in the Shooting Camp at Kanapur	1	350
Mysore Road from Mysore to Krishnarajasagar		500
Tanajpur Dedaguli Hanavasal Ramanathanagar Road		450
Road from Railway Station to Tumbal Ramanathanagar	3½	700
Maintenance of Newly Opened Road from Tns of Mysore Manantoddy Road to Gaddup	6	600
Total	378	135045

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M. Ramanavar

The following table shows the Number of Roads in the District with Length and Cost in Rupees for Annual up Keep

No	Name of Roads	Length Mil.	Annual up Keep	Total
	District Fund			
1	Bangalore Mysore Road (Via Kankenhalli)	44½	4595	
2	Seringapatam Sosale Hirasamudram Road	22	5700	
3	Yedatale Ramanathapur Road	20	3020	
4	Hunsur Hedatale Road	14	2800	
5	Chamalapur Chamarajanagar Road	20	4000	
6	Kowlande Nanjan Road	15	2250	
7	T. Narasipur Chamarajanagar Road	21	5260	
8	Mysore Taluk Hirasamudram Road	33	4500	
9	Hunsur Begur Road	26	4070	
10	Nanjangud T. Narasipur Road	17	2550	
11	Chamalapura Nalagur Road	6	2400	
12	Maddur Kopta Railway Feeder Road	12	4800	
13	Mandagere Nelamangala Road	25	12500	
14	Kandaya Melkote Road	6	1800	
15	Nagamangala Bandur Road	16	7000	
16	Lingarajapattana Kankanhalli Road	31	13950	
17	Irvine Rest Station Nelligere Road	36	4500	
18	Yakkanahalli Melkote Road	4	400	
19	Sosale T. Narasipur Road	2	160	
20	Seringapatam Chennarayapatna Road	37	5550	
21	Krishnarajpet Melkote Road	12	600	
22	Nanjanagud Road	25	5000	
23	Kikkeri Ippiah Road	6	2400	
24	Yelwal Hassan Road	26	5200	
25	Periyapatna Tippur Road	4½	180	
26	Nanjanagud Ramanathpur Road	18	4350	
27	Kheria Jaliyarane Road	6	2400	
28	Hunsur Hanagode Road	9	2700	
29	Pathalli Kalasavade Road	6	2400	
30	Mysore Mahadevapur Road	10½	5400	
31	Road from Hangla to Foot of Hirenalli Gopalaswami hill	3 5/8	725	
32	~~Frazerpet Bettadpura Hangla Road~~	10	4000	
33	Yedatale Tippur Road	3	1500	
34	Periyapatna Nelligere Road	6	3600	
35	Bellur Bommanahalli Road	2	700	
36	Hassan Periyapatna Cannanore Road	21	12600	
37	Tumkur Maddur Road	10	2000	
38	Mysore Nanjanagud Road	6	600	
	Total	527 1/8	67720	

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A P P E N D I X VII.

Average important Malnad products during the past 20 y

Year.	Areca per Md.	Paddy per palla	Coffee per Md.	Cardamom per md.
1905-06.	8--0--0	6--0--0	8--4--0	35--0--0
1906-07.	8--8--0	5--0--0	8--4--0	30--0--0
1907-08.	9--0--0	6--0--0	9--0--0	39--0--0
1908-09.	9--8--0	4--0--0	9--8--0	33--0--0
1909-1910.	8--0--0	4--0--0	9--0--0	40--0--0
1910-1911.	8--0--0	4--8--0	11--8--0	38--0--0
1911-1912.	8--0--0	4--8--0	13--4--0	42--0--0
1912-1913.	9--0--0	4--0--0	14--1--0	45--0--0
1913-1914.	10--0--0	5--0--0	14--4--0	45--0--0
1914-1915.	10--0--0	5--0--0	10-12--0	50--0--0
1915-1916.	10--0--0	5--0--0	10--0--0	34--0--0
1917.	10--0--0	5--0--0	7--12-0	26--0--0
1917-1918.	10--0--0	5--0--0	7--8--0	23--0--0
1918-1919	10--0--0	5--0--0	13--0--0	34--0--0
1919-1920	10--0--0	8--0--0	12--0--0	28--0--0
1920-1921	10--0--0	6--0--0	17--0--0	38--0--0
1921-1922	10--0--0	0--0--0	14--0--0	56--0--0
1922-1923	12--0--0	8--0--0	16--0--0	80--0--0
1923-1924	14--0--0	6--0--0	16--8--0	90--0--0
1924-1925	16--0--0	7--0--0	20--0--0	110--0--0

A P E N D I X VIII.

The details of areca trade transactions where by the grower gives more than what he should , the mundy merchant receives more than what he should, of value:.

1. Per ten seers of areca ([illegible])
   the legally allowed weight is of Rs. 264/-
   but merchants take at Rs. 270/- weight per ten seers ([illegible]). This amounts to a difference of one seer per maund.

   Therefore per 100 maunds of areca, the grower delivers 100 seers more (at the rate of 44 seers per maund) ~~2xmdsx12xsssxs.~~ 2 mds. 12 srs.

2. Labhasere or Thalarashi ([illegible])
   Per 100 maunds 2 mds. 11 srs.

   T o t a l. 3 mds. 23 srs.

Or roughly 3½ maunds.

3. "Seemedharane" ([illegible])
   i.e. the price allowed to the ~~ground~~ grower is generally one rupee less than the market price.
   Total loss to areca grower

100 X 1	Rs. 100--0--0
3½ mds of areca at Rs.11/-	38--8--0
Rs. 138/8/- for 100 mds works at Rs.138/8/- for Rs. 1100/-	138--8--0

or roughly 12½ per cent

(These ~~fractions~~ practices are apart from the other one, namely, of the use of false weights. But nowadays, many modernised mundy merchants are carrying on thei trade on fair lines)

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A P P E N D I X. 15

Taluk.	Population in 1911.	Population in 1921.	Persons born outside Mysore but in India (1911 census)	Persons born outside Mysore but in India (1921 census)	Net increase in indigenous population
MANJARABAD	50,589	51,042	5,891	5,124	
CHICKMAGALUR	82,044	80,329	11,056	7,316	
TARIKERE	70,492	65,221	6,279	1,604	
KOPPA	34,943	35,845	13,353	12,354	
NARASIMHARAJAPURA	16,710	17,112	4,233	3,153	
MUDEGERE	43,353	43,683	12,084	11,349	3,410.
SRINGERI	9,896	9,337	2,628	1,610	
SORAB	66,605	58,901	7,364	5,405	
SAGAR	51,049	51,550	5,183	6,618	
NAGAR	37,656	38,180	4,753	5,336	
THIRTHAHALLI	54,724	56,574	12,693	11,749	
	518,067	507,774	85,521	71,818	

1911-21. The increase in local population for the Whole State:- 2.4 per cent

Increase in indigenous population in the Malnad:- .78 per cent.

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Appendix X

Total No. of persons examined in all the five villages put together namelv 1940 persons.

Healthy 1011 Unhealthy 929.

Classification of Diseases for all five villages put together.

Dysentery	10
Gonorrhoea	9
Leprosy	1
Malaria	701
Pneumonia	1
Pyrexia	1
Rheumatism	12
Syphilis	7
Anaemia	8
Malignant	1
Diseases of the eye	6
Respiration	17
Dyspepsia	5
Diarrhoea	8
Diseases of the liver	7
Diseases of the generation system	13
Diseases of the skin	77
Diseases of the worms	45
Total No.	925

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A p p e n d i x. XI

Thirthahalli Sub-Registry Office figures:-

Year.	Land mortgaged with or without possession	Sale of Land
1908--909	111,295--0--0	107,129--2--5
1909--910	91,596-10--9	113,267-10-10
1910--911	102,912--3--5	68,215--9--5
1911--912	154.661-12--7	117,760--9--2
1912--913	85,363-11--1	126,952--7--9
1913--914	82,491-11--0	148,188--8--9
.914--915	138,448-15-10	157,790--0--0
.915--916	152,700--5--1	146,464--2--0
.916--917	168,390--2--0	108,214--4--6
.917--918	178,257--0--5	178,976--9--4
.918--919	263,129-12-11	155,541-10-10
.919--920	262,815--4--9	211,177--0--2
.920--921	175,313--8--7	189,251-14-10
.921--922	190,094-15-11	220,340--1--3
.922--923	175,172--3--4	193,169--2--1
.923--924	107,532-12-10	181,874--0--0

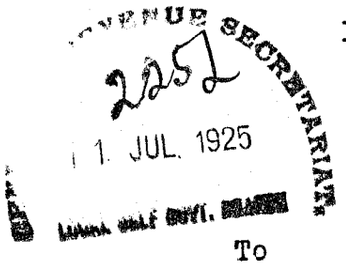
Appendix. XII (Continued),

Manjarabad Sub-Registry office figures:-

Year.	Land mortgaged with or without possession.	Sale of Land
1915--16	96,423--10--3	109,772--0--0
1916--17	60,492--14--0	72,120-10--0
1917--18	75,380-- 2--3	71,684-12--0
1918--19	64,307-- 0--0	98,659--0--0
1919--20	79,786--12--0	256,568--4--0
1920--21	136,540-- 8--1	166,030--6--0
1921--22	120,448-- 2--8	236.942--6-11
1922--23	86,143-- 0--0	94,497--9--8
1923-24	109,973-- 0--0	183,945-13--6

No 313

From



Prof. S. Kesava Iyengar, M.A., F.R.E.S.,
Economic Survey Officer,
Camp Bangalore.

To

B. Nagappa, Esq., Bar-at-law.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Local and Legislative Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I beg to enclose herein my Additional Report on Economic Conditions in the Malnad, for kind consideration by the Government of Mysore.

I beg to offer my grateful thanks ~~to the~~ to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the numerous facilities they gave me in carrying on my investigations. I have had a very valuable experience in studying Society first hand, over the past 5 months and odd: I am sure I will profit much by it. I hope and pray that some good may come out of the Reports I have submitted to Government, to my dear fellow-countrymen in the Malnad. I shall always be very happy to hear about the progress and prosperity of those tracts and the several measures which Government adopt from time to time to reach the ideal

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Camp Bangalore
10th July 1925.

S. G

Economic Survey Officer

ADDITIONAL REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE MALNAD.

CHAPTER I.

THE ENQUIRY

1. Several Economic Investigations laying particular stress on this or that question have been carried out in the past in different parts of India but this is perhaps the first time that a regular, scientific Economic Survey of a regio is conducted under Government auspices by an Officer and staff specially deputed for that purpose. For this reason the Indian public interested in economic matters, is specially keen on knowing the results of this survey. The Indian Economic Enquiry Committee have been trying to arrive at definite conclusions with regard to the best way in which the economic conditions of a tract can be scientifically studied, and numerous ideas and proposals have been placed before that Committee by witnesses ~~before that body.~~ Even in this State opinions have been expressed here and there as to how the economic conditions of the people can best be guaged, and among such the two that might be considered are firstly, that the old Kaneshumari Forms should be improved and local Panchayats be entrusted with the task of collecting the necessary information, and secondly, that every Sub Division Officer ~~to~~ should be directed to study carefully conditions prevalent in one typical village in his Sub Division. The first scheme is being put forth by Mr. M.S. Ramachend

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Ramachendra Rao, and the second opinion is held by the Arthasadhaka Patrika.

2. It is certainly premature to say finally how ~~the~~ an economic survey should be carried on: at present it seems as though it is ~~more~~ difficult if not impossible to lay down anything like a formula or a set Questionaire to suit any region or any group of people. The two suggestions referred to above do possess the merit of proposing to proceed upon local knowledge, and in addition either of them can be cheaply worked. Then why not adopt any one of them?

3. A few considerations must be given their proper weight before inclining this or that way. The Sub Division Officer may be the most convenient agency to do this investigation work, from the administrative point of view. It is true that his hands are not full, with the present allotment of work. But experience which I have gained in the Malnad households makes me think that the Sub Division Officer who is generally viewed as the chief tax-gatherer would be the ~~best~~ least suitable agent to elicit the truth from the hearts and minds of the instinctively ~~chery~~ chary masses He is the Income-tax Officer --- and in the imagination of the people at large

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He is the Jamabandi officer,

large, he is the Officer who is always eager to suggest to Government additional sources of revenue. On this ground alone the Economic Enquiry by a Sub Division Officer would be, generally speaking, an impossibility --- unless a ~~more~~ mere machanically compiled record or table or statement would satisfy the ideal. Secondly, an economic investigation is a technical affair: it presupposes a knowledge of the basic principles upon which the human mind works in the economic field, and it is not any and every man that can succeed in correctly understanding "the ordinary business of every-day life" with which men of all grades and ~~means~~ are engaged. Another essential element is a sympathetic imagination.

4. The idea of an economic enquiry by panchayatdars is as attractive as that of the unity of India, but would prove as unreliable as the latter, if seriously attempted. It is very necessary to point out here that a main reason for an economic enquiry ~~is~~ becomming urgent in every part of India is the highly inaccurate nature of figures and deta that are being collected by official agencies: in other words, if all our Kaneshmari figures were correct even more or less, the burden of the Economi Investigator would have been much lighter than what it is.

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5. The work that I have done during the past five and odd months leads me to believe that the most intelligent and efficient way to grasp the main facts with regard to the economic well-being of a society, is the method that has been adopted by the Government of Mysore in this Malnad Economic Survey. Mark out a Region having a certain amount of homogeneity about it, depute a competent Officer well-versed in economic theory with suitable staff, let him select a few typical villages here and there for detailed investigation, let him study general questions like Litigation, Industry, Trade, Debts etc from Official and non-official sources, let him move about the whole area in order to get first-hand knowledge of conditions prevalent with regard to climate, roads etc; all these investigations with sufficient time for assumulation and analysis, cannot but result in a useful description of the economic side of man in the selected area It is true that a few weeks would have to be spent in the beginning or the survey of each region for the purpose of adjusting and readjusting the Main and Detailed Heads of Enquiry, but such time must be considered as well-spent.

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6. Coming to my own investigations in the Malnad, the first thing I have to do

do is to repeat the old commom-place ----- Society is a very hard nut to crack. I have been irritated, disappointed, discouraged, chastened and amused at different times at the very various attitudes taken up by different householders on my investigations of family budgets etc. As soon as I went to the village selected, the first thing I did was to sit down at an easily reachable spot and summon a meeting of the heads of families in the village. The response never used to be full, but to those that attended I explained the objects of Government in ordering this economic survey, and emphasised the points that truth was the objective. In the first few families there was generally, in every village, some amount of difficulty in eliciting answers, but as the investigation progressed, I always found that the people of the village realised the importance of the survey more and more In some cases it happened that householders came up to my camp two or three days after I left their houses and requested that certain entries should be corrected: they had given wrong information having forgotten this or that item.

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7. The most businesslike of men often do things which they cannot explain o justify from the economic point of view, and much more so is the case with a rural population On many an occation I found that the householder did not know his own mind

mind and I had to give him time or suggestion in order to enable him to proceed further. In some cases, things like vanity a sense of shame or a mood of irresponsibility did play their own part in vitiating the truth. But even after allowing a very liberal margin for inaccurate pieces of information, I think I may affirm that facts and figures collected by me and my staff are correct at least up to 90 per cent.

3. A very important condition for such an economic survey to be speedily carried out is the ready availability of official statistics and the willing cooperation of local officers. The Government of Mysore did direct that local officers should cooperate with me in my work, but I regret to say that with the present psychology of the average official it is not possible to get readily either information or cooperation unless Government make it obligatory on the part of the concerned official to do the needful. If it is admitted that an economic enquiry is not a luxury but a necessity (otherwise, no such enquiry need be held at all) then it follows that the corollary steps should be taken by the Government.

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9. With regard to official statistics, I regret to say that I have not yet received the information I asked for in about 80 per cent of my letters: some quarries did involve a large amount of compilation from old

records, some required information which the concerned department was not quite prepared to give. A particular ambition of mine was to take a historical view ~~of~~ on numerous economic questions, but to my great disappointment I found that as a rule(except in the case of rain guage and other reports contained in the Season and Crop Reports) Government Offices destroyed records more than three years old. For example, I wanted to know the amount of areca booked for despatch at the Shimoga Railway Station over the past 20 years annually, but the Assistant Superintendent ~~of Traffic~~ wrote to me that only three years records were available. And even from these records the figures have not yet been received by me. I must say in this connection that it would be a very important improvement if Government should direct that all records of any statistical importance should be preserved for at least 25 years. I know that, in theory, records are expected to be maintained for 30 years in the taluk offices, but in practice I have not been able to get at them either with the village officers or in the taluk offices

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.

10. After my Preliminary Report was submitted, I purposely selected two villages very near the frontiers (Mankanhalli near Bisale Ghat and Uluvalli in the Sringere Jahagir) in order to be able to understand conditions in such parts. Work in such villages and visits to other spots near the frontier --- like Kottigehar and Javali --- make me further emphasise the fact that the Malnad is largely unexplored region still. Along the Ghats and in the interior along the frontier, there is hardly any touch between the agents of Government and the thinly sprinkled population. Between Kottegehar and Charmudi the road is indescribably bad: there is hardly any difference between what is road and what is not. In some parts there are ~~climated~~ elevated healthy spots which though located on the very ghats, look like maidan, and where the population is comparatively more active, cattle more healthy. When one goes to such out of the way spots, one feels that it is all a world by itself: By bringing such regions nearer their administrative centres by better means of communications, Government would be in effect ~~xxxxx~~ adding to their useful territorial possessions.

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11. The central fact about the natural environment of the Malnad is that on account of the juxta-position of the land in relation to the western ghats, there is a concentration of rainfall within the period June to September. The inconvenience on account of this heavy rainfall in the course of a few ~~weeks~~ is now-a-days largely intensified on account of the uncertainty of the rains. For example, the rain-fall during this year has been a source of great anxiety in good many parts of the Malnad: There were ~~S~~tormy rains in later part of the May, it looked as though the monsoons had ~~have~~ set in much too early, but by about the 3rd of June the skies ~~skys~~ cleared, and it was not till the 19th of June that the first few drops were conveyed by the South Western winds. In many places this postponement of rains from about the 10th of June to about the 19th or 20th had almost meant a total destruction of crops, but luckily the rains did not come too late. From June 19th to about the 26th there was a good rain all over downpour in some parts of the Manjarabad Taluk but after the 26th again there has been a comparative lull.

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12. Both in the Koppa and Manjarabad Taluks I travelled on the road and beyond after the rains set in: this was done with a ~~new~~ view to appreciate the situation during the rainy season. The general impression I got was that there occurs a

a wholesale suspension of movement of any kind soon after the rains begin: the only inevitable movement is that of the Agriculturist and his mate to and from his fields. Winds fell ~~down~~ numerous trees across the roads and on houses, carts cannot be had for love or for money and the only safe means of communication after the rains set in seem to be a pair of bare legs. The people and agents of Government appear to be quite helpless in meeting with the changed conditions, and from June to September the Malnad is for the vast majority of the inhabitents a literal Sleepy Hollow. Progress requires continuety of activity, but as matters are, every rainy season is a parenthesis in Malnad life. If there should be a speedy development of the Malnad. among the very first things to be done is a provision of arrangements whereby human life can continue in its formal orbits even during the rainy season. What is required is a certain amount of organisation and prearrangement: if people can live in ~~Syberia~~ Siberia, there cannot be any difference of opinion as to the inhabitability of the Malnad.

1850

Chapter III.

WATER

Tanks

13. Nearer the Ghats where land is more precipitous and covered by thick vegetation, I found that there were more hill-streams --- most of them perennial ---- than in lands more to the east. Where there are hill-streams in plenty like this the need for the restoration of minor tanks is not so great as in other parts. For example in Mankanahalli near Besale Ghat I found that the people did not fee. any tangible amount of hardship on account of their bad condition of their tanks. I may further generalise and say that the urgency for the restoration of minor tanks is much less in the Manjarabad Taluk than in the Koppa and Thirthahalli Taluks

14. I am further convinced that the management and upkeep of tanks in the Malnad cannot be looked after by tank panchayats ---- except in a very few cases. Thus the only hope for the revival of Malnad Agriculture under tanks is a concratisation of Government aid into some useful form. Money spent on resporation of minor tanks in the Malnad should prove a profitable investment because, more useful tanks must mean larger agricultural produce, and this is

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is bound to mean larger revenues to Government or at least less arrears. The grant for the restoration of minor tanks in the Budget for 1925-26, seems to me to be absolutely inadequate compared to the actual needs. But the ~~a~~ alloted amount would be well-spent if the tanks in particular area were taken up and repaired in an efficient manner.

15. In the four villages I surveyed after submitting my Preliminary Report, there were Government tanks and of them I found that so many were out of use. In one Coffee Estate I found that Areca trees were flourishing on the bed of a Government tank: some years ago the owner of the estate was punished by the authorities with a fine, but though the fine was paid after the lapse of a number of years the areca plantation still continues to be on what ought to be the bed of a tank. Here is a typical instance of the utterly neglected condition in which minor tanks are in the Malnad.

18c

Wells 16. The last 4 villages I surveyed being much more in the interior, wells were fewer in number and a very large section of the population use water from very dirty smelling hondas (ಬಾಂಡಿಗಳು) for drinking purposes. Of the 35 ~~wells~~ wells I examined only four contained

contained water fit for drinking. The supply of good drinking water is certainly a very important factor for the maintenance of the health of a population. but considering the widely scattered nature of the Malnad Houses I think that Government aid in the shape of sinking drinking water wells, however liberal Government grant might be under this head cannot give any thorough-going relief. The real remedy for this evil appears to be an increase in the earnings of the people (which would enable them to sink deeper wells and use them) and the carrying on of an effective propoganda. Between roads and wells, I believe the former are in much greater need of funds than the latter. And whatever amount of money is spent upon the sinking of wells should be carefully administered by responsible engineering officers: drastic measures in a few cases of negligence of duty are necessary in order to raise level of efficiency in the construction of Government wells.

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CHAPTER IV.

DRAINAGE

17. Water does not tend to change its course much, both in lands where the relief is of a highly undulating character and in lands where the level is more or less even. Thus, the parts of the Malnad which have suffered most on account of heavy floods are those that lie in the middle of the region from north to south. It is in these parts that water courses very often shift and the result is that lands and houses suffer year after year.

18. How should this annual recurring danger be met? In the Manjarabad Taluk Government remitted land revenue this year to the extent of about Rs. 1400 and loans have been given up to Rs. 10,000. But these sums are indeed very small when compared to what the agriculturists really require in view of the damages on account of floods etc., Of course it is not possible for Government to go further, in the shape of remissions and loans, but I have said in my Preliminary Report, the sure way of tackling with the problem is to select a small area and begin the construction of sound drainage channels, taking what help the people of the locality are prepared to give. If the results of such concentrated efforts proves encouraging

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encouraging, it would be easier for Government to proceed to other areas

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CHAPTER V.

FORESTS.

19. With regard to the forests in the Malnad, I latterly came to notice that smuggling of Sandal wood has been going on for decades, and hundreds of people earned their livelihood that way. I met a man who had been arrested on account of sandal smuggling, and what he coolly said was that after undergoing the period of imprisonment awarded to him he would go back to his profession; otherwise he did not know how to earn his livelihood. It seems to me that it is impossible to stop or discourage smuggling by putting up a few frontier Police Out-posts. What is required is that administration head-quarters (District and Sub Division) should move more into the malnad : the very presence of a Deputy Commissioner or a Commissioner at Koppa as his head-quarters would bring about quite a change in the attitude of the smugglers.

1860

20. My visits to a large number of Coffee Estates have revealed to me the fact that the 25 yards rule with regard to running hallas has been in many cases transgressed: In some cases there are no demarkation stones at all in others the stones lie just by the streams. In

In several cases the survey operations in coffee estates seem to have been very rudimentary, there being a ~~much~~ marked difference between actual area of an estate and the area shown in the village records.

21. As in the case of ~~fanks~~ forests was in the case of forests, local panchayats did not seem to be capable of assuming the responsibility for the administration of their own forest areas. The only practical way of improving the position seems to be the retransfer of District Forests to Revenue Authorities and the raising of the status of the Sheikdar to that of a Revenue Inspector in British India, with regard to powers etc.,

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CHAPTER VI.

LAND PROBLEMS.

22. That there is a large amount of occupied assessed fallow land in the Malnad is known to everybody, and my opinion is that if only an adequate supply of labour could be made to settle in the Malnad the production of food-grains in this region must increase at least a hundred fold: if there can be a begining for a vicious circle, here it is the Malnad urgently requires an influx of a healthy population which stays on the land.

Scattering of holdings.

23. Appendix I shows 15 maps where-in lands held by individual agriculturalists in different villages are shown, and this also shows how in each of those cases the holdings can be consolidated. One important observation I must make here is that the question of the possibility of further fragmentation on account of the Hindu law of inheritence does not arise at all in the Malnad: there are very few exceptions in the case of areca gardens in the Thirthahalli Taluk. But generally speaking, every landholder holds much more land than what he and his present serfs can till. The right way to proceed seems to be for Government to experiment with a village or two by the appointment of Settlement

Settlement Officer whose work would be more or less of the same sort as in the case of declaring a new State Forest area or laying new canals through agricultural fields. So far as I can see, this step is sure to bring in good result. And once the ryots realise that consolidation of holdings involves no loss to them but a good deal of gain, then the people would themselves demand the appointment of Settlement Officers for purposes of consolidating holdings in other areas.

Yield of crops.

24. In my last Report I dwelt at some length on the average return per acre of paddy land, of Coffee land, of areca land and of Cardomum land. Further investigations show that the yield got by the owner in the case of Cardomum cultivation is incomparably higher than any other cases ---- either from the point of view of the capitalised value of the land or from that of the return the owner expects in return for the risk he takes. Cultivated land is classified under four heads in village records namely, wet, garden, dry and coffee. But cardomum is grown in wet lands in some cases, in garden lands in some and in coffee kans in others. A very large proportion of Cardomum cultivation being in lands of the last class. it happens that the average assessment paid by cardomum growers amounts to slightly above Re. 1/- per acre. Actual investigations show that

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that as a rule cardomum growers were anxious to hide the actual acreage of cardomum in their holdings: The evident reason was that cardomum was ~~being~~ paying very heavily and the people did not want either Government or any agent there-of to know about it. Another reason for a large disparity between the actual and the recorded acreages of Cardomum is the rule that lands should not be given out for cardomum cultivation in areas along which waters run into streams joining the Cauvery further down.

25. Three ~~rules~~ should improve matters a great deal. Firstly, the idea that cardomum cultivation contributes to a diminution in the supply of water to the Cauvery does not seem to be justified, considering the amount of water that runs to waste. Therefore, the existing restriction on the grant of land for Cardomum cultivation may be removed. This would help the ryots in taking into cardomum cultivation more openly ~~urgently~~, and from what I gather, the Manjarabad Taluk would yield at least Rs. ten lakhs to Government from auction sales of lands suitable for cardomum. Secondly, the classification of cultivated lands in the village records should be changed, and land on which cardomum is grown should be shown separately. This reform should be

would be of a great statistical value. Thirdly ~~There will~~, though certainly no one would like the idea of increased assessment, yet it must be said in fairness that side by side with areca, coffee and paddy, ~~cardomum~~ much cardomum deserves a ~~large~~ higher assessment In my last Report I held that the assessment on areca was not heavy from the point of view of what ought to be the yield, but when compared with cardomum I do hold that areca garden owners do deserve some urgent relief. The average assessment on areca lands is now about Rs. 12: I would suggest its being reduced to Rs.8/. The loss to Government on this account would be more than counter-balanced if assessment on cardomum lands were raised to Rs. 8/- . An argument in favour of such a raising of cardomum assessment is that capital investment on cardomum cultivation is certainly much smaller than in the case of coffee or areca.

Land Tenures 26. I have nothing more to add under this head to what I have already said in my Preliminary Report, but I must note here that the cry for permenant settlement which is of late ~~going round~~ gaining ground in this State is beyond practical politics in these days of rapidly increasing State expenditure. With the inauguration of the new Constitution, popular representatives must

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must learn to feel that the State is their own and that it is their responsibility to find out ways and means: to agree to permenant settlement would be in effect to make the biggest head of Revenue inelastic.

CHAPTER VII.

C R O P S.

27. The growth of Ragi has substantially increased in the Manjarabad Taluk compared to what it was about 10 years ago: in 1914-15 the acreage under Ragi in that Taluk was only 761 whereas by 1921-22 it increased to 1900. This is only one of the many proof to show that economically the Manjarabad Taluk is much better off than Malnad Taluks in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. To arrive at a policy with regard to the encouragement of new and subsidiary crops, a chemical and bacteriological examination of the soils seems to me to be quite necessar The Director of Agriculture takes a different view, but still it seems to me that unless such an examination is taken up by us a first step, attempts at agriculture progress would be like groping in the dark.

Fences. 28 Around and about Narasimharaja Pura and Tarikere I found that a large number of fields were protected by good bamboo fences. It is not mere availability of bamboo that has brought about this importance but the spread of enlightenment as a result of the activities set afoot in that part of the Malnad by the Bhadravati Iron Works. Between diseases and havoc caused by wild

wild animals and insects it is the latter that has been much more destructive and against which the Malnad agriculturists need protection. For this the two ways in which Government could help are firstly a more liberal issue of gun licenses (which means a reduction in the license fee) and secondly the conversion of State Forest areas near inhabited villages into District Forest.

CHAPTER VIII.

C A T T L E

29. The main reason for the poor quality of cattle in the Malnad is very poor feeding which they get at home and abroad. As a marked contrast to the generally weak and dwarfed cattle I found in other parts, Subrahmanya, a place of pilgrimage as bad as ~~in~~ any other places in the Malnad from the point of view of the ~~quality~~ climate, attracts about 30.000 heads of cattle every year during the festival season. The cows and oxen in that locality, for example in Mankanahalli are much better built and yield much more service and milk than in other parts. I specially observed in Mankanahalli that the cattle sheds were very filthily kept and were infested by myriads of mosquitos. still the health of the cattle was quite promising: the reason was that they were well fed and looked after by the owners. This in its ~~term~~ turn was due to the fact that people of Mankanahalli had fairly good earnings --- on account of increasing growth of cardomum. While I am about this I may say that the good market commanded by cardomum now-a-days and its increasing cultivation in the Manjarabad taluk have ~~let loose~~ set apart forces which I think in a short time will improve the Hassan Malnad

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Malnad whether Government aid comes forward or not. The fundamental disease of the Malnad has been economic inefficiency, but now that the Manjarabad taluk is rehabilitating itself on account of this rich crop of cardomum, it is quite clear that Manjarabad and surounding part do not need so much of Government attention as for example the Koppa, the Thirthahalli and Nagar taluks do.

30. In the 9 villages I surveyed I found that there was an average daily supply of 106¼ seers of milk for a population of 2,835. What with the increasing number of hotels even in rural parts and the growing habit of coffee drinking how far the milk supply is adequate to the needs of Malnad children can better be imagined than described. As a matter of fact there is a superstition ~~coming~~ in some parts that milk does not agree with the Malnad children. I saw in some house that ~~very~~ from mother's brest milk children are made to change to rice ~~which~~ well founded by means of a small mortar and a pastle (ಒನಕೆ)

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CHAPTER IX.

I N D U S T R I E S.

31. In the 9 villages investigated by me, there were only 40 families out of 562 which earned their livelihood from wholly non-agricultural concerns. ~~and~~ I mean families like those of tailors as such, doctors as such etc., the earnings of these 40 families amounted on the average to Rs. 14,624 per year. This gives Rs. 365-9-7 as the average annual earnings per family. Contrast with this the average annual earnings of a family either wholly or partly dependent upon agriculture namely, Rs. 334-24-6. These figures show us that minor industries as ~~xxxxx~~ whole time occupations cannot profitably employ many families in the Malnad. On the other hand, minor industries would be most useful as subsidiary occupations to the main occupation being agriculture: it is small scale industry when taken to as subsidiary occupation that helps in enabling the camel's back to avoid the last straw.

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32. There is room for the development of a very well paying industry which would most conveniently be located at Hassan: I refer to Cardomum Bleaching.

From my investigations I find that the Haveri merchants who buy unbleached cardomum from Manjarabad, have it bleached at Haveri and resale the bleached cardomum in the Indian market, make a profit of at least Rs. 20/- per maund on the average. They are able to do this because they become vertually monopolised sellers of Mysore cardomum after purchasing the whole annual product from the Manjarabad agencies. The peculiarity about Mysore cardomum is that it is specially prized in the Indian markets on account of its rich flavouring quality, while cardomum grown in other parts of India finds a better price in the European markets on account of its yielding more oil. At the most. one lakh of rupees will be required to start Bleaching Factory at Hassan, and from my calculations I find that if the Bleaching Factory takes also to selling work, it must be able to secure at least rupees one lakh net earnings per year. In these days of financial stringency it would be a lucretive undertaking for the Industries' Department to put up a factory at Hassan and offer to bleach cardomum suppplied by the growers. If and when such a factory is put up, the cardomum growers are bound to go to it because thereby their own net receipts will be much higher than what it is now.

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CHAPTER X.

TRANSPORT.

33. In my last report I dealt with several considerations for and against the inauguration of a thorough going Railway Policy in the Malnad, but I now feel that I ~~do not propose to~~ did not perhaps express a proper appreciation of the uses ~~of~~ a railway system would be capable of in the tract. The simple point was t I presumed that everybody knew how useful a railway system would be ---- if only it could be had. I now hasten to affirm tha I yield to none in properly guaging the manifold benefits that the Malnad would get if only the whole country could be cut through by means of a net-work of rail ways: the labour problem would become much easier, the malnad would become much wider and the grower could get more of his just share. All this is true, yet the important question stares us in the face --- ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ Where is the money? The opening up of lines from ~~Xxxxx~~ Shimoga to Arasalu and from Kadur to ~~X~~ Chickmagalur would in a sense open the problem without even making a distant start towards really releaving the population in the heart of the Malnad. Futhher, if Government become committed to these lines they would naturally be

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be powerless for several years to come for further explanation. To repeat my opinion once again, the need for the investment of capital on productive concerns is great generally all over India it is specially so in Malnad. If the State should invest large amounts of capital on practically unproductive railway lines it would be a transgression of the law of equi-marginal utility --- an abstract theory which the individual may sometimes afford to ignore, but certainly not the State.

34. There is a school of opinion in the Malnad which says that the most practica-ble way of meeting the transport prob-lem is of putting up tramway lines on the model of the Tarikere Narasimharajapur section. If timber should be had free from the forests for sleeper the whole malnad area could be opened up by tramway lines at a cost of about Rs. 75 lakhs: They say that this is a much more modest amount than four or five crores. It seems to me that even for putting a tramway the cost would be much higher. because in the Malnad cuttings and embankments and bridges must be, whether for railways or tramways or even roads. of first class type: otherwise. the recurring cost in the shape of repairs to bridges

bridges, re-elevation of sunk embankments and clearing of cuttings would all be very heavy and ~~and~~ tell fatully upon the earnings of the lines. ~~Itself~~ Difference in guage is a potent factor working against the use of the feeder line by exporters or importors. For example, an exportor of a cart load of commodities at Narasimharajapur~~xxx~~ prefers, in nine cases out of ten, to take his things direct to Tarikere in carts and book them there instead of running risk of the goods being delayed or badly handled at Tarikere by the agents of the railway. Specially in the case of ~~the~~ perishables a difference in guage ~~xfxthe~~ means in ~~fact~~ effect a strong impediment against free flow through the feeder lines.

35 So far as the roads are concerned ~~xhxxxx~~ I must confess that there has been a deplorable lack of timeliness with regard to repairs etc., just when the monsoon burst, I travelled along more than a hundred miles on road in the Kadur and in the Hassan Districts. I found that with the exception of one case all other small bridge works etc had been half done so that for the next several months traffic would have to be necessarily suspended on account of the bridges not having been completed. I strongly feel that a little forethought and a little brushing up must

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must have enabled the engineers to make the roads fit for through traffic by the time the rains began.

36. All things considered, the Government and the people might by all means have a railway system ramifying the whole country as their ultimate ideal, but immediately as much attention as possible should be paid to roads and building up of a motor ~~regulation~~ organisation for transhipment of things and persons unless we are content to have a "vision of Mirza" and no more. I would suggest that till the time comes when Government desides to take up the construction of a good net-work of railways, the present grants for road repairs should be added to by the interest receipts on the railway cess collections. Thus, "wait and see" is what I have got to say on the proposed, or rather the much talked of, active railway policy. This prescription of Sir Basil Blackett with regard to the Indian Currency and exchange situation might look very prosaic, but that seems to be the only practical view possible. In some quarters it was feared that the question of granting a monopoly for the maintenance of Motor service in the Malnad might raise legal difficulties but a simple way to overcome them would be to issue only one Motor License for

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for the whole of the Malnad -----
to the Joint Stock Organisation offering to maintain the service.

CHAPTER XI.

T R A D E.

37. On account of the numerous impediments in the way of free flow of traffic the market in the Malnad is generally a local one, even for important commodities like paddy, Coffee , areca and cardomum. The number of middlemen between the actual grower and the final consumer is very large and the consequences is that, as I said in my Preliminary Report. the agricultural producer is the party which suffers most whereas the wandering Moplah merchants and the inactive ----- physically speaking --- proprietors of mandies and agencies make enviable profits for ~~this~~ themselves. In the case of cardomum the bulk of the profits goes to the Haveri merchants whereas in the case of coffee the ~~produce~~ profits realised by firms in Mangalore. The Areca mandies in Shimoga secure very substantial gains on account of their trade and its rice mills that generally deprive the grower of a fair return and charge the buyer an unfair price The evil should not have been considered by me as very serious provided the talent and enterprise that realised

realised such heavy profits had vested interests in the land but unfortunately a very large proportion of sahukars and traders as well as coolies constitute a foreign population with very little vested interests in this State. The only way out of the difficulty lies in the organisation of Central Cooperative Syndicates on the line suggested by me in my last Report. I was astonished to see a number of cases in the Manjarabad Taluk where cardomum growers borrowed moneys a week or two ago on the promise that they would part with the next cardomum crop at such a fabulously low price as Rs. 50 a maund(the present price of cardomum is about Rs. 120). The need for money for cultivation expences etc. is so great that in Manjarabad I saw ryots borrowing money at 24 per cent interest on gold security. Rice Mills generally charge Re. 1/- per week (about 52 per cent) per Rs. 100/- borrowed, with the additional obligation laid upon the borrower of supplying at least five heras (1310 seers).

CHAPTER XII.

POPULATION.

38. Appendix II shows the results of a house to house medical examination in all the 9 villages surveyed. By this table the inference becomes further strengthened that Maleria is the chief malady in the whole region, and the prevelance of this disease appears to me to be largely due to lack of power of resistance in the population, this in its turn being due to the very poor feeding which the people in general manage to have for themselves. Excepting in some of the taluk head-quarter towns, venerial diseases do not seem to be present to any alarming degree in the indegenous population: two sub assistant surgeons in charge of two Malnad dispenseries gave it to me as their considered opinion that at least 50% of the below ghat labourers who come to the Malnad annually for earning wages suffer from such diseases. And it is also a generally known fact that these terrible diseases are slowly spreading among the indegenous population through the annually immigrant labourers and their wemen. A regretable thing is that a very high proportion of persons suffering from venerial diseases shirk going to Government hospitals till the

till the very last stage when they become hopeless: almost all such cases are treat-ed by quacks both locally and migratory: in the town of Koppa alone there are at least 12 quacks. If the havoc committed and the ~~whole~~ ill-gotten gains secured by such quacks should be discouraged, the right thing to do is to prohibit private medical practice unless the practitioner holds a cognisable certificate satisfactory to the authorities.

Supply of medicines

39. Of the ten hospitals in different parts of the Malnad I visited (including the Shimoga District Hospital) only one, namely the Koppa Dispensery, had adequate medical supplies. In all the other 9 many ~~elimental~~ elementary medicines were out of stock and I found from my investigations that this poverty of ~~good~~ supplies contributed ~~the~~ a good deal towards the unpopularity of Government hospitals. Another deplorable practice which a good number of doctors in the Malnad have recourse to is the ~~getting~~ quoting of fixed sums like Rs. 50 or 100 for taking up cases of illness requiring skilled medical aid. In many such cases where doctors quoted certain lump sum fees it happened that the relatives or the patients had to give

give up the idea of getting relief from the government doctor on account of their own poor means. In some cases where the patients die even though treated by Assistant Surgeons and Sub Assistant Surgeons I found that the concerned parties were firmly of opinion that the ~~idea~~ doctor was not satisfied with the money they paid and that therefore the patient was badly handled by him. Ignorant and bottomless as such opinions might be, it seems to be very necessary that every effort should be made to keep the name of Government hospitals pretty high: a certain amount of departmental discipline will perhaps go a long way in minimising such an urban treatment of rural areas by some of our ambitious young doctors.

40. Appendix (I) shows the conditions of health among the panchamas who live in the 9 villages. This table shows that the proportion of disease among the panchamas is the same as in other classes, more or less. But judging from their food and drink and their clothing and housing, I am led to believe that, if the power of resistance of this class of people were not much higher than of other classes, diseases must have been much more rampent among the panchamas than what it is actually now. From this it follows that if only some special attention could be given towards elevating

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elevating the economic efficiency of these panchamas, they would perhaps become the healthiest class among the indegenous population. But unfortunately, in all the places where I held my investigations I found that the history of the panchamas has been one of decay over the past 20-30 years. As I suggested in my Report, the starting of Producer's Societies specially for the panchamas under the supervision of a special agency put up by Governmen would enormously help in bringing on a revival of this decaying class.

41. Appendix IV contains figures about the mortality of the infants as collected from the memory of parents, w without reference to how long ago the children died. These figures lead to the inference that infant Mortality has not been so great in my last 4 villages (Mankanahalli, Hanbal, Uluvalli and Guddethota) as in the first five. Two explanations offer themselves for this state of affairs. Firstly, along our frontier most of the families still stick to the good old Kambli: men women and children clothe themselves fit and warm with the fough woollen cloth which can stand any amount of wear and tear Secondly, the better economic conditions

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conditions of people in Mankanahalli and Hanbal do seem to go some way in lowering the infant mortality rate.

Food. 43. One additional point I must refer to under this head is that even non-vegetarians have very poor bills of fare on account of the high price of meat and the stringency loss with-regard to gaming, but I found that in Hanbal a large number of families did have a lot of eggs and mutton frequently, on account of their earnings being pretty decent (this is on account of cardomum cultivation).

Housing

The problem of housing in the Malnad is a very serious one, and just as a good railway connection would effec-tively solve the problem of transport, a housing scheem resulting in the offer of good habitation for the people of the Malnad would almost solve, if not wholly, the problem of disease But, as in the case of wells I feel that re lief in this direction should come to the people by their own initiative and exertions. The point is that the Mal nad is not a tract like the maidan where a family can conveniently manage with that amount of dress required to prevent indecency, and live over a good part of the year on a varandah or under a tree

tree. A hamlet consisting of cheap bamboo. mud-walls and hay at the top would serve an agricultural family quite well there. But in the Malnad, bamboo rots and becomes worm-eaten very soon: mud-walls crumble down like mushroom before the stormy winds and the rainy deluges: the hay requires renewal at least once a year, and the cost of repair thus swells very high although it is not felt on account of the fact that most of the dwellers get their hay from their paddy crops. Good housing in the Malnad means stone in mortar: even brick in mortar depreciates very quickly on account of the furies of the monsoon season. Houses built of stone require good foundation, and in the Malnad it is hard and expensive to put up good foundation walls. Again the Malnad man wants a new house very near his present house if not exactly where it is: he wants to live near his garden or in his estate. Cost of carriage of building materials over furlongs and miles of roadless tracts can easily be imagined. The sum total of all this is that for some time to come at least, the housing problem in the Malnad must be left to the people themselves: the only thing that Government

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Government can do is to institute an active propaganda for other purposes as well as for ~~taking~~ educating the people with regard to the value of good houses.

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CHAPTER XIII.

RURAL BUDGETS.

44. The total wealth of the 175 families examined in the last 4 villages amounted to Rs. 3,49,580, giving an average amount of Rs. 1997-9-7 per family. The average amount of wealth per family in the first 5 villages was Rs. 1746-11-3. The difference of Rs. 250-14-4 per family is an unmistakable proof to show that people in the last four villages are on the whole better off than in the first five. Here again I have to point out that one main reason for this economic condition is the fact that the growth of cardomum is adding substantially to the receipts and elbow-room of the ryot population in the Manjarabad Taluk and around. The total earnings of these 175 families amounted to Rs. 69,039-8-0, the agerage earnings per family per year working at Rs. 394-8-2. Contrast with this the average earnings per family in the first five villages, namely Rs. 343-6-7: The inference referred to above with regard to better economic conditions is firther confirmed by this. A peculiarity which I found in Mankanahalli and the 3 other villages

villages was that a much higher per centage of families owned land than in the first five: for example, in the first five villages, 73 families own land while 214 did not, but in the last 4 villages 87 families owned land while 88 did not. The average amount of wealth per non-money-lending family works at Rs. 801-1-3 which when contrasted to Rs. 250-7-9, further proves that in the last 4 villages wealth is not so unevenly distributed as in the first five. That is, society appears to be much better off with regard to the distribution of wealth in the Manjarabad taluk and around than in the Thirthahalli and Koppa taluks: for this, to repeat o once again what I have already said so many times, cardomum cultivation is an important reason: The very good price that is being secured by cardomum has come as a God-send for the benefit of the poor ryots of the Malnad.

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45. The total expenditure of the 175 families amounted to Rs. 68,777-12-0 and from this it follows that the averag annual expenditure per family amounted to Rs. 393-0-3, per head Rs. 80-14-7. Contrast with this the expenditure per a annumn per head in the first five villages namely Rs. 68-11-8. This shows That the standard of life in the last

last 4 villages is tangibly better than in the first five. The 175 families spent Rs. 45,290/- per year on food, Rs. 7,734/- on clothing, Rs. 2,735/- on drink, Rs. 1,754/- on religion and charity, ~~and~~ Rs. 1783/- on house repairs 1,272/- on miscellaneous items, Rs. 1,540/- on litigation, Rs. 929 on medicine Rs. 3,082-8-0 on interest payment, Rs. 1.935 at travel. Rs. 516-4-0 on repayment of debt and Rs. 207 on education. The expenditure on these respective items works out per head at Rs. 53-4-6.

Rs. 9-1-7, Rs. 5-3-6, Rs 2-1-0, Rs. 2-1-7, Re. 1-7-11, Rs.1-13-0 Re. 1-1-6, Rs. 3-10-0, Rs 2-4-5, Re 0-9-9, and Re. 0-3-1.

with This

It is an interesting study to compare <u>per capita</u> expenditure on these several heads in the first five villages. The inevitable conclusion from all these figures is that the main spring for all the difficulties and defects and dangers of the Malnad people is economic efficiency their earnings are samll: in the Manjara bad area the earnings are tending to rapidly increase on account of the growing cultivation of cardomum, and for this rea son conditions in the ~~Malnad~~ latter area are better in all respects than in the Thirthahalli and Koppa Taluks

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CHAPTER XIV.

D E B T S.

46. The indebtedness of the 175 famili~~xxx~~ was to the extent of Rs. 93,075, the debt per head working at Rs. 109-8-0 (the wealth per head of population in these 4 villages being Rs.411-4-4). Debt thus works out at slightly more than 25% of the average wealth per head (in the first five villages the proportion of debt to wealth was Rs. 95-0-9/Rs. 315-11-8). The case of Mankanahalli (Manjarabad Taluk) deserves special mention: a population of 125, whose total wealth amounted to Rs. 15,045 had so ~~ins~~ignificant am amount of debt as Rs. 600

47. With regard to the advisability or otherwise of starting a Land Mortgage Bank for the benefit of the Malnad, fears have been expressed that lands which are indebted are so heavily burdened in relation to the market price that no help can be rendered to them by any bank on business lines. I myself said in my last Report, that, specially in the beginning, the amount of relief that a well-worked land Mortgage Bank can offer will be much less than what is generally expected. But still, I do hold that the inauguration of such a bank is bound to give much more relief to the agricultural population than the present system of giving Takavi Loans. So far as Government believe that some good does come out of their present Takavi Loans Policy, so far all parties must admit that a Land Mortgage Bank must be able to help the agricultural Population much more effectively. It is true that indebtedness is generally of a high percentage compared to the value of the Mortgaged

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mortgaged property: but, to say that there is no land in the Malnad that can be redeemed from the existing debt and give a fair opportunity to become debt-free by a Land Mortgage Bank worked on business lines, is to exaggerate the actual situation too much. Once again I must repeat that the sahukar (whether rural or urban) is no longer the ma-bap of the debtor: rather, he has become the leech who drinks the very life blood of the population at large which is literally lead-ing an enslaved life under the canopy of a modernised democratic constitution. Shimoga Munsif Court figures with regard to the value of mort gage suits from the Thirthahalli Taluk show that about 1905-06 suits for recovery of debts were small in amount, by 1916-17 their value rose to about Rs. 6 lakhs annually from a few thousands in 1905-06, but by 1922-23 their value went down to about five lakhs the pressure for capital having become moneyless on account of easier money market conditions.

48. With regard to the main features of a Land Mortgage Bank that would suit conditions in the Malnad, I have already said enough, but one particular point I must lay stress upon here. A Land Mortgage Bank of a local type ------ having jurisdication over a few square miles or a few villages. will not be capable of doing much good. On the other hand, if to start with a Bank possesses jurisdiction over a whole District the Bank can pick and choose and find that there are a suitable number of land owners but can be helped with long period loans amounting to large sums --- provided the Bank can

can find enough money. No doubt there are difficulties in the way and Government will have to run some risk in either giving a loan to the bank (in the shape of shares) or guarantying interest on the debenture bonds issued by the Bank. All that I have to observe here is that there has been no concern in the world meant for social amelioration which did not involve the prospect of some loss and more risk, whether a State or a Private organisation worked it

49. As stated earlier the debt per head of population in the 175 families of last 4 villages was Rs. 109-8-0 whereas the same figure for the first five villages was Rs. 95-0-9. At first sight it might look as though the indebtedness in the last four villages was higher than in the first five. From my actual investigations I find that the debt in the last four villages was of a productive character to a much higher percentage than in the first five villages.

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CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION.

5019. Education as given in our schools so hardly known at Mankanahalli, Uluvalli and Guddethota, but still I found that the younger generation there held out much better promise to become good agriculturists in the future than in the case of the first five villages. If our educational expenditure should bear any fruit in the Malnad, the very first thing that should be done is a wholesale modification of the carricula of studies in rural schools, the vocational side getting its due importance in the new arrangements.

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CHAPTER XVI.

S O C I A L F E A T U R E S.

51. The belief in devils and evil spirits is prevalent to an astonishing degree in these tracts. The strange thing is that Europeans and Anglo-Indians living in these areas deliberately avoid transgressing in any way the local sovereignties of these devils and spirits. An Anglo-Indian narrated to me an incident: A young European Coffee planter insisted upon snatching away a bunch of plantains from the tree which had been dedicated to a devil, and with one week after that he suddenly died. I give this instance to show how deeply superstition still holds good in the Malnad

52. In Hanbal I found that the people were given to comparatively heavy drinking, the expenditure per year of 472 persons (including women and children) having been Rs. 1993. but still 231 people were healthy out of 472. From this I am led to conclude that the drink evil tells most seriously when accompanied by poor feeding, but in Hanbal the feeding of the population was on the whole quite good. and I think this is the

this is the explanation for the good proportion of healthy persons in that village.

CHAPTER XVII.

CONCLUSION

53. There is an opinion held in some quarters that all that need be particularly known about the Malnad in order to enable Government to evolve and work ~~the~~ a definite policy for the Malnad, has already become clearly and definitely known it is believed that investigations ordered by Government result in expenditure of moneys on unnecessary ~~attempts had~~ at the diognosis of the social disease. It must be admitted that a few prominent facts about the Malnad are generally known both to the Malnad public and the Government . But, it seems to me that what is generally known about the Malnad is quite little compared to what is not yet known about conditions there. My tours in the Malnad over the last 6 months were a continuous source of information and enlightenment to me, and I strongly believe that for the Govern-ment and the public to become aware of our true assets and liabilities in the Malnad, investigations on the various items dealt with by me in the several chapters of my Reports

Reports, should prove highly useful

54. The root cause for all the troubles in the Malnad is the present very poor earning capacity of the population as a whole, specially of the lower classes. As in the case of India generally so in the case of the Malnad specially, it is a very regrettable irony that so much natural wealth should co-exist with so much social poverty. It has been said by many that climatic conditions in these tracts have been mainly responsible for the low economic status of the people. But, my inference from my first hand studies is that climatic conditions have not been so much the cause for the poverty of the earnings of the people as the social structure in which and under which the indegenous population works. We have no factories in the Malnad, yet we do have a very advanced and subtle kind of sweating. In agriculture, in industry, in trade, in banking, in all dealings between the rich and the poor classes, traditions have been so built up by upper classes that the poor actual producer, the worker who is directly responsible for the creation of new utilities has all to lose, and the middlemen has all to gain. Competitive

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Competition there is hardly any, it is not allowed to raise its head by the small band of capitalists in whose hands the entire financial control of the land is centralised. Government have been over the last 10 years dealing with the fringes of the trouble, but a radical and permenant curprequires a bold and thorough-going programme. As I have said earlier in this Report a good market which cardomum commands now-a-days has come as a Brovidential windfall which, in spite of the large slices cut off by the middlemen out of sale proceeds, has yet managed to really affect the economic conditions of the ryot population for the better. If only it should so halpen by some stroke of Fortune that the price of areca goes up to about Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 a maund the next year or the year after (there is no knowing as to the potential demand for commodities like these. now that the European Industrialists are specialising in manupulating eastern commodities in novel ways in order to bag the old pre-war rates of profits), Conditions in the Koppa and the Thirthahalli taluks would automatically become much better than now in all aspects of human life. So also is the case with Coffee.

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55. But, these are matters of chance, results of phenomena over which ~~we~~ we here have neither any idea at present nor any control in future. What we are concerned here with is -----. How should the Government proceed in order to brighten the out-look in the Malnad? All that I have said in reply to this question comes to this when summarised: expenditure by the State on humanitarian departments in the Malnad must increase if funds can not be found to tackle with the whole area from the new angle of vision, the available funds should be concentrated over a small selected area. The special feature of such expenditure would certainly be ~~and~~ only that it would lead to indirect benefit to the State as a result of better conditions obtaining among the people, but that such expenditure would yield much more than business-like returns directly to the State ----- in the shape of increased revenues from agricultural lands, from forests, from increased wealth and income and so on.

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56. One particular recommendation with which I shall conclude this Additional Report is that the Problem

Problem of the Malnad requires a Standing Committee of a few well-paid efficient experts having a more or less close knowledge of local conditions. It is only such a Committee that will be able to suggest and supervise expenditure, shoulder the arduous responsibility and punctuate progress. For the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with their vast means and resources the Malnad problem should not at all be a difficult one for solution: what is necessary is decisiveness, effectiveness and continuity of Policy.

A P P E N D I X A.

Showing the Scattering of holdings and how they could be consolidated in the case of 14 landholders in different villages.

Makkihalli Dyava,

Land holder of Hanbal village,

Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of

S. No	Acres.
30	0-36
31	2- 8
33	1-24
122	1-20
	6- 8

No. of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered ------ 3

His holdings would be much more economically manageable if he held:-

S. No.	Acres.
30	0-36
31	2- 8
32	1-13
34	1-23
	6- 0

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In this case his holding will become smaller by 8 guntas than at present

Gunda alias Thamma,

Land holder of Hanbal village,

Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of

S. No.	Acres.
10	0-14
17	0-38
26	2-13
29(1)	0-11
29(2)	0-12
	4- 8

No of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered 4

His holdings would be much more economically manageable if he held:-

S. No.	Acres.
10	0-14
17	0-38
11	1- 0
12	1- 1
18	0-28
19	0-33
	4-34

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Or	27	1-6
	28	2-24
	29	0-23
		4-13

In the first instance his holdings become bigger by 26 guntas and in the second by 5 guntas only.

Kenche Gowda

Land holder of Hanbal village

Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of	S. No	Acres.
	12	1- 1
	28	2-24
		3-25

No. of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered ---2.

His holdings would be much more economically manageable if he held		
	27	1- 6
	28	2-24
		3-30

By giving up S. No. 12 and adding S. No. 27 his holding would be bigger by 5 guntas. This will have to be allowed when fertility of the soil and other allied factors are taken into consideration.

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Mallamma,

Land holder of Hanbal village,

Manjarabad Taluk.

Her present holdings consist of	S. No.	Acres.
	18	0-15
	83	2-36
	91	1- 0
	100	1- 8
	101	0-17
	106	0-36
	Total	6-29

No. of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered --- 5.

Her holdings would be much more economically manageable if she held:-

	83	2-36
	84	3-36
		6-32
O R	99	0-31
	100	1- 8
	101	0-17
	102	0-26
	103	1-21
	104	1-24
	106	0-33
		7- 0

In the first instance her holdings will be bigger than the present holdings by 3 guntas and in the second by 11 guntas.

Note:- The portions of the blocks in the map which are coloured with deep blue colour do not belong to him. Only those with light blue colour are his holdings.

Malle Gowda bin Malle Gowda,

Hanbal village,

Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of	S. No.	Acres.
	19	0-12
	144	1-21
	139	2-36
		4-29

No. of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered 3.

His holdings would be much more economically manageable if he held:-

	S. No	Acres
In one block	144	1-21
	142	3- 8
		4-29
Or		
In one block	16	3-30
	18	0-28
	19	0-12
		4-30

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In the first instance his holdings will be exactly equal to his present holdings and in the 2nd it will be bigger by 1 gunta.

Krishna Moorty Rao,

Land holder of Uluvalli village,

Sringere Jahagir Taluk.

	S. No.	Acres.
His present holdings consist of Wet:-	5	3-38
	6	3-37
	10	0-26
	27	1-16
	122	4-11
	124	0-13
	Total	14-21

Proposed Consolication:-	5	3-38
	6	3-37
	27	1-16
	4	0-27
	26	4-28
	Total	14-26

The proposed consolidated block will be bigger by guntas than the present holdings

Note:- Only the portion of S. No. 27 in the map which is coloured with light blue belongs to him. The other portion does not belong to him.

K. Narayana Battah,

Land holder of Uluvalli Village,

Sringere Jahagir Taluk.

		S. No	Acres
His present holdings consist of	Garden:-	12	2- 5
		97	2-33
		98	2-32
		99	2-18
			10- 8
	Wet:-	45	1-27
		47	1- 5
		53	0-31
			3-23

No. of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered 3.

Proposed Consolidation:-

Garden:	90	2-30.
	91	1- 2
	97	2-33
	98	2-32
		6-17
Wet lands.	104	3-11
	105	1-18
		4-29

Q 34

As at present his wet lands though in one block are far away from his gardens.

Under the proposed consolidation his garden and wet lands will be in one block: but he will have to give up his present wet lands entirely and take up the new block consisting of S. Nos. 104 and 105. In this case his garden area will be less by 21 guntas and his wet lands bigger by 1 acre and 0 guntas, which perhaps may compensate the loss in garden.

Malle Gowda bin Rame Gowda,

Land holder of Hanbal village

Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of	S. No.	Acres.
	51	1- 8
	52	0-36
	55	3-25
	95	0-35
		6-24

No. of blocks in which the present holdings are Scattered --- 3.

His holdings would be much more economically managea if he held:-

	51	1- 8
	47	)-25
	50	)-33
	49	:-30
	52	)-36
		:-12
O R	55	3-25
	57	3-20
		7-5

In the first instance his holding will be smaller bv 12 guntas and in the 2nd it will be bigger by 21 guntas than the present holdings.

H. Chennakeshava Rao,

Land holder of Uluvalli village,

Sringere Jahagir Taluk.

His present holdings consist of		S. No.	Acres.
	Gardens:-	61	0-37
		81	1-36
			2-33
	Wet:-	60	2-33
		66	0-19
			3-12

No. of blocks in which the present holdings are Scattered --- 3.

Proposed consolidation:-

First Block.	Garden	61	0-37
	Wet.	60	2-33
Second Block	Garden	81	1-36
	Wet	80	0-14

In this change his lands remain in 2 blocks instead of 3 as at present. By giving up No. 66 and taking up No 80 he loses 5 guntas of wet land.

Ganesha Jois,

Land holder of Uluvalli village,

Sringere Jahagir Taluk.

His present holdings consist of	S. No.	Acres.
Gardens:-	78	2- 2
	79	0-12
		2-14
Wet:-	74	1- 5
No. of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered --- 2.	79	2-18
		3-23

Proposed consolidation:-

Garden:-	78	2- 2
	79	0-12
		2-14
Wet:	75	2-36
	76	0-21
		3-17

237

Under the proposed consolidation his gardens remain undisturbed. He gives up his wet lands(S. No. 74 and the wet portion of No. 79) and get S. Nos. 75 and 76 In this change he loses 6 guntas of wet land; but all the lands will be in a single block.

Subbaraya,

Land holder of Uluvalli village,

Sringere Jahagir Taluk.

His present holdings consist of	S. No	Acres.
Gardens:-	86	0-19
	87	021
		1-0
Wet:	84	-17
	85	-13
		-30

No change is necessary as all the survey numbers are situated in one compact block.

Dodde Gowda

Land holder of Mankanahalli village,.

Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of

S.No.	Acres.
67	0-11
69	0-10
71	0- 7
74	1-22
95	0-29
96	0- 4
119	0-28.
Total	3-31

His present holdings are scattered in 6 blocks

Proposed Consolication:-

118	0-15
119	0-28
120	0-35
104	1-33
	3-31

Under the proposed consolidation his holdings will be in a simgle block of the same area as the present holdings.

Note:- The portions of the bl cks in the map which are coloured with deep blue colour do not belong to him

Mudde Gowda bin Linge Gowda,

Land Holder of Mankanhalli,

Manjarabad Taluk.

His present Holdings consist of :-

S.No.	Acres.
63 ..	1-2
68(2).	0-6
75(2).	1-0
106 ..	0-12
108 ..	0-28
109 ..	0-17
110 ..	1-38
121 ..	0-39
Total	6-22

The present holdings are scattered in 5 blocks.

Proposed Consolidation:-

	S.No.	Acres.
Block (1)	108	0-28
	109	0-17
	110	1-38
	111	2-10
		5-13
Block (2)	106	0-12
	121	0-39
		1-11

240

Total area that he gets under the proposed consolidation

5.13 + 1.11 = 6.24.

This will be larger by 2 guntas than the present holding.

Note:- The portions of the blocks in the map which are coloured with deep blue colour do not belong to him.

Subba bin Nage Gowda,

Land holder of Mankanahalli village,

Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of	S. No.	Acres
	20	4-39
	26	0-34
	32	1-15
	Total	7- 8

The Present holdings are scattered in 3 blocks.

Proposed consolidation

S. Nos. 24 and 25. These two numbers will form a single block of 7 acres and 3 guntas. This will be smaller by 5 guntas than the present holdings; but will be in a single block.

Note:- Only those portions of the blocks which are coloured light blue in the map belong to him The deep blue coloured portions are not his holdings

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Kari Gowda bin Malle Gowda,

Land holder of Mankanahalli village,

Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of	S. No.	Acres.
	76	0-13
	78	0- 9
	83	0-20
	85	1-15
	86	1- 9
	97	1- 7
	Total	4-33

His present holdings are scattered in 5 blocks.

Proposed consolidation:-

84	1-28
85	1-15
86	1- 9
	4-12

Under the proposed consolidation his holdings will be smaller by 21 guntas than the present holdings -- but will be in one single block.

Note:- Only such of the portions of the blocks in the map as are coloured with light blue colour belong to him The deep blue coloured portions do not belong to him.

APPENDIX. II

Total No. of persons examined in all the nine villages put together 2771. persons.

Healthy 1362. Unhealthy 1409.

Classification of Diseases for all nine villages.

Dysentery	25
Gonorrhoea	15
Leprocy	1
Malaria (Chronic)	1003
Broncho Pneumonia	3
Pyrexia	1
Rheumatism	15
Syphilis	11
Anaemia	51
Malignant Disease	1
Diseases of the Eyes	7
" " Ear	1
" " Respiration ..	51
Dyspepsia	8
Dirrhoea	9
Diseases of the Liver	29
" " Nervous Syst..	17
" " Skin ..	90
Rickets"	2
Prolapse Uterus	1
Worms	68
Total	1,409

HEALTH ~~STATISTICS~~ OF ALL THE UNTOUCHABLES IN ALL THE NINE VILLAGES ARE ~~SHOWN THUS~~:-

No.	Name of the village	No. of untouchable families.	No. of inmates	No. of healthy persons	No. of unhealthy persons.	No. of unhealthy persons suffering from the following diseases.
2	8	3	3	3	3	20
1.	Naratur	6	35	23	12	Chronic Maleria 10 Disease of the liver 2
2.	Kessare	32	117	77	40	on rrhoe 6, Rheumatism 2 Chronic Maleria 26, ca is 3, Worms 1 Bronchitis 1, Eczema 1.
31	Arehalli	22	104	61	43	h. Maleria 33, Brights 1, Br. Pneumonia 1, Dirrhoea 3 ca is 2, ~~xxxxx~~, Asthema 1, Cirrohis 1, Bronchitis 1
4.	Bandigadi	47	207	64	143	ch. Maleria 113, Worms 17 Scab is 3, Dysentery 2, Dirhoea 2. Brights 1, Burns 1, Asthama 1, Conjunctivitis
5.	Hasade	5	19	nil	19	Chronic Maleria 18, Scab is 1.
6.	Mankananalli	8	33	3	30	Ch. Maleria 26, Scab is 1, Rheumetism 1, Anaemia 1 Bronhitis 1.
7	Hanhal	22	87	49	38	Ch. Maleria 2", Anaemia 3, Worms 2, Dysentery 3, ~~xxxxx~~ Bronchitis 3
8	Ulvalli	1	4	nil	4	Ch. Maleria 3, worms 1.
	Guddethota	6	17	3	14	Ch Maleria 8, Hepatitis 3, Bronchitis 2, and worms 1.
	Total.	139	623	280	343	

Appendix. IV

Name of the Village	Infant Mortality			
	Below 6 months	Below 1 year.	Below 3 years	Below 6 years.
Mankanahalli	19	3	4	1
Hanbal	20	11	14	3
Uluvalli	4	5	2	1
Guddethot	12	5	10	2
Total	55	24	30	7

Grand Total: 116

24

No 314

GENERAL & R... SECRETARIAT
226L
11. JUL. 1925
LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

From

Prof. S. Kesava Iyengar, M.A., F.R.E.S.,
Economic Survey Officer,
Camp Bangalore

Sanj 50-24-12

To

B. Nagappa, Esq., Bar-at-law,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Local and Legislative Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I beg to state that in the Additional Report submitted to-day there are a large number of typing mistakes which have crept in on account of the very short time at my disposal. I hope Government will kindly overlook this unavoidable lack of neatness

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
S. Kesavaiyengar
Economic Survey Officer

Camp Bangalore,
10th July 19..

S.G.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

---ooo---

Sanc 50-24-13

R E A D.-

1. Para 14 of G.O. No. 2891-904/San.28-24-1, dated the 1st October 24 directing that a general economic investigation of at least one typical - Taluk in each of the Districts of --- Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan be made by an officer specially deputed for the purpose before final orders are passed on the question of the establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank in the Malnad.

2. G.O. No. L.5019-25/San.28-24-1[illegible] dated the 20th January 1925 sanctioning the appointment of Prof. S. Kesava Iyengar, Department of Economics, H.E.H the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, as the Economic Survey Officer in the Malnad for a period of 6 months.

3. G.O. No. L.5711-21/San.45-24-2 dated the 4th February 1925 approving the suggestion of the Economic Survey Officer to take up an intensive study of 2 typical villages in each hobli of the 3 Taluks of Thirthahalli, Koppa and Saklespur, as a provisional programme, and of the provisional main heads of enquiry relating thereto, the villages being selected in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, and appointing necessary staff for work under him.

4. G.O. No. L.6971-8/San.45-24-45 dated the 31st March 1925, permitting

the Economic Survey Officer to re- -- strict the investigation to one village in each hobli instead of taking up 2 villages as required in the order, read above, so as to complete the work and submit a report within the - sanctioned period of 6 months.

5. Letter No 236, dated the --- 22nd May 1925 from the Economic Survey Officer forwarding his preliminary report on the economic condition - in the Malnad.

6. Letter No. 313, dated the - - 10th July 1925 from the same Officer, forwarding his additional report in the matter

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Order No ∝ 1891-902

Bangalore, 8/9/~~August~~ 1925.

Government are pleased to direct that a committee consisting of the -- marginally noted gentlemen be appointed, with the Second Member of the Council as Chairman for consideration of - the Economic Survey Officer's reports and to favour Government with an expression of their opinion thereon. Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar, Under Secretary to Government, will be appointed Secretary of this Committee.

1. The D.C., Shimoga Dt.
2. The D.C., Kadur Dt.
3. The D.C., Hassan Dt.
4. The Pdt., Dt. Bd., Hassan Dt
5. The Pdt., Dt. Bd., Shimoga D
6. The Pdt., Dt. Bd., Kadur Dt.
7. The Rev., Commr. in Mysore.
8. The I.-G. of Edn. in Mysore
9. The Sr., Sgn. in Mysore.
10. The Dr., of I & C. in Mysor
11. The Regr., of Co. Societies.

2. ~~A summary of the recommendations and the~~ Analyses of the two reports will be got printed and circulat

Committee may finish work in 4 or 5 days and furnish their report before the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly, if possible.

L & L. Secy., to Government

To

The D.Commrs., of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts.

The Pdt., Dt.Bd., Hassan District. (Thro' the D.C., Hassan District)

The Rev., Commr., in Mysore.

The I.-G. of Edn., in Mysore.

The Sr., Sgn., in Mysore.

The Dr., of I & C., in Mysore

The Regr., of Co. operative Societies.

The Vice-Pdts., of the Dt., Bds. of Shimoga and Kadur Districts

Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar, M.A., Under Secy., to Government.

Copy to I & C. Branch.

E.W.M.

San 50-24-13

Proceedings of the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read again:-

Government Order No.L.1891-902/
San.50-24-13, dated the 8th September 1925
constituting a Committee for considering
the Economic Survey Officer's reports
of his Survey of the Malnad.

...

Order No. 2800-15

Dated 19 October 1925

In addition to the officers and non-official gentlemen forming the Committee as constituted in the Government Order read above, Government are pleased to appoint Messrs. P.G. D'Souza, Chief Secretary to Government and N.S. Subba Rao, Principal of the Maharaja's College Mysore to be members of the said Committee.

Chief Secretary to Govt

To

The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Distts.
The President, District Board, Hassan District.

P.T.O

District through the Deputy Commissioner,
Hassan District.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore,
The Inspector General of Education in Mysore,
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore,
The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore
The Vice Presidents of the District Boards of Shimoga and Kadur Districts through the Presidents of District Boards,
Mr. M. Venkatesaiengar, M.A. Under Secretary to Govt.,
The Comptroller to Government.,
The Chief Secretary to Government.
The Principal, Maharaja's College.

Sany 50 — 24-15

Proceedings of the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

...

Read again:-

Government Order No.L.1891-902/ Sany.50-24-13, dated the 8th September 1925 constituting the Committee for the consideration of the report of the Malnad Economic Survey Officer.

2. Government Order No.L.2800-15/ Sany.50-24-15, dated the 29th October 1925 appointing Messrs. P.G. D'Souza and N.S. Subba Rao to be members of the Committee.

...

Order No. L 3068-86/San 50-24-16

Bangalore, 27th Octr. 1925

With a view to strengthen the non-official element in the Committee, Government are pleased to direct that in place of the Senior Surgeon, the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the following four non-official gentlemen be appointed to the said Committee:

1. Mr. Bhagmane A Devai Gowda, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur,
2. Mr. Sylvester Pais, Coffee Planter Balehonnur Post, Kadur District,
3. Col. W.L. Crawford, Coffee Planter Hassan District and
4. Mr. Mahomed Hussein, Coffee Planter,

The Senior Surgeon the Director of

of Industries and Commerce and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and any other officer of Government whose assistance ~~of~~ the Committee may require will, however , attend the meetings of the Committee when requested and help them in their deliberations.

L. L
~~Chief~~ Secretary to Govt.

Mo
27/10

To

The Sr Surgeon,
" Dir Etc,
" Regr of Coopve Societies
Messrs B G Deve Gowda
S. Pais
W L Crawford, Mansarabad Dk
Md Hussein, — do —
Other Members of the Coll.

PRELIMINARY and final REPORT

ON

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

IN THE MALNAD

BY

PROFESSOR S. KESAVA IYENGAR, M.A., F.R.E.S.,

Economic Survey Officer.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE MALNAD

CHAPTER I.

Physical Environment.

In paragraphs 14 and 18 of Government Order No. L. 2891-904—San. 28-24-1, dated 1st October 1924, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore considered that among the several steps to be taken for improvement of conditions in the Malnad, the starting of a Land Mortgage Bank was one deserving further investigation. They therefore ordered an Economic Survey of at least one typical taluk in each of the Districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. I entered upon my duties as Economic Survey Officer on January 21, 1925. On a note submitted by me on January 23, Government passed order No. L. 5711-21, dated February 4, 1925, sanctioning the staff and equipment necessary for the work. I was on tour from February 7, 1925 to May 3, 1925. Five villages in different parts of the three districts (Nerator in Tirthahalli hobli, Kesare in Humchakatte hobli, Arehalli in Megarvalli hobli, Bandigadi in Hariharpur hobli and Hasadi in Manjarabad hobli) were intensively examined, a fairly large number of areca gardens, coffee estates and wet lands outside the five villages were visited and the people of the respective localities were carefully questioned with regard to their economic conditions. In addition, several representative gatherings of leading persons were informally addressed by me, their ideas and opinions noted and weighed. Representative men of varied interests were consulted individually in all parts of the malnad I toured through. Official statistics of different sorts were requisitioned for but owing to the short time that has elapsed many officers have not found it possible to supply the figures yet. The Marthur Agricultural Farm was also visited.

2. The whole of the malnad comprises a plateau with the ranges of the western ghats to the west and the maidan to the east. The whole region is irregular in contour; the hills and valleys are steeper in Kadur than in Shimoga or Hassan. There are about ten passes along which men and goods move between the Malnad and British India to the west of the Western Ghats. It is this hilly nature of the country that has been largely the cause for both the wealth and the poverty of this land. Rainfall is heavy but is confined to a gradually narrowing season. A particular characteristic of rainfall here is that it is uncertain with regard to its distribution over the four months of the rainy season; in different years, rainfall varies very widely in any one calendar month; the wide fluctuations of rainfall in the months of July and August are specially noticeable in Appendix I. The kinds of soils generally found are laterite, sandy soil mixed with clay, loamy soil, red soil, gravelly soil on the higher levels and a chalkish variety (ಕರಿಜಂಬಿ ಮಣ್ಣು). The weather is practically all round the year moist (on account of rain, vegetation and surface and sub-soil water in the valleys), and this together with the fairly high average atmospheric temperature is responsible for the practically suffocating thick vegetation. The numerous rich growths in forests and on farms bear testimony to the natural fertility of the land and its congeniality for agricultural crops. Underground geological surveys and mining concerns working now show that the malnad has great potentialities that way.

3. There has been a difference of opinion about climatic conditions in the malnad. The general view held by European and Anglo-Indian Planters, etc., is that it is an invigorating agreeable climate. Practically all others are of opinion that it is unhealthy. Judging on the whole, it cannot be denied that, so far as

Indians are concerned, climatic conditions of the malnad are not so congenial as in the maidan. There are frequent and wide fluctuations in temperature, all of a sudden, and this phenomenon is bound to have its inevitable effects on people not protected against such sudden variations. Man has yet to learn how to overcome Nature's unkindness; it is rare to find Indian families providing themselves with a dry atmosphere in their homes.

CHAPTER II.

WATER.

4. *Tanks.*—In the latest administration report of a Malnad Taluk, it is stated that Tank Panchayets cannot be formed in these parts on account of the fact that land irrigated from tanks is very small in extent. Yet, 18,599 acres and 34 guntas is the area under occupation under minor tanks in the Tirthahalli Taluk. In spite of the fact that rains are heavy, the point to be remembered is that it is not distributed all over the year—as for example—in England. In the malnad the need for tanks (major or minor according to the contour of the land) is very great for the following reasons :—

(*a*) When rainfall in October or November proves insufficient, the paddy plants must be supplied with water from the tanks ;

(*b*) Areca gardens and sugar-cane require water supply in summer time ; where there is no rain absolutely, water must be had from tanks (or running *hallas* which are more difficult to manage than the tanks)

(*c*) Any attempt at taking to paddy cultivation during summer presupposes an adequate water supply ; no tank water, no summer crops.

It is only tanks, when well maintained, that keep a perennial supply of water (though small in quantity) : almost all tanks—I mean beds of them that have been fully dried up on account of continued accumulation of silt—I inspected, had water springs. Out of the 50 tanks in the 5 villages I surveyed not so many as half a dozen were of any service to the neighbouring cultivators :

(*d*) Tanks in efficient condition do go a great way in helping the growth of grass and the supply of water for cattle.

It was suggested by some that tanks with stagnant water would encourage the pread of Malaria in summer. But, provided they are properly cleaned and cleared very season, the risk would not be there at all.

5. The present arrangements with regard to the restoration and repairs of anks appear to be unsuitable to the interests of malnad agriculture. A glance at he tank registers of the different malnad taluks shows that the number of restored anks is extremely small. I must once again emphasise the fact that if agricultural rosperity should dawn upon the malnad, if the masses of these tracts should ncrease their earnings and thus effectively cure themselves of their physical and conomic diseases, the entire series of tanks—major and minor—must be restored. ertainly, the land owners should be made to give their quota of the labour and the nds, but unless the Government make some special arrangement and spend large ums of money, this fundamental improvement cannot be realised. It should be racticable for the Government to make a beginning in the Development Area hich I have proposed in the body of this Report.

6. *Wells.*—During my tour it was found that hardship on account of want of good drinking water was very great. As a rule all old wells contained water unfit for drinking: a very large percentage of them appear to be located in old manure pits. In my five villages I found that 30 out of 137 wells (leaving aside the more numerous *hondas* which as a rule are useless) were passable as fit for drinking. In about 80 per cent of the wells I personally saw the water had an unpleasant odour very much resembling that of decayed matter: I found this even in some Govern ment wells. These have as a rule cost heavy sums, but now a considerable number of them are in urgent need of repairs, some have totally collapsed, some half-done, some abandoned on account of the unhealthy situations in which they are located, distance or small supply of water. Yet the majority of Government wells are such

a happy sight to see when one passes along: generally, disease is less virulent in localities using water from Government wells. The photograph opposite this page shows a first class Government well at Jagalagode, which is being used by homesteads furlongs around.

7. As in other matters, so in this, the people are rather too indolent and show a discouraging reluctance to do even small things. At several places, specially at Hasade, in Manjarabad Taluk, I found the people (excepting a few) continuing to use old *hondas* which contained water which was worse than gutter water, even though they had incomparably superior water in a Government well nearer to their homes. The pathetic reply given by them on question was that they could not afford to keep long ropes and metallic pots and draw up water with so much exertion. In many places, unless Government arrange to attach pumps with which water can be forced up and supplied at the surface, the local people may continue to neglect the fine supply of water at their very doors. It is perhaps impossible, also inadvisable, that Government should aim at providing out of State funds good drinking water wells within easy reach of every homestead in the malnad. While the present policy of spending some thousands of rupees year after year on new wells may be continued, it seems desirable that in the Development area the digging portion of the work should be allotted to the villagers themselves—this would ensure a permanent supply of water and Government should arrange to fix up and finish the wells properly. The sub-soil in these parts is generally very loose, and unless the authorities concerned are convinced that the structure is sound and strong, well works should not be paid for. Also, the opinion of the local people should as a rule be taken before payment is made to contractors: this is necessary because in many places I found that the local people had not been consulted with regard to the sites or the soundness of Government wells.

CHAPTER III

Drainage.

8. An examination of several tanks, wet fields, gardens, forests and hill slopes must convince any one of the fact that 4-5 decades ago, nature was kept under man's control much more effectively than now. At least 60 per cent of sites suitable for tanks were used from them, tanks were put up there, fields were irrigated by them, adequate-sized trenches in suitable levels were put up in order to safeguard tanks and cultivated fields from being swamped or washed off. But now, the entire structure is in ruins. In all the villages I examined, in all the fields through which I passed, in all official returns which I received, an utter neglect of this responsibility was glaringly seen. About 60 per cent of the Areca gardens, I saw, will, if the present neglect continues, suffer very badly in the course of a year or two by being swamped from neighbouring slopes or by being washed off. With such disrepair of trenches and tanks, it is no wonder that so much havoc is done by excessive rain and people suffered from want of water in summer even in October and November, sometimes for irrigation. While it must be admitted that to a large extent such a sad state of affairs (all that the people had to do was to maintain what their forefathers had done) is due to the indolence, lack of co-operation and mutual suspicion among the agricultural classes themselves, yet there is some truth in the allegation that Government rules with regard to trenches hampered to a certain extent the construction of an effective series of trenches by the people themselves. Firstly, the time required for sanction by the authorities is generally long, and secondly, trenches must go through Government land in some part or other of the village in order to convey the excess water through into a valley beyond. In many such respects, permission has to be obtained from the Amildar and in some cases from the Revenue Sub-Division Officer. It seems necessary that either the Sheikdar should be empowered to deal with such applications with regard to the construction or maintenance of trenches, or the rules should be made more elastic—resulting in greater facilities to the cultivators.

9. A lack of co-operation among the people of a village must result in unnecessary and vexatious disputes about rights, etc. If it happens that the owner

of a fraction of paddy flat gently sloping in one direction holds his lands in the most elevated area, and if he neglects or refuses to co-operate in properly maintaining the trench running along the very top of the flat, the owners of the fields lower down seem to have no way out of the difficulty. In such cases, it is very necessary that rules should be framed for making contribution of money or labour by every landholder (according to the size and importance of his holding) compulsory. In all the villages I saw and among all the villagers I talked to, there was a remarkable unanimity of opinion on this point. A proper maintenance and further improvement of trenches all over the malnad is the only key to the problem of flood damages. I saw several cases where even strenuous attempts on the parts of raiyats to prevent damages to their lands from excessive rains and hill torrents were of no use. This task of reconstructing an adequate series of trenches in every village is one of very great importance, and not in all cases will it be possible for the raiyats to help themselves fully. It seems advisable that Government should take to supplement and co-ordinate the people's efforts—at least in the development area to begin with.

CHAPTER IV.

Forests.

10. Forests in the malnad are now in two divisions, State and District, the former division being wholly under the Forest Department and the latter partly in the hands of the Revenue authorities and partly in those of the Forest Department. Outside the State forests, some specified species of forest trees are treated as reserved kinds belonging, wherever they might grow, to the jurisdiction of the Forest Department. In the West and in America there are instances of factories and farms, forests and fine living going together, but the malnad is yet too backward to admit of any such development at present. I found from a detailed enquiry that in State forest area, the neighbouring raiyats are not allowed to remove the brushwood and keep the ground clear. This means that the villages situated near by are bound to suffer from ravages by wild animals and insects. Even where lands near by homesteads are marked off as District Forests, the consequent obstacles in the way of householders can be realised only when the spots are personally inspected. At Hasade it was so painful to walk through furlongs of lantana overgrowth overhanging the footpath which in the rainy season serves as the drain for excess water to flow off. The houses, or rather miserable huts, of the six Panchamas in that village were screened off from the outside world with acres of wild lantana, and all was *District forest*. While it seems an impossibility to eradicate the lantana (it looks also inadvisable to try to do so, for lantana twigs and leaves are prized by the Areca garden owners as a specially good manure for areca plants) full liberty and facilities must be given to the people of every village to keep their grounds clear at least half a mile round each majare grama (sub-village) which consists of practically one homestead with a few tenants' huts. Such a rule seems to be there already, but everywhere I went I found the District forest threatening to swallow up the solitary dwelling (the exceptions were Bandigadipete, a sub-village of Bandigadi, and Besare, a part of the village of Humchakatte, the reason for their comparative freedom from rank vegetation being that houses were clustered together in good numbers). The idea of persuading villagers in the malnad to take to living in central villages instead of being dispersed all over the village is impracticable, where this process has taken place, it has been due to natural facilities; but where such a thing has not taken place it is just because the people concerned do not find it worthwhile to do so. Man is by nature a gregareous animal. What keeps the vast majority of malnad villagers in isolated majare grama is the necessity to work on and supervise their fields.

11. The choice seems to be between a healthy population and an active afforestation of inhabited areas. It seems to me that while the system of treating certain special kinds of trees wherever grown as reserved and within the jurisdiction of the Forest Department is sound in principle and expedient in practice, the new policy of putting up territorial jurisdiction of the Forest Department *near by*

villages, not only takes away from the freedom and facilities of the local people but is also a source of danger to the health and agricultural prosperity of the land. The more appropriate thing to be done seems to be the devotion of greater attention by the Forest Department to the forest areas along the frontier (a good portion of which is untrodden by man yet) which has been comparatively neglected till now as inaccessible, and the handing over of sundry vegetation growth in the inhabited area (an important opinion that I got was that 90 per cent of trees in the malnad forests, outside the frontier area, was fit only for fuel) to Village Forest Panchayets where villagers are willing to accept the responsibility and to the Revenue Department in other places. And I believe the general feeling of the local people is, as was voiced by the villagers about Athada (ಅಠಡ), that forest areas around and about villages should be administered by the Revenue Department. Of course, along with the frontier forests should go compact forest areas further to the east which have been for decades past as such.

12. It must be stated in justice to the raiyat population that no rules with regard to distance between cultivated land and State forests seems to have been followed. I saw in one place that the State Forest was continuous with cultivated land. In another place the demarcation line went between two areca gardens thus depriving the garden owners of the facility to move as between the two places directly. Government realised the difficulties of the raiyats and in an order gave special exemptions and concessions to malnad raiyats. But investigations show that advantage has been taken of these privileges only by the forward few: the average cultivator knows not of them, and therefore his complaints are all the louder. In practice too, the formalities insisted upon by rules are so cumbrous that many an honest agriculturist quietly takes what he wants from where it is available without bothering about rules. For example, according to rules the raiyat must apply for a *mafi* license to the Amildar if he wants fuel from the forest. But in practice, the raiyat feels that it is a pilgrimage to make from his village to the Taluk headquarter town, and one does not know how long he has to wait there to get what he wants. So, what generally happens is that at least 50 per cent of fuel is cut and carried home without license. Perhaps it would improve matters if the Sheikdar was given the authority to grant licenses for fuel, etc. I came across dozens of cases where applications were made for timber for house building, etc., but with very slow action being taken upon them. A devolution of powers to local authorities appears to be a move in the direction: the status of the Sheikdar must be raised to that of the Revenue Inspector in South Canara.

13. *Forest and Moisture.*—A highly controverted question has been the amount of effect forest has upon moisture and so on water supply. There is a standing rule that 25 yards of forest on either side of a halla or hill stream should not be allowed to be cut down, the ground for such a rule being that with the disappearance of the vegetation, the halla would dry up and adversely affect cultivators who irrigate their lands from such hallas further down. It is coffee growers that generally want hill slopes along which such hallas run, but the 25 yards rule stands in the way of their having wide stretches of coffee plantations in continuous blocks.

14. While it is not possible to go into the details of this controversy here the following opinion of the Government of India on the subject should be interesting:—

> After a careful examination of the replies received from Local Governments, as summarized above, and after consultation with the Director General of Observatories, the conclusions arrived at by the Government of India were briefly that the influence of forest on rainfall was probably small, but that the denudation of the soil, owing to the destruction of forests, might, as far as India is concerned, be looked upon as an established fact, while as regards the effect of forest preservation on rainfall and the underground water-supply the papers forwarded did not provide sufficient information to justify any change in the principles on which the forest policy of the Government has hitherto been based. It was remarked that these principles founded mainly on considerations of a directly economic character, connected with the conservation of the grazing resources and forest produce of the country, and that the climatological considerations did not in any way affect these well-established principles.'

But Coffee cultivation does not mean an absolute clearing of the area: a certain amount of shade is quite necessary for the coffee plant, and as a rule

valuable trees can be conserved by the planters in co-operation with the Forest Department. Also a coffee plantation connotes a specific limited charge on the soil and thus the soil moisture in such parts actually proves to be more than in wild jungle where the uncontrolled growth (mostly brushwood) sucks up all water from the land and leaves it without a blade of grass in summer. On one particularly well-kept coffee estate I found that though the hill slopes had been cleared and cultivated for decades, though the hill stream had been cleared right along from its source, yet the supply of water was so constant and copious as to be enough for supplying water to the Manager's bungalow for working a turbine propelling a coffee machine and for supplying water to paddy fields and arecanut gardens down below. Where nature is so congenial to the growth of vegetation, this 25 yards rule does not seem to be necessary; on the other hand it has been standing in the way of further exploitation of the coffee and tea resources of the malnad. It is also a question deserving consideration by the Forest Department whether it would be practicable to allow raiyats to have their way in State Forests in clearing the undergrowth and thus substantially reducing the damages done to their cattle and to their crops by wild animals. If permitted to do so, such of the raiyats, who own lands very near State Forests, would surely take advantage of the concession. Also, as recommended in a later paragraph, *Kumki* lands should be allotted to holders of land individually, if necessary, even out of District and State forest areas, the reserved class of trees being always subject to the control of the Forest Department. Darkhast for *kan* lands should be treated similarly. The existing rule that *kan* lands should not be given out for cultivation should be abolished or at least observed with less rigour. I do not think that by giving out bits of *kan* lands to intending cultivators the alleged scarcity of green leaves for manurial purposes will be added to. If my suggestion for *kumki* lands be accepted and adopted, then the average cultivator will look less to the general *kan* and more to his own *kumki* land for agricultural accessories supplied by Nature. The practicability and advantages of these proposals may be tried, at the outset, in the development area.

15. *A Forest Economist.*—Timber is certainly not the only important product of our forests. Mr. G. Krishnamurthi Naidu's "Forest Economic Products of Mysore" enumerates the numerous avenues along which the forests of Mysore can be properly conserved and at the same time exploited much more profitably. Forest products of various kinds are being used by Western and American manufacturers for producing costly articles of luxury and fancy. As such, it must certainly pay Government to bring in for a year a first-rate Forest Economist from abroad, and with his assistance to link up our forest products with the European markets; I saw during my tour a Forest Officer selling a fine wood oil at Rs. 11 a tin which if only had it been properly advertised, should have fetched more than double that price. The development of our Forest industries is a question involving many issues and the evolution of a carefully arrived at policy. The first step towards such a policy consists in a study of our potentialities by the Forest Economist referred to above.

CHAPTER V.

Land Problems.

16. That there is enough land but not labour to work upon it is a patent fact, but that there is a large amount of occupied land lying idle is not generally known. In the Tirthahalli taluk the area of occupied wet lands is 42,433 acres 19 guntas whereas the extent of cultivated wet land is only 31,106 acres leaving a considerable area of 11,327 acres 19 guntas cultivable wet, yet uncultivated. In the same Taluk, the area of arable dry land is 12,762 acres 26 guntas, but only 16 acres are being cultivated. Out of lakhs of acres shown as forests, Soppinabetta, etc., some portion must be suitable, for coffee, tea or rubber: local opinion is largely that way. For example, in Hanagere, which has newly been declared a State Forest there are at least 300 acres suitable for coffee cultivation.

17. It is the first essential for a people's welfare that they must grow as much of food grains as possible, and in the malnad which practically entirely

depends upon agriculture, the existence of such a large amount of arable land lying idle is deplorable. Explanations there are for this, but here is more than enough justification for Government to do the needful in the shape of discouraging occupied lands being left fallow and of ordering a speedier settlement of darkhasts for unoccupied lands. Above all, fresh blood from outside must be made to colonise the thinly populated parts. The practice of periodically migrating agricultural labourers taking away from the land their net earnings for investment in their own homes, of net profits on loans made and coffee grown going out of the land in solid proportions, this has been a running sore draining the malnad of crores worth of values.

18. There is some hardship being felt by villagers on account of the present system of reserving specific areas as Gomal or Soppinabetta. Villages in the malnad consist of a large number of majre gramas, and gomals or Soppinabetta located in some particular quarter of each village do not and cannot be equally easily accessible to all the people. Again, it is a common complaint that everybody's child is nobody's: the supply of green leaves for the cultivator's manure purposes depends now entirely on replenishment by Nature. The result is that the scarcity of the green leaves is being felt by all. Things would be very much bettered if out of the available areas the authorities should grant to each land holder a suitable extent of *kumki* land (wherever possible, contiguous to his holding) which would be naturally looked after with special care by the concerned party and would provide commensurate supplies of green leaves, grass for cattle, fuel for the house-hold, etc. The cultivator could also use the *kumki* land for his camp during nights to guard his fields of (specially areca gardens and sugar-cane plots) against the intrusion of wild animals. A beginning may be made in the Development Area.

19. *A Record of Rights.*—The current arrangement about khates and survey numbers has been the cause for a large amount of confusion and unnecessary litigation. In ordinary revenue language a "holding" is generally taken as the synonym for lands comprising a "khate": but really, the khatedar is the man whom Government holds responsible for land revenue due from the whole khate, and nothing more necessarily. In the vast majority of cases, the khatedar owns only a portion of the lands shown in the khate: partition, sale, resignation, charity and several other causes bring about an ever changing series of changes in ownership of land, but the village shanbhog lives in blissful ignorance of such changes. In the four villages out of the five I took up for detailed study, the shanbhogs were unable to give a complete and correct list of occupants of land with details of lands held by each: in the fifth (Bandigadi, Koppa Taluk), the statement supplied by the shanbhog was based upon his rough knowledge and not upon any records. With regard to payment of revenue, it is very common in the malnad for the Sahukar to pay his indebted Zamindar's land revenue. Add to this the fact that in the case of lands held on Mulagene (ಮೂಲಗೇಣಿ) it is the tenant that pays the revenue and not the owner. In samsrishta and janti khate (ಸಂಸೃಷ್ಟ, ಜಂತಿ ಖಾತೆ)—in the first case the owners of land divide the yield according to an agreed scale but do not know the locality or the boundaries of their respective holdings, in the latter case, the khate stands in the name of two persons instead of one—the confusion is worse confounded. To crown all, new khates were over the last several decades issued wherein the landed properties of the applicants were clubbed together in accounts—one Khate for the lands of one man—though their lands were located in different parts of the villages. Latterly such khates became divided in ownership on account of partition, sale, etc. It is true that mulagene, samsrista and janti khate are not common, yet they do obtain in many cases. The season and crop reports show classifications of holding according to extent and holders according to the amount of revenue paid. A reliance on these tables for drawing inferences must lead to grave fallacies; for, by a holding is meant in those tables the lands comprising a khate. I have come across several cases of civil disputes which should ultimately be traced to the present system of entries in village records with regard to land-holding The drawing up of an accurate and thorough Record of Land Rights (as has been done in the Bombay Presidency) should be a huge reform to realise but such a record of rights and its maintenance up-to-date is sure to be of great benefit to the people and use to Government. Just now, Registration Office records must reveal the exact size and boundaries of each occupant's

holding, but for statistical purposes it would be impossible for that Department with its present strength to supply the necessary information time and again. Revenue collection, after the drawing up of a Record of Rights, must become a much simpler easier affair, this record automatically serving as a record of liabilities. In Siddapur and other places of North Canara where this system is now in vogue, land revenue collection is automatic and is yielding splendid results without involving any injustice to any party. This same Record will show us the degree of fragmentation of holdings.

20. *Fragmentation of holdings.*— Fragmentation of holdings in the sense of the holdings becoming increasingly smaller and smaller and thus making the owners unable to make a living each out of his land does not exist to any appreciable extent in the malnad : here is more land than the present population can cultivate. It is true that in some places holdings have become very small in the case of areca gardens, but this amount is negligible. For the present and some time to come no legislation or rule seems to be necessary with regard to fixing up the minimum size of a holding of garden, wet or dry land in the malnad. On the other hand, in all the villages I have visited, the number of land holders is small, each having as a rule a good portion of unused cultivable land (ಹಾಳುಬಿಜರು) within his holding. This is serving as a source of great difficulty in the way of agricultural labourers aspiring to own small holdings. I noted many instances where even when a labourer applied for a small piece of Government land the more powerful land owner competed with the former in the auction and prevented the latter from becoming a cultivating owner. I believe that the present extent of cultivable land lying idle within holdings justifies the Government compulsorily redistributing such lands among small cultivators, collecting the compensation money to the big land owner from among the new occupants. The usual explanation given by such land holders for this dog in the manger policy is that they want such land for their cattle to graze upon and for sundry uses. But I know from intimate conversations that the reasons for such payment of land revenue on fallow land (apart from the formal explanation referred to above) are two : firstly, the land holders fear that once their labourers succeed in getting lands for themselves that would mean a much greater scarcity of labour, and by this the large and the non-labouring land-owners would be the first to suffer : they would much rather pay some revenue on unused land than allow their labourers to have fields of their own. Secondly, even in the malnad there is a vague idea that the price of land is bound to go higher and higher as time rolls on : labour might become more abundantly available later on. In any case, the large land-owner secretly expects to secure a wind-fall.

21. Fragmentation of land there is in the sense that the vast majority of land owners possess their fields in scattered bits, not in one or a few blocks. This is partly due to physical conditions : we have no prairies nor steppes in the malnad. The enterpriser in the good old days penetrated into every nook und corner, and wherever he could grow paddy, areca, coffee or cardamom, he took the scythe and the plough to clear and sow the land, the spade and shovel to dig a small tank at the bottom of a neighbouring hill slope. But physical conditions are not wholly responsible for the very wasteful scattering of holdings obtaining at present in the case of paddy and areca lands. Dry cultivation there is hardly any, and there is not any noticeable amount of scattering of coffee and cardamom holdings : the nature of the land required and the cultivation processes do not admit of very small bits being taken up at all. Though I could not get authoritative evidence about the size and boundaries of each of the several bits of the land owned by each land-owner in every village, yet I have managed to pick out a few typical cases in the two villages of Bandigade and Hasade to show how hampering the present scattering of holdings has been, how it should be possible to consolidate such holdings. Co-operation is too advanced and enlightened a method to be adopted by the yet too narrow minded land-holders, the only other method is legislation. A beginning may be made in the Development area by selecting a suitable number of villages and bringing about consolidation of holdings by an officer working under the authority of a legislative Act.

22. *Yield of Land.*—It is very hard to talk of averages and means in the malnad . conditions, physical and economic, differ even as among localities near by. Notwithstanding, a rough working average must be conceived of, if a policy

or a programme has to be evolved or framed. The Mysore Co-operative Committee have said in their Report that paddy is a crop of secondary importance in the malnad: I am led to believe from my studies that the paddy crop is the most important in the malnad. And further, it is much more important for the malnad than for the maidan. The reasons for this view are simple: the cultivated acreage of paddy is much more extensive than of any other crop in any part of the land. For example in Koppa, a taluk noted for its areca and coffee, the cultivated acreages for the different crops are as follows:—

Crop	Acres	Guntas
Paddy	17,174	30
Ragi	136	10
Sugar cane	248	35
Areca	4,795	35
Coffee	8,778	30

In the case of paddy, the fields vary largely in fertility, but a "representative" acre of malnad paddy land has been given details of working expenses and net residue in Appendix III. It can be seen therefrom that wet land yields a net income of at least 10 per cent on its capitalised value. This calculation should be useful for reference in a later part of the Report where the *pros and cons* of the proposal for a land mortgage bank for the malnad area have been dealt with.

With regard to areca, much depends upon the intensiveness of the cultivation. The average price of one acre of areca land may be taken at Rs. 1,500 and from Appendix III it can be seen that at least 9½ per cent can be safely relied upon on capital invested.

23. While the areca crop is more delicate than paddy, coffee is much more affected by seasonal conditions than areca. On the average a third has to be set aside as against bad years while calculating the net residue. Even at this calculation 13 per cent must be admitted as a modest estimate with regard to return on capital investment in coffee cultivation. Cardamom and pepper are largely grown as subsidiary crops and wherever they are so grown they add substantially to the value of the net yield. In Manjarabad Taluk cardamom is grown as a main crop in many holdings. The present extraordinary high price of cardamom (Rs. 120 per maund) has led many coffee planters to take to it as much as possible. On some estates tea is being taken to in place of coffee, and rubber has, so far as the experience of the Rubber Planter goes, a great future before it. But at present these crops do not affect the general interests of the masses.

24. *Assessment on areca.*—There is a widely held feeling that land revenue on areca gardens is heavier proportionately speaking than on other crop lands. The assessment on areca gardens ranges between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, the average assessment working at about Rs. 12. Many areca growers argue that on calculation of the present yield and working expenses, the market rate of interest, the land revenue burden must be admitted by anybody as very heavy. Among the reasons they put forward for the assessment on areca gardens weighing heavier on them now than before are that—

1 The average yield is now less than in previous decades.
2 The *Koleroga* is more destructive in its effects now than before.
3 The imported labour is much more costly but much less efficient than before.

The average assessment on 1 acre of areca garden in South Canara is Rs. 4-11-2, and comparison with that rate has made many areca garden owners feel the higher rate which they have to pay, all the more. Lastly, the assessment of Re. 1 and Rs. 1-8-0 on coffee lands (permanent and temporary assessment respectively) is held up for contrasts with the much higher assessment on areca lands.

25. Areca cultivation as it is being done is far from efficient (except in a very small number of cases). Appendix III shows the different processes and operations that are necessary for a good management of areca gardens, but as has been mentioned in the last part thereof, many of them are being either neglected or

are done indifferently: many small things which were being done personally by the owner and by his family are now being done by tenants or coolies. The general level of prices and wages has risen and the consequence of all this is that working expenses are higher and the crop yield comparatively smaller: in Tirthahalli where some years before every areca garden had cardamom, pepper, betel leaves and plantain as subsidiary crops, most of the gardens have more or less completely given up the subsidiary crops except the plantain. The higher price which areca is fetching is perhaps just enabling the areca garden owner to pull on. Yet as the same Appendix shows, the land revenue cannot be considered to be unreasonably high; when placed side by side with a fair yield, it works at a lower percentage than the assessment on wet land. In other words the real cause for complaint is not that the assessment is high but that the yield is small not on account of a natural diminution in the fertility of land, but on account mainly of poor cultivation and uneconomical management. The remedy therefore lies not in reducing the assessment but in more effectively utilising the fertility of the land and less helplessly depending upon hired coolies from abroad.

26. The comparison with the coffee assessment is baseless. In the case of coffee, the enterpriser takes up apparently barren land (useless for the routine crops), sinks comparatively large capital and takes great risks, and therefore he must have his own return. If a reasonable margin is left for this, assessment higher than Rs. 1-8-0 per acre cannot be possible. It must be added here that just now new lands like Kenya are being opened up and facilitated for enterprisers in coffee and other plantations. Any raising of the assessment here would perhaps accelerate the speed of resignation of coffee lands.

27. Cultivation of the land by the owners is fast decreasing in the malnad. In paddy flats a very high percentage is being looked after by tenants, the owner generally busying himself with money lending or trade in areca or in law suits against defaulting tenants. Yet, absentee land lordism is rare: the owner lives in the village or in a town near by and generally has a firm hold on his tenants, their transactions and their movements. Even in the case of the small number of cultivating owners (excepting the very few small holders) the practice is for all agricultural work to be done by coolies. Thus in effect, ownership of land and agricultural work are fast being divorced: on the one side, the net yield out of the land has grown less on this account; on the other, the owners have heavier time upon them. The present type of primary schools in villages has a close bearing on this tendency. (This question has been dealt with in a later part of the Report) In areca gardens the owners were uniformly cultivators themselves, but even there this tendency of depending upon tenants or coolies is becoming stronger.

28. *Land tenures.*—There are three kinds of land tenures, mulagene, chalagene and avadigene. Of these, the second is the most common by which the contract between the tenant and the occupant is from year to year. Avadigene is a contract between the tenant and the occupant for a fixed number of years ranging from ten to two hundred and fifty. Mulagene is a contract whereby the right of cultivation is perpetually vested in the tenant for a fixed amount of annual payment in kind or money according to the terms of the contract. In the small number of mulagenes now current there are some sub-tenancies.

29. Of these three kinds of tenancies, mulagene is one which vests in the land the permanent interests of the tenant, and so mulagene lands are, as a rule, in very good condition. The next best is avadigene whereby the tenant is guaranteed the reward for his improvements on the land till a fixed time. Economic pressure and the growing spirit of ultra-individualism have made chalagenies (yearly contracts by which the tenant has absolutely no interest in the land but only in the year's crop) increase rapidly: the short-sighted Zamindar is impoverishing the bird in the hand in the expectation of the two birds in the bush. It seems advisable that Government should help in maintaining the mulagenies now current: but in several cases where the tenants enjoyed mulagene rights, the Chief Court, I understand, decided in favour of the land owners, the plea being want of documentary evidence. In matters relating to illiterate and ignorant classes of people it is as unsafe to insist on documentary evidence as to rely upon it. In such cases the better way seems to be to take into account circumstancial evidence as the most reliable.

30. Special mention must be made here of the inelasticity of the terms of the contracts which are usually entered into between occupants and tenants. Appendix IV is a true copy of an Avadigene from which it can be seen that if for any reason the tenant fails to pay up the stipulated quantities of grain and hay before the day fixed, and if the next day after that day he is unable to pay up on demand the due with 25 per cent penalty, he must take on his head the responsibility to pay 55 per cent interest on the due gene. Appendix I clearly shows that rains are irregular in the malnad and seasons unreliable. But good rain or bad, the Zamindar stands for "justice," he would have his bond, and what with floods and failures of water, it is no wonder at all that every tenant is indebted to his land-lord. So long as methods of cultivation remain what they are, a sure crop with anything like a minimum cannot be taken for granted: the ills and inconveniences of the average tenant are manifold: he has hardly anything to fall back upon except it be his land-lord himself to whom he owes a debt which he hopes never to repay. This is the true origin and explanation for serfdom in malnad: "Vokkalugalu" connotes families of indebted serfs. There is not much to blame in the system itself. In the past, the general relations between the Zamindar and the tenant were of a remarkably loyal character: the master used to look after his man as a member of his family: the labourer used to consider that the master's work was his own and the master's welfare his.

31. But, this is no longer the case. The landless cultivator is now a highly discontented person. In the majority of cases there is eternal disease in his house mainly on account of lack of nourishing food and proper clothing. Sometimes he thinks of giving up the place altogether and absconding (he cannot get permission of his zamindar on any condition) to enter some town: sometimes he thinks of rebelling against his master and his debts by becoming an insolvent: in my investigations I came across several cases of insolvents driven to that necessity by grasping landlords. In fact the real situation is much worse. The reason for the fast falling away in the numbers of the Panchamas in the Malnad is this "wild ass" struggle for existence which drove the weaker party not only to the wall but under it. And the smaller the indigenous labouring population the greater the helplessness of these zamindars, who have been blindly attempting to kill the golden goose.

"A bold peasantry a country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be regained."

32. No, I did not mean to say that there are no enlightened kind and generous land-lords at all. There are some. The one from whom I got many details with regard to relations between tenant and occupant, who gave me the Avadigene form which is put up as an appendix IV is himself a model of malnad magnanimity once so well known. A number of land-holders did write off the unpaid genes of last year in view of the damages caused by the heavy rains. But this does not to any extent take away from the gravity of the situation. The very first thing that Government should do in order to check this pound of flesh treatment which is being meted out to the tenants is to make a rule (or if necessary, pass a law) to the effect that at least 50 per cent of the *actual* total yield of a land should be guaranteed to the cultivator irrespective of contracts or debts or interest charges. Even this will not relieve the situation fully but some relief is better than none. I have not come across a single case of a tenant cultivating more land than what ought to be able to maintain him and his family in good season. There cannot be any fear of the proposed guarantee of the minimum proving unduly liberal to any tenant.

CHAPTER VI.

Crops.

33. Appendix V shows the acreage under different crops in 11 Malnad Taluks. The principal crop is paddy while other important crops are coffee, cardamom, areca and pepper. But in village economy the absolute dependence of practically the whole population on a single crop of paddy which takes between 6 and 7 months to harvest is an alarming feature which at any cost must be removed. In

the best of areca areas, in the thickest of Coffee and Cardamom areas, the average villager is still busy with paddy first and paddy last, and that only once a year. The people have somehow become so much accustomed to their ways that the uniform reply given by them to questions about crops is that the only thing possible in the Malnad is a single crop of coarse paddy: no second paddy crop because no time and no water, no protection from straying cattle and wild animals and birds: no alternative crops because rainfall is too heavy in September and October, too small in November and December: no new crops because seasons do not suit: soil is poor, very poor, methods of cultivation are not known: no ragi, no pulses, no cotton, nothing else in short " because they do not grow."

34. Such a helpless dependence of the bulk of the population on a single paddy crop seems to be a development in recent decades. I have had evidences of ragi and togari grown largely in areas which are now fallows. It was traditional in days of yore for each family to have for itself kitchen gardens and grow sundries like onions and potatoes, chillies and pepper, tree cotton and even bhang. Among other reasons for the reaction in this respect one prominent must have been competition from abroad on account of approaching Railway connections, the other being the emigration of enterprise from the land to urban localities.

35. Now, the few attempts being made here and there have all been very successful, difficulties in the way being more or less of a minor and easily removeable kind. In a Coffee estate in Manjarabad Taluk I saw that the coolies got rich crops of ragi and groundnut out of land considered waste. In some places raiyats attempted sowing of ragi in September and the results got were encouraging. I came across individual raiyats who had tried til, avare and groundnut with success. On the Martur Farm I found that groundnut flourished well. In several households tree cotton grows rich in backyards. Red Mauritius and Java sugarcane also thrive well in the Malnad. Oranges of a splendid variety grow in plenty in the Mudgere Taluk; turmeric and ginger grow wild, and if only seriously taken to as Agricultural crops, are bound to develop a brisk export trade.

36. Yet, alas, the representative Malnad raiyat is fast stuck to his red coarse thick rice which suits only for his morning gruel though he has no option but to take it at other times of the day (when he can afford such a luxury). Many raiyats use ragi, but such use is limited on account of scarcity and the difficulty of carrying it over long distances and roadless tracts. Lack of nutrition in food grains used has led to a lean and hungry physique, lack of vigour has led to lack of enterprise and lack of enterprise has led to lack of resources: it is a vicious circle, not of an ordinary type

37. Two ways are open to Government to help the Malnad man in this respect: left to himself, he will continue with his red coarse thick rice, so long he continues. Firstly, the Agricultural Department or at least a half of it should move into the heart of the Malnad, make its headquarters there, conduct experiments and demonstrations, and handle local agricultural problems on the spot. In the past a good deal has been done by the department for the good of Malnad Agriculture: spraying has become familiar to every areca grower and has afforded substantial relief from Kole Roga: special varieties of ragi and sugar-cane have been evolved to suit Malnad conditions, and just now the Department is busy with setting up a Coffee Experimental Station. While full credit is due for all this, yet a tour among villages in the interior of the Malnad has made me feel that there is vast room for improvement. There is hardly any touch between the villager as such and the Agricultural Department. The present system of posting one Agricultural Inspector for 2 or 3 taluks constituting one range can have no better results. Excepting in one of the 5 villages I surveyed, where one landholder knows the Department quite well and has derived much use therefrom, the very existence of the Department was not known: no officer of the Department ever visited any of them in their history. My object in mentioning this is to emphasise upon the fact that the Malnad is primarily an Agricultural land, the need for technical assistance is very great and urgent, the Government have put up a well equipped department and all that remains now is for at least half of that Department to move into the Malnad: at least in the Development Area to begin with, every 50 villages must have an Agricultural Inspector, every taluk an Agricultural Farm with an Agricultural School (of the type at Chikanahalli) attached to it, at least

half the number of technical experts now working in the Agricultural Head Office at Bangalore should *stay* in the Malnad and carry on their researches and experiments. Agriculture is purely a local affair and more so in these tracts on account of peculiarities in weather, season, physical conditions, etc. At Marathur, a Dairy Section and a School of Agriculture (in Kannada, to suit indigenous professional agriculturists) should be started immediately.

38. Secondly, Government will do well to offer reasonable bounties, in the Development Area, on the successful cultivation of alternative summer and new crops according to a schedule to be framed by the Economic Development Board. Ragi is a crop which should be specially encouraged: figures show that there is extensive land suitable for its cultivation (Appendix V). An extensive adoption of Ragi cultivation will not only spell less dependence on a single crop but also more nutritious food available to a larger number of people. Groundnut, til, turmeric, fruits (oranges, etc.), pulses, onions, potatoes, vegetables other than brinjals, these are among many crops that should constitute the schedule for receiving bounties for some years. This method of bounties is better than the one tried in the past of making advances of money to people who promised to pioneer in new directions. A bounty is a price on an achieved fact, an advance is a doubtful incentive towards attempting a possible crop. Man's enthusiasm fades away after the money is received by him as an advance. In the case of bounties his enthusiasm keeps on till the last, and the fruit together with the reward will invariably encourage the man to further and more serious attempts. I know several cases where even now demands are being made by Government Officers on persons who received advances nearly a decade ago for doing this or that thing, but never did anything except spend the money.

39. In the 5 villages I took up, I found that the paddy that was grown locally was insufficient for the population for the whole year: the situation was much worsened on account of a portion of it finding a place in the big Zamindar's granary and another portion in the Sahukar's Mandi in the same or in the neighbouring village (in villages, so far as landless agricultural labourers are concerned—including tenants—the Zamindar functions as a sahukar, and it looks as though Nemesis has tied him in his turn to the Chariot wheels of the town sahukar who lives mostly on interest on loans made and on mortgages with possession). What is more, the discreditable contracts between the landholder and the tenant on the one hand and the landholder and the town sahukar on the other, drive out into the urban markets a tangible fraction of the village's paddy crop at or about the harvest season. What ensues? In every place I visited, I found that paddy was exported in January and February at Rs. 3 (sometimes Rs. 2-12-0) for 55 seers, and paddy was brought from the nearest town in October and November at Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-8-0 for the same quantity plus transmission charges.

I feel I must amplify the process a bit further here. Against gene cheet (ಗೇಣಿಲೇ ಚೀಟಿಗಳು) and age-long dues developed in the warmth of the Zamindar's accounts, the latter tries his best to get out from the tenant as much grain as possible at the harvest season. In his turn, this same Zamindar is forced to dispose of the bulk of the paddy he secures, to his sahukar at rates previously fixed up, for which deliveries credit is given to the Zamindar against interest charges which he has to bear on his debts. The small landowner (who is unfortunately fast disappearing and who should be maintained by the State with particular care) has generally no right on the bulk of the produce from his lands: against debts which he incurred during the previous several months (as a rule, consumption loans) he would have authorised his tenants, if any, to deliver and his sahukar to receive specified amounts of grain at rates naturally favourable to the sahukar. So that at harvest time the sahukar's agent arranges to convey the paddy from the tenants to the sahukar's mandy. The process repeats. Having had little supply of corn at harvest time the small landholder finds no other means of maintaining his body and soul together than by going to the same old sahukar and pledging the next crop once again. In brief here is "sweating" in full swing, but all unnoticed because the misery is not concentrated in slums but scattered over a wide area with nobody to hear the woeful tale. I came across many such cases where the father was a prosperous small landed proprietor with a house and garden of his own but the son and the widowed mother are now vakkalus (serf-tenants) of

somebody else on the same land having been compelled by law to dispossess themselves of their all, namely, the small holdings, against a debt which should be more attributed to unfair contracts heaped upon them than to their own extravagance or indolence. In such cases, I strongly feel that Government should take a big step forward; sub-economic holdings should be declared exempt from liability to attachment against debts. I have heard all sorts of arguments against such a measure, but I do not think they are worth serious consideration. We are now having a speedy "decay of the yeomanry" in the Malnad, and in this post-war 20th century, shall we not take lesson from other countries which have gone much further in trying to keep the raiyat on the land? Government have already exempted pay of less than Rs. 20 a month and agriculturist's implements, etc., from liability to attachment. The step I have proposed goes further, but necessarily.

40. Let me take up the thread of the narrative where I left it last. The sahukar, after collecting paddy from his numerous sources, has to dispose of it. But already in the course of the year he would have invariably received insurance covers and telegraphic money orders from Shimoga rice mandy merchants, being advances for deliveries of paddy by the local sahukars to the Shimoga mandies once again at rates previously fixed up. The sahukar's hands are tied, and carts begin to go in hundreds to Shimoga with paddy pooled together by the local sahukars. The small pools go to form the big pools at Shimoga, and the proprietors thereof who own their rice mills find it profitable to export rice to other markets by Rail *just because the rates at which they got the paddy from the Malnad were so low as to leave an enviable margin.* The outcome of all this is that while the grain production of the Malnad is hardly sufficient for the local people, a good slice of this goes away at or about the harvest seasons, and paddy prices rise steeply as months roll on, even in villages. The coolie, the tenant, the small landowner, the zamindar and local sahukar all unwillingly and unconsciously contribute—the sacrifice is the greatest in the first case and the smallest in the last—towards the profits of the wholesalers at Shimoga. We have in the malnad an annual "Corner" causing indescribable misery to the tillers of the land. Yet no one seems to realise this; law protects the ill-gotten gains of the corners. The establishment of a Central Co-operative Syndicate to do sale, advance and grain bank work is a long and universally felt want in the Malnad.

41. Apart from such a rectification of bad methods of trade, the requirements of the people and the potentialities of the soil both call for an enormous increase in the paddy outturn. The general complaint is that there is no water in summer. But to my knowledge a restoration and proper maintenance of major and minor tanks and a judicious exploitation of the supply of water from hill streams must offer enough water in summer for at least 50 per cent of the landowners taking double paddy crops on their land. A verification of this should be tried in the Development Area.

CHAPTER VII.

Cultivation.

42. Processes of cultivation in the Malnad do not seem to admit of much improvement: in the past, agriculturists evolved their implements and accessories, processes and contrivances in view of local, physical and climatic conditions: a visit to a well-maintained areca garden will show how intelligently man in the past provided for a maximum amount of self-containedness: difficulty of transport was more effectively felt and met by the past generations in the Malnad than now. Appendix III gives brief accounts of cultivation processes of paddy, areca, coffee, and cardamom. The photograph opposite this page shows an areca garden, house and accessories.

43. *Manures.*—Except in the case of areca which is a crop that always requires intensive methods of cultivation, there does not seem to be any necessity just now to think of encouraging intensive cultivation: this is necessary in old countries like England where land is limited in extent and the population thick. Here in the Malnad what is required is proper manuring. We have heard of "wheat mining"

in Canada but even there the man gives up an area after it is exhausted and goes to a new plot. Here paddy has been literally mined for generations together from the same plots, yet the raiyat is unwilling to move to new lands, nor does he understand the crying need of the soil for proper manuring. Wherever you go, he gives the same pessimistic opinion : " the soil is poor, very poor." In most places the amount of manure supplied to cultivated lands is very small, and in quality that manure is worse than chaff. Farm-yard manure which the Agricultural Department has been holding up as the Makaradhwaja (universal tonic) for all crops and all soils is hopelessly scarce in the Malnad. People are not in the habit of collecting stray cowdung from fields (a very wide practice in the Maidan) and their cattle are small in number and dwarfish in size and capacity. They get no nourishing food (quite in conformity with the rule about their masters) and thus the farm-yard manure that is got is small in quantity and has no fertilising qualities. A common practice here is to sweep together dried leaves fallen from trees, put them into a pit, put in ash, rubbish —anything not wanted elsewhere—into it, and at the sowing season dig it out again and call it " manure." I have personally examined the manures used in this manner. It seems to me that by adding such stuff o the soil it is made not richer but poorer. Things like silt in tank beds appear o be much better and much more suited than this manure. In some places Soppinkottiges(ಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳ) are the means for manure making. They spread a layer of green leaves from the forests on the floor of the shade, make kine stand nd sleep upon it for some days (the idea being that cattle urine, dung, etc., should e well mixed with the decaying leaves), upon the first layer another is spread and eft for the cattle to stand and sleep upon for some more days, and so on the process epeats for several weeks. Then the whole thing is brought out to the manure pit r to the field. While manure thus prepared seems to be slightly better in quality han the other variety referred to above, the effect of this process upon cattle riven in is highly detrimental to the health of the animals.

44. Manures supplied by the Agricultural Department have been very rare, nd the general impression of the raiyats with regard to such manures (when used in heir villages or neighbouring ones) does not seem to be favourable. Transhipment harges are high and the manures themselves cost too much to make their use ommercially possible. I understand that about Rs. 10,000 worth of manures upplied by the Department to the public has not yet been paid for at all, and the Department is not in a position to advance more manures unless the outstanding ues are collected. The very first foundational thing that the Department ought o do seems to me to be to locate their laboratories in the Malnad, conduct careful xaminations of the chemical and bacteriological qualities of different soils, take nto account the kind of substance required by different crops and then evolve a ew types of cheap locally made standardised manures. The cry for " leaf manure " s very loud, specially from areca growers but my investigations lead me to believe hat all that the leaf manure does is to help the soil in retaining moisture and to revent rank vegetation from springing up. If only the Agricultural Department ould put forward a manure available to all garden owners at commercially possible rates and capable of doing what the leaf maunre has been doing and at the same time fertilising the soil, the big Soppinabetta problem would be three-fourths solved.

45. In times past it was customary for villagers to freely co-operate among themselves for all kinds of agricultural work : even now in some places there are vestiges of the old custom : to prepare the half-boiled rice which is generally kept by the rustics for their use through the year, women of a cluster of houses assemble together in one place after another, of their group. But in more difficult processes there is hardly any co-operation. On the other hand, the presence of disputes and suspicion and feuds is quite common. It has heen suggested that the scattering of holdings should be counterbalanced by teaching the ryots to take to co-operative farming. But so far as my knowledge of Malnad psychology at present goes, no such thing is possible in practice.

46. *Fences.*—Enclosure of holdings should substantially add to the raiyat's income. As a rule all paddy flats are unenclosed, and even gardens poorly protected by fences. The havoc committed by wild boars, foxes, monkeys, bandicoots, squirrels, etc., is great, and as has been said earlier, the afforestation policy near about agricultural plots has materially added to such difficulties. Another source of

great annoyance and loss is the straying cattle let loose by the owners almost always in the year. It is only in very few villages that cattle pounds (ದೊಡ್ಡಿಗಳು) are efficiently maintained, and the result is that any solitary enterpriser who wants to try something new or out of the customary way on his land has no means of protection against the straying cattle. Revenue authorities should see to the establishment of one cattle pound for every village or a group of villages and hold the village officers responsible for their proper upkeep. Even in villages where there are village panchayats there are no cattle pounds in many cases. The absence of a sense of responsibility on the part of the cattle-owners is partly due to real inconveniences and trouble in providing for their watch and feeding but more due to the very deplorable "let go" tendency which is becoming conspicuous among their qualities.

47. Rules provide for the free utilisation of fencing materials by raiyats without any restrictions, but very many of them do not know it. It is desirable that in the new training sanctioned for Patels and Shanbhogs, a full and clear knowledge of the Malanad Raiyats' Privileges Rules and other rules regarding relations between the raiyats and the protective departments should be included as a subject.

48. *Plant Diseases.*—Among plant diseases that I noticed, I may mention Koleroga which is still having its toll and stump-rot (ಅಣಬೆರೋಗ). In paddy, specially on the higher levels (ದುಕ್ಕಿಗದ್ದೆಗಳು) a white worm eats away the stump of the plant. In Coffee, disease is spreading fast on account of contamination being carried from estate to estate. The spraying process prescibed by the Agricultural Department has been largely adopted by areca growers, but a good many still believe that the indigenous method of covering the bunches of areca with Kottes (ಕೊಟ್ಟೆ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದು) is more effective. In two respects spraying is inconvenient; it is still costly, and secondly at least 6 hours should pass without rain after spraying: otherwise the lotion is washed off. And in the Malnad a 6 hours' cessation during the rainy season is a very difficult thing to forecast or to secure. For stump-rot which is spreading in areca gardens now-a-days, the indigenous remedy is to tap the areca tree at a certain height. Judged on the whole, plant diseases and pests in the Malnad require close and continuous investigations by experts locally stationed. A good beginning was made at Marathur which is even now known as the Koleroga Farm, a second attempt is being made at Balehonnur, but these tracts want at least 3 more such experimental stations with well-equipped laboratories to be located in other parts of the Malnad.

CHAPTER VIII.

CATTLE.

49. Cattle are better looking in the north—Sagar and Sorab—but present a dwindling species in Tirthahalli, Koppa, Mudgere and other taluks further down: cattle in Belur and Manjarabad taluks are better. The number of gun licenses in all these taluks is pretty large, yet in the Koppa taluk alone 814 cattle were killed by wild animals in 1923-24. In fact the danger from tigers and cheetahs to cattle is so great that a common cry used by cartmen in urging the bulls to move on is "ನಿನ್ನ ಹುಲಿ ಹಿಡಯಾ" (A tiger catch you!). The total mortality of cattle in Koppa was 3,082 in 1923-24 as against 1,024 in 1922-23.

50. *Cattle-rearing.*—Excepting milking cows and bullocks when they do ploughing work cattle are callously left to themselves by owners. Even at nights they are not over-anxious that their cattle should return home and find shelter in the shed. Nor are the sheds so comfortable as to invite the poor animals. In all the villages I studied, I was astonished to find that with the exception of one cow (which yielded 2 seers per day) not one was able to supply more than one-fourth seer per day. Even milking cows are hardly given anything else than hay and some dirty rotten water (ಕಲಗಚ್ಚು) at home: things like cotton seed or oil-cake are a rarity. In summer, scarcity of fodder is very keenly felt in many parts, but there are other parts (for example in Koppa taluk) which grow knee-high grass all round the year. A system of collection and distribution of fodder if worked by the Revenue Department in the 3 districts should yield much relief. The practice of

preserving green grass for several weeks and preparing sun-flower in silos should be inculcated among raiyats by Agricultural Inspectors.

51. The breed of cattle in the Malnad must be improved side by side with their feeding and their care. The Agricultural Department did send out some breeding bulls, but a superstition that has grown widely here is that such bulls when brought into the Malnad become impotent. One or two such cases did happen and that is the reason for the strange belief. Nowadays the Department is trying bull-calves and these are said to be producing much better results. The present condition of cattle here should first carefully be examined by the Livestock Expert (for six months in the year I would put his headquarters in the heart of the Malnad) and thereupon suitable breeding bulls must be posted to as many centres as possible to tour about. In two of the villages I took up, the people were prepared, on my query, to maintain breeding bulls if supplied by the Department: the Malnad raiyat would only be too glad to bear a decent covering fee.

52. *Milk Supply.*—Government will do very well to order the establishment of a first class Dairy Farm in some convenient centre of the Malnad. At Marathur the only Government Farm now in the whole of the Malnad, I found that no cows or buffaloes were maintained. So scarce has milk become in these parts that a belief is now gaining ground that the Malnad climate does not permit of milk being congenial to the health of children. In scores of families I saw, their childern were made to jump from mothers' milk (the poor supply that she ordinarily has after the confinement which in most cases is a rebirth) to ganji (gruel). In a Malnad Taluk headqarter, 6 as. a seer fetches milk with at least 50 per cent water. And with such milk rich and poor alike drink deep of the jaggery-laden bitter mixture "Coffee."

53. *Goats.*—Practically in all places I visited I found that goats were thriving On interrogation the owners told me that the only trouble was from wild animals. Otherwise they all held that goats took to the land well. With such a limitless supply of leaves on which goats feed, the facility for tending big flocks of goats is much more than for rearing up cattle which want fodder. I believe that if the people are persuaded to keep goats and rear up flocks of them, that will in course of time prove a very lucrative subsidiary occupation.

54. *Cattle Mortality.*—Mortality among cattle on account of epidemic is not so high as it would be if it were a plain country. As in the case of plague and cholera so in the case of the foot and mouth disease, etc., the channels for spreading infection are few. A Taluk Administration Report says: "The heavy death roll among cattle is more due to the enervating climatic condition than to contagious diseases." But it seems to me that the poor health of the cattle, as the poor health of the human beings, is more due to want of proper feeding than to the enervating effects of Malnad climate. Veterinary help should move nearer to villages because once a locality is affected by cattle disease the mortality goes very high on account of the small power of resistance the cattle possess. A central Malnad village should be made the headquarter of an Assistant Veterinary Superintendent with a ramifying system of Veterinary Dispensaries, at least one in every taluk in the development area.

CHAPTER IX.

Industries.

55. In minerals, forests and agricultural products, the Malnad is so diversely rich, yet industries in these tracts to-day are as rare as aborigines on the European Continent. Rice Mills are in reality within the definition of agriculture: just as we would include the process of rice-hulling in agriculturists' houses within the definition of the word. Outside Rice Mills which are 3 in number in the 3 taluks of Tirthahalli, Koppa and Manjarabad there is hardly any industry worth mentioning, if we leave alone Government-run concerns and machinery worked by Coffee planters. Nor have any up-to-date figures been kept with regard to the few non-agricultural concerns which are called by courtesy "major industries."

56. *Minor Industries.*—Minor industries there were many in the past, there are even now some, but the whole thing is disorganised. In Industry as in Agriculture, in Social life as in Education, the Malnad is in a transitional stage: the old system is gone, the new has not yet dawned: the junction of the night and the dawn is the darkest part of the day, so is the case with the Malnad. I found that in almost all the villages the old Barabaluthi (the village barber, carpenter, blacksmith, washerman, etc.) was gone and the men or their sons had either left the places or had taken to agriculture: very few continued to possess their professional implements and did work once in a way as a matter of special obligation to some neighbour or friend. The effect of this on the general economic efficiency of the village has been diverse. If the raiyat has to cross 3 villages in order to have his implements repaired or replaced, if on account of the absence of a washerman the people never seriously clean their clothes, how far village life has become unenviable can easily be imagined. With regard to small accessories like ropes, baskets, and mats there was a time when each family used to look to their needs themselves but now many buy such things for a price. In fact the extent to which the average Malnad raiyat has unlearnt what he and his forefathers knew is a matter for surprise and sorrow: to repeat the old dirge again, "one single thick coarse rice crop and nothing else"—that is the high water mark of Malnad mannerism. If he only looks around himself and uses his scythe and sense he can easily make for himself a rope to draw water with from wells, yet he coolly complains that he has no money with which to buy a rope. At Kesere I found 6 families which were noted for the fine footwear (ಎಕ್ಕ ಮಾಳು) they made, but now not one does that works; one of them prepares one pair a year to present to a particular individual. In some houses they do prepare toddy mats and thick mats out of certain special kinds of grass. But few of them sell their products. Sculpture, brass and copper-ware work, goldsmithy, shoemaking, repairing of guns and manufacture of locks—these were some of the industries which prospered in the past, but now I saw small remnants of them here and there. At Jogisara-Mutt I found beautifully dressed stone pillars and mantapams portions of which were being used (unnoticed of course) by a neighbouring villager for house-building. At Kammaradi I found a small handful of brass workers assembled there for the Ganesha Car Festival. At Humcha there were beautiful earthenware coated with a kind of bright coloured earth, but all on the downward path.

57. *Non-agricultural Incomes.*—Of the 387 families I investigated 303 were entirely dependent on agriculture and the other 84 earnt the sum of Rs. 10,703-4-0 from their non-agricultural occupations (including interest on loans). But in all the cases except 21, agriculture was the main occupation. Though I cannot assert that the villages that I took up are representative of all parts of Malnad, yet these figures fairly represent the general industrial backwardness of the population.

58. *Cottage Industries.*—Cottage industries there are none: in the Manjarabad Taluk there are four handlooms. As somebody very truly remarked, the Indian agriculturists are very rich in leisure, and specially so the Malnad raiyat with his single red coarse thick rice crop. Ask him how he spends his time the year round, he has a ready reply to fill up all the gaps. Henry Ford believes that an agriculturist need be present on his Farm for only 25 days in the year, but even with the present way of doing things it can be said that the average ryot in the Malnad has at least 4 hours a day to spare for 6 months in the year. This is a calculation leaving to the raiyat ample time for all his other work. And this time is spent by him in idleness, in disputes, in gambling or in drink. Women folk (except the coolie class) have much more time to spare. In the areca season the work of peeling off the rind (ಅಡಿಕೆ ಸುಲಿಯುವುದು) can employ hundreds of women: it is indoor work but has to be done soon. Yet, except in a few cases, women have given up the old custom of doing it, and the helpless areca garden owner has to depend upon the Panchama for it.

59. If only some suitable cottage industry could be set up in the houses of these people, it would certainly mean more income, better health, better welfare. It seems to me that Cotton weaving with handlooms is the most suited. Mill made yarn will have to be supplied in the case of fine cloth and handspun yarn can be made by the people themselves for weaving rough goods like towels, bedsheets, etc. In the Development Area handlooms may be set up for demonstration and sale, and a School also to teach finer weaving. In the Telingana Division of the Hyderabad

State, which contains a preponderant agricultural population the benefits derived by the people by taking to Cotton weaving as a cottage industry have been numerous.

60. It is a favourite Western idea that small scale industry busying villagers in hamlets should be assisted with cheap power: it has also been suggested in some quarters that the Malnad should be able to produce cheap electric power, and such power should be supplied to homesteads working small scale industry. The ideal is romantic, but from what I have seen of the Malnad villagers I must say that no such thing is even conceivable.

CHAPTER X.

TRANSPORT.

61. "Communications" in the Malnad have been directed to be investigated into by a separate Special Officer, yet I have got to give my views on transport facilities, current and advisable. The Malnad is a land of ups and downs, and between South Canara and this land there are the Western Ghats all impassable except through a small number of passes. Before the Railway made its appearance in Mysore, the people of the Malnad inevitably contented themselves with foot paths and cart tracts: animal loads and cartloads used to be conveyed over hundreds of miles: trade with Badigi, Bellary and Havari in the north, with Karikal and Mangalore in the west and the maidan on the east was going on briskly from the contemporary point of view. Even now the old practice continues among certain wandering tribes who do some trade as between Malnad and Maidan on the backs of bullocks and asses.

62. The Poona-Bangalore line was laid, and as Mangalore was still unconnected by Railway, the trend of exports, of labour, of increasing commerical activity, was from west to east (including South Canara). The pressure of population in South Canara was great and the best field for such surplus labour was Malnad. "(ಕಣಿ ಮೆಳ್ಳಿದರೆ ವಾಲಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕು, ಜನ ಕಳ್ಳಿದರೆ ಮಲಾ.ಜಿಗೆ ಹಾಕು)" is not a new saying. Schemes were later on formed to connect by rail Mysore and Mangalore *via* Hassan: *if any of these schemes had been seriously taken up in those times we should have had no Malnad problem at all now.* But for some reason or other the schemes were turned down, and in the meanwhile Mangalore was connected by Railway to Erode along the south of the Nilgiris. With the opening of that outlet for the surplus population of South Canara began the ills and worries of the Malnad: the annual inflow of below Ghat labour became thinner and thinner: more labour was wanted at home in South Canara on account of new industries opened up, new avenues of employment. Even among the indigenous population of the Malnad the more enterprising gradually drifted towards the maidan on account of easier and more attractive conditions of life there. With a diminishing population farms fell into disuse, houses and temples and Mutts (I saw three of this type, Jogisara Mutt and Huntcha Mutt in the Hunchakatta hobli and the Shakatapura Mutt in Hariharpur hobli) became dilapidated, the forest began to cover up old monuments of civilisation (as in Nagar), malaria infested the land and "decimation of the Malnad population" assumed alarming proportions.

63. *Inter-village Transport facilities.*—Now, transport facilities between village and village are practically where there were before: things go in headloads between village and village, and where there are cart tracks for village roads, by carts. Roads in the Malnad consist of provincial roads, District Fund roads, cart tracks and village roads. The latter two kinds are called roads by courtesy, in many places, carts have to be actually pushed through mire or sand and pushed up hill slopes, numerous small streams have to be forded (possible only in summer time) and with the poor animals used for draught purposes the average speed of carts among these roads is less than ½ a mile per hour, each cart taking only less than a half of the usual standard cartload. Some unlucky tracks have small streams (which swell up in the rainy season) all round with the result that they constitute each a world by itself for several months: no post, no doctor, no inspection, no guest. So laborious is the task of villagers in out of the way places to get things they want themselves (it is another bother to preserve provisions during the rainy seasons: all

grain, pulses, etc, get spoilt on account of the excessive moisture in the air and want of sun, and in many Malnad houses all household provisions are during the rainy season preserved on platforms (ಅಟ್ಟಣೆ) under which a smouldering fire is always maintained), that many families are gradually leaving their villages and their lands to seek places in roadside villages.

64. It is a huge and costly problem, this Government have appointed a staff to go into the question of inter-village communications, but it seems to me that it is, financially speaking, an impossible problem to be solved immediately. To give only a small instance, an Executive Engineer told me that he could put up a 5 mile road for Rs. 5,000 between one village and another but he added that such a road would be more or less completely washed off in the next rainy season. The only way to begin tackling the work is by concentrating in the Development Area and shift the concentration of expenditure along with the Development Area after three years from one centre to another. In addition, the old rule of insisting upon each family supplying one labourer on a fixed day of the week (it was half a day before, but one day will be of some real good) in the off season (that is, non-agricultural) must be revived. The discontinuance of such a rule has made many villages unnecessarily inaccessible and avoidably insanitary. If such labour could do small repairs and keep at least the bad village roads and cart tracks going, the Development Area process will bring to every village in the Malnad a good road capable of standing the Malnad seasons, within 10-12 years. The policy of sanctioning few thousands of rupees here, a few thousands there, for improvement of village communications seem to me, from my personal experiences, a frittering of our resources.

65. *Roads.*—The Provincial and the District Fund Roads are in charge of the Public Works Department, the financing for repairs, etc., being done by the State in the Provincial, and by the District Boards in the District Fund Roads. My experience leads me to infer that the condition of these roads is not satisfactory.

66. *Road Versus Railway.*—I now come to the kernel of my belief. We, people of the Malnad, in talking of railways have neglected our roads, and in doing so have given up the life boats in expectation of a steamer. At the outset I must frankly declare that the future of the Malnad in the matter of transport facilities lies not in a net work of railways with two trunk lines running from the railway lines in the east to the coast on the west but in organising and developing a thorough-going motor service for both passengers and traffic. The Mysore-Mangalore line of railway was possible decades ago but not now nor is the Shimoga-Bhatkal line, financially if not politically, a possibility. Not that the Government cannot find funds for putting up the line, but that it certainly will not pay, and will constitute an eternal burden on the future generations of Mysore.

I must explain myself. At no time has any railway line in India paid its way as a normality, even though the old eleven trunk lines were put up when labour was so cheap and capital was so plentiful. Now prices have risen and wages too more than a hundred fold and the cost of construction and equipment will be much more than a lakh of rupees a mile on the average. There is not so much traffic either actual or potential as to make a Malnad Railway earn: we have here neither a Lancashire nor a Canada. Our products for export are all portable, possess large value in small bulk (for example, coffee, cardamom, areca, plantains oranges, turmeric, ginger, etc.) With regard to paddy and ragi the problem is not how to send it out but how to retain it in the land, and better have no transport and facilities at all rather than have them to send out what we have to live upon. All know that with the establishment of the railway connection it was that Indian grains and raw material began to be drained off leaving little to eat and less to work upon.

67. About five crores are wanted to give a good railway connection to all parts of the Malnad. With this sum of money at our command we could confidently and finally handle some of our leading problems of a social character like an adequate supply of educational and medical facilities, revival of the small land owner class, liberation from oppressive and unjust debt and so on. With so much demand for capital in directions so directly affecting human welfare, it looks

unbusinesslike to sink such large values in so fixed a kind of capital as a railway system.

68. Lastly, the scramble for inventions going on in the world abroad, the terrible rate at which new processes and new machines are being commercialised and superseded, (for example, broadcasting and radio photography) is a factor which must be taken serious note of. In ten years to come I am not sure if railways will have as much importance as they do command now: on the European continent and in America they are much less important now than 15 years ago. And knowing that there is a probability of railways being superseded by some other cheaper and more convenient means of transport (for example the super-sentinel, a steam-propelled road locomotive bids fair to work at cheaper rates than motor lorries), shall we take the risk of investing so much capital which has necessarily to be borrowed?

69. *Motor Transport.*—No, the Malnad people themselves have given the answer in active work. In Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts private enterprise has come forward and with the exception of a small percentage, the entire road mileage of the Malnad (provincial and district fund) has already been covered by a daily motor service run by some one or other. Heavy luggage is going along in these buses though lorries as such have not yet been taken to regularly: I know two capitalists who are carrying on correspondence with motor firms in order to put up lorry service. For a country like the Malnad, motors are the most suited means of transport; capital investment there must be, but infinitesimally small compared to what would have to be invested on a railway scheme. Petrol promises to become cheaper, so also motors: dependence on foreign markets will be less in the case of motors than in that of a railway system (even now, I understand that the Mysore Railways borrow waggons from the M. & S. M. R. in order to be able to convey ores from Shimoga according to contracts), roads touch the rural parts as no railway can, motors can stop at and start from any place, go up to any coffee estate or down to any areca garden, carry mails, medicines, newspapers, in fact everything that the Malnad man wants.

70. *A Motor Monopoly.*—After a careful calculation and discussion with motor bus proprietors, I am led to believe that the best way of affording the most expedient transport facilities to the Malnad is to organise a joint stock company with a share capital of Rs. 100,000,000 out of which Government may take up Rs. 2,00,000 worth. A fundamental condition for the success of the company would be the grant of a monopoly for running motors for hire, to the company by Government. In addition, Government would have to guarantee interest on shares at a reasonable rate for say five years. The loan of Rs. 2,00,000 (in the form of shares) may be made out of the railway cess collections already on hand. The cost of putting up a telephone connection along all the roads with stations at intervals of two miles would be so low as Rs. 525 a mile, a substantial item that can be saved being the expenditure on telephone posts: we have already got ready made posts set up for us by Nature.

72. The private enterprise working the motor services at present would of course have to be utilised. It is understood that the M. & S. M. R. has planned the running of motors from Harihar to Mangalore *via* Shimoga, and Mangalore to Hassan. The arrangement if permitted by the State, should be highly prejudicial to local interests. Not only should an indigenous company be preferred, but all mail contracts should be arranged to be given to this Company as present contracts end. This Joint Stock Company must be able to guarantee a daily service for passengers in all Provincial and Local Fund Roads between the Ghats on the west and the Railway Stations of Harihar, Holalkere, Shimoga, Tarikere, Hassan, Kadur, and Mysore on the east. Appendix V shows the road mileage that would have to be covered by this Motor Monopoly.

73. The collection of the new levy on buses from July 1st without a material alteration in the organisation of this only practicable means of transport in the malnad would very much worsen the situation. I have studied in detail the methods of working of the existing services. While the enterprise certainly deserves encouragement the way in which the services are kept up is far from satisfactory and certain. Unhealthy competition among the services has ruined several small

capitalists. In one place one service carried passengers free for a week over a distance of 16 miles, for some time the motor fare per passenger from Shimoga to Thirthahalli (36 miles,) was four annas, and while I am writing, the fierce competition between services at Hassan has reduced the fare from Hassan to Manjarabad (24 miles) to six annas. A public utility concern of this importance ought not to be left so much to private convenience. The telephone line would be worked by the joint stock company just as the Railways work the telegraphic connections. On the new Company's Directorate the Development Officer would safeguard the interests of Government funds and the public. With regard to questions like rates etc., the company would have to be subject to regulation by Government.

74. To sum up, the welfare of the malnad requires an active Road Policy: the railway cess should be done away with and in its place a road cess should be levied. As much care should be bestowed on these roads as Permanent Way Inspectors do on the rail roads. The rest of the Railway cess collections till now made (the Kadur District has now got Rs. 4,04,953-11-2 made up of railway cess collections, and the Shimoga District has also some lakhs at its credit) may with great advantage be spent in improving the present roads and bridges; District Fund roads will have to be widened and consolidated. I should even go further and say that a separate section of the Public Works Department should be entrusted with roads only, there being a close co-operation between the Motor Company and the Road Staff.

CHAPTER XI.

TRADE.

75. In spite of the large number of middle-men between the raiyat and the final consumer, the rising prices of agricultural products did reach even the actual grower ; and the one main cause for the raiyat population not having yet broken down totally is this fact that deprived as they have been of what ought to go to them in view of market prices, they yet have been getting prices not at all bad compared to previous market prices (of course, they have been paying higher prices for what they have been importing). Appendix VII shows the average prices of paddy, areca, coffee and cardamom over the past 20 years.

76. *A Central Co-operative Syndicate.*—The size of a market depends upon the nature of the commodity and the facilities for transport. As has been explained in earlier paragraphs, physical and social conditions in the malnad have prevented the establishment of a wide market for paddy and areca. In the case of coffee and cardamom, the presence of European planters and associations has overcome natural impediments, and fairly open markets prevail. It is significant that in the Thirthahalli Taluk not a single weekly fair (ಸಂತೆ) takes place—an institution common in all other parts of Mysore.

A serious attempt was made by the authorities to set up one at Thirthahalli but it failed on account of the opposition of the merchant class. In five miles distance I generally found a difference in rate with regard to paddy and areca, of eight annas per candy (55 seers) and per maund. For these commodities the establishment of a Central Co-operative Syndicate is very essential if malpractice and profiteering should not go on under cover of a *pseudo-laissezfaire* policy. Appendix VII shows the details of the way in which areca growers actually become liable to pay interests at 25 per cent, 12½ per cent being the interest on capital borrowed (irrespective of duration of loans interest is usually charged for one year, the end of the year being Ashwija Bahula Amavasya), and 12½ per cent being the actual discount realised by the Sahukar on areca delivered. In Manjarabad I found that on the day I was there the market rate for the particular kind of paddy sold was Rs. 18 per heru (252 seers) but a poor raiyat sold it at Rs. 15 per heru. A reference to Registration Office figures shows that interest on money barrowed is usually at two herus (36 per cent) and sometimes at three herus (54 per cent). And then there is the usual 5 per cent "Sodi" (discount) and the 5 per cent "dallali" (commission to the middle-man). To put an end to all this, first the maximum rate of interest chargeable and payable must be fixed by

legislation. Secondly a Central Co-operative Syndicate must be worked with Government aid : the work of the Syndicate to be,

1. to advance money for short terms on the security of standing crops (after consulting the Land Mortgage Bank, a sister institution proposed in these pages) and thus save the cultivator from the grip of the unscrupulous money lender,
2. to collect saleable crops from members through lorries working for them (run specially by the Motor Monopoly),
3. to properly grade and sample such saleable crops and sell them in the best market,
4. in the case of paddy, to serve as a Grain Bank prepared to lend paddy to any member who runs short in the course of the year, and
5. to supply, if required, imports to members against sums due to them.

This proposal was uniformly supported by the concerned classes of people. Thirdly, payment of amounts specified in deeds to be registered, to the concerned parties before the Sub-Registrar should be made obligatory. I know several merchants who have given up old methods and have regular and creditable transactions on fair terms, but this number is yet too small to consider the general condition as possible.

77. *Wheat Pools in Canada.*—How other advanced Governments are proceeding in order to help the grower to get his own can been seen from the following sentences with regard to the working of Wheat Pools in Canada:—

> He (the Managing Director of the Wheat Pool) hopes by orderly feeding of the markets to obtain a higher price in the aggregate than any number of farmers acting individually could obtain. These wheat pools have behind them the Governments of the three Pacific Provinces which have made grants for organisation and collateral security : and they have obtained from the great Chartered Banks a line of credit for 25 million dollars at the favourable rate of six per cent. The reaction of this development on British consumers (of wheat) is a matter of high Imperial moment."

78. *Customs Duties.*—Trade figures we have none except our rail borne trade and commodities entering Municipal limits on which octroi is levied. But this is far from adequate. At least in the Development Area it is necessary that a beginning should be made to maintain complete statistics with regard to imports and exports. From general impression, the opinion can be hazarded that the malnad has just had a high tide in importing Foreign luxuries : in important malnad towns I came across many families where the present masters have started on wise lines on the ruins or depredations left by past profligacy. This is a good sign of the times. But it still remains a question as to how far the State should refrain from levying customs duties, from the sumptuary standpoint as well as from the economic.

CHAPTER XII.

POPULATION.

79. *Number.*—While the population of the malnad taluks decreased by 8·2 per cent in the decade 1901-11 there has been a rise in the population by ·78 per cent in 1911-21. See appendix IX.

80. *Disease.*—Appendix X shows the results of a house to house examination of the health of people in five villages. The Medical Graduates who worked with me said that suspected cases of syphilis and hook worm and tuberculosis could not be examined by them scientifically on account of want of the necessary apparatus, and time was too short to get it or to arrange to send the specimens of blood to Bangalore. From the figures given in Appendix X, the one patent conclusion that is further strengthened is that Malaria is rampant : hardly did we come across any child free from spleen enlargement. Pneumonia is a seasonal disease carrying away thousands, but as our tour was in summer time we did not come across many cases. Liver enlargement appears to be a peculiar disease making its appearance here and there in the Malnad : local opinion is that exposure of the abdomen to changing weather conditions is one of the causes for this : most of the children are mercilessly exposed to good weather and bad in rich and poor families alike The photograph opposite this page shows a child which was intensely suffering on account of both spleen and liver enlargement.

81. *Medical Relief.*—While good health is the product of multifarious factors--sanitation, good food and clothing, temperance, proper exercise and so on (which all factors can only be indirectly touched by the State), the problem of medical relief is a huge one requiring further attention and study. Thanks to the Malnad Improvement Scheme, the number of hospitals has increased, so also that of midwives and maternities. But still the fact remains that the existing hospitals touch but a small percentage of the population: people from a distance cannot reach the hospital for relief on account of want of communication facilities and weather conditions (in the rainy season), and the prejudice against hospitals is still powerful: the hospital is generally the last resort. This disbelief in the efficacy of hospital medicines has been unfortunately strengthened by an inexplicable inadequacy of proper stores in hospitals. At Mandagadde, Humchadakatte, Megarvalli, Sollebyle and Hariharpur, I found that the hospitals had not enough supplies of essentials like Quinine, Santonine and Magnesium Sulphate. Even in the District Hospital at Shimoga supplies were lacking. I do not know what the reason was for such a state of affairs, but it is a thing that should be immediately put a stop to. Better equip the existing hospitals first than open new ones.

82. With regard to recruitment of Doctors and Midwives and Compounders for Hospitals in the Malnad, I have gathered enough evidence to show that it is not advisable to allow as a rule inter-transfers between the Malnad and the Maidan. The half educated maidan man has a fallacious superstition about the unhealthiness of the malnad, and if for responsible medical posts maidan candidates are ordered, much good cannot be expected out of the arrangements. I came across a number of such maidan doctors and midwives managing to put in attendance for the minimum number of days, applying for all kinds of leave frequently and trying to go back after the "Malnad Service." The medical profession wants men who take their work as a labour of love and it is no good ordering unwilling horses to it. I think it will improve matters very much if, as far as possible, medical posts in the malnad are filled with malnad persons only (with the requisite qualifications). A certain amount of devolution of powers to District Medical Officers will help in bringing about the necessary change.

83. An effective way of taking standardised medicines, pills and powders to the doors of the villagers seems to be to train up batches of village school masters, as they are doing in the Bombay Province, for some weeks in diagnosing the ordinary ailments common to the malnad and compounding doses for such, to supply each of such school masters with quantities of medicines with directions that he should cater to the health of the villagers around him, and to give him a small allowance which will enable him to eke out his living (the Education Department must certainly thank the Medical Department for this). Juveniles attending school would receive his particular attention naturally. In the Development Area a beginning may be made by training up and posting such school masters to villages or groups of them having schools. Indigenous Unani and Ayurvedic Pandits may, after due examination by certified doctors in Bangalore or Mysore, be given aids so that they may do their bit in relieving distress on account of disease. A corollary step to be taken is to prohibit private medical practitioners from following their profession unless they got a license for Government after examination at Bangalore: in my tour, I found a number of cases where quacks both local and from below ghat did considerable amount of damage by mishandling diseased persons and extracted large sums of money which they never deserved.

84. Pregnancy is a matter of great anxiety in the malnad. Doctors say that it is a natural process but it looks to the average raiyat in the malnad so much of an abnormality. Till very recently the treatment given to women approaching confinements and during the first few days thereof was anything but human. When labour pains began, the woman was made to sit on an exposed pial hardly enclosed by a mat, and very hot water poured upon her. After child birth she was given nothing but a Kashayam (ಕಷಾಯ) for two or three days which comprised the following materials: (ಕಾಡು ಜೀರಿಗ, ಗಜ್ಜುಗ, ಅರಿಸಿನಪುಡಿ, ಗಣಿಕೆಕಾಯಿ, ಅರಗೊಡಿಸಿ ಗ, ಬೆಲ್ಲ, ಮೆಣಸಿನಕಾಳು), Fourth day onwards she was given some coarse rice and pepper water till the tenth day, all the while the mother and the babe being exposed to the cold of the night and the heat of a neighbouring fire put up for her sake.

85. This practice is now generally being given up, but people are taking to drugging confined women with excessive alcoholic liquor. The main defect in the whole thing is want of nutritious feeding. Healthy old men beyond seventy years are a rare sight to see, but where they are living their ways and constitutions reveal a much better condition of health in decades past.

86. *Infant Mortality.*—Infant mortality is of high proportions in the malnad: a typical reply given by a Panchama woman at Kesere was "ಅದ್ಯಾರಾಕಂಜೀರು ಆನುಕ್ಕನ್ನ" she could not possibly remember how many of her children died at what ages, how many abortions she had. In 387 families I took stock of, there were 289 deaths of infants in men's memory. The number of child deaths and abortions among the Panchamas seems to be predominantly high.

87. *Village Sanitation.*—Village Sanitation is an extremely complex item to deal with: I did not come across a single village inspected or visited by a Sanitary Inspector, and so far I can judge, his present functions are anything but sanitary work. In some Municipalities the Sanitary Inspectors have been officially asked to do mohatarfa collection work. Village Sanitation must either be looked after by the villagers themselves or by Government with a proper staff. The former alternative has failed, and if Government desire to take up the work seriously, expenditure on a specially selected small area would be the best that they could expect to do. Sanitary Inspectors with small ranges of 10-15 villages may be tried in the Development area.

88. *Food.*—In matters of food, the only indigenous grain that is generally consumed is rice. All other things have to be imported from the Maidan or from below ghat. Dearth and high prices have made the raiyats live chiefly upon rice conji (gruel) in the morning, esaru (ಎಸರು) made usually of water (with which the rice is cleaned before hand) and salt and chillies and tamerind or vatehuli or jeerakanahuli (ವಾಟೆಹುಳಿ, ಜೀರಕನಹುಳಿ), rice and perhaps once in a week some majjige (ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ) a lotion resembling lime water but made out of a copious dilution of butterless curd. Dhal is put into the esaru once in four or five days, and that a precious little quantity. Ghee is a commodity practically unknown in the malnad in its unadulterated condition: I saw that some selected families got their supplies from Shimoga and Hassan respectively. Vegetables they have hardly any: the one common thing is mullugayi (brinjal of a bad kind) and the other vegetable that is now becoming scarce is raw plantain. In many houses they used to preserve bandasouthekayi (kind of cucumber) in specially made leaf cases hung down from the roof, to last them during the rainy season. Variety is conspicuously absent in the average man's food, and nutrition more so. With such poor food, yet a good many are habituated to coffee drinking. The water that the villager usually drinks is from wells in the body of areca gardens or in paddy flats into which in many cases water from houses and bath rooms flows, as also the surplus water of the garden conveying decayed vegetable matter dissolved in it. Water from such wells is locally called "balegedde neeru" (water flowing though plantain tree roots), and enlargement of spleen is attributed by them rightly or wrongly to this.

89. *Houses.*—Houses are mostly thatched, the rich few getting tiles from Mangalore or from Bangalore. While the poor people's houses are too exposed to the rigours of the weather, the rich house owners possess generally dark ill-ventilated houses in the inner appartments of which lamps have to be used in day time. More than 90 per cent of the houses in rural parts are mere hovels not fetching anything if sold. A housing scheme for the malnad would be a very desirable thing, but at present there seems to be no chance of any such scheme working successfully, because the earnings of the average raiyats are so despondently small.

CHAPTER XIII.

Rural Budgets.

90. *Wealth and Income.*—The total wealth of the 387 families examined amounted to Rs. 6,75,974, the average amount of wealth per family being Rs. 1,746-11-3, the average amount of wealth per head being Rs. 315-11-8. If the money lending families are left aside (43 in number) the average amount of wealth

per family and per head steeply descends to Rs. 663-7-9, and Rs. 66-8-5 respectively. This shows that in rural parts of the malnad (in urban parts it seems to be more so) wealth is very unevenly distributed. The total earnings of 387 families per year amounted to Rs. 1,32,900-4-0, (Rs. 1,18,197 from agriculture and Rs. 14,704-4-0 from other occupations). This gives an annual average income of Rs. 343-6-7 per family and Rs. 62-1-2 per head. Here again, if we leave out the money lending classes, the average figures per family and per head go down to Rs. 250-7-9 and Rs. 61-2-3 respectively (the annual earning of the 43 money lending familise amounted to Rs. 46,733-12-0). In the case of 260 families out of 387 families, the income was less than the expenditure, and if out of the remaining 127 families we eliminate 43 money lending families. the small numer of 84 shows how on the average, rural malnad is economically ill off. I must add here that as a rule income was estimated liberally.

91. *Details of Expenditure.*—Two hundred and eighty-seven families (100 families in one village could not be recorded about by me with regard to allocation of their expenditure under different detailed items on account of the short time at my disposal and the large population of the village) spent Rs. 72,575-4-0, on food, Rs. 14,505 on clothing, Rs. 4,015 on religion and charity, Rs. 3,253 on drink, Rs. 5,571 on litigation, Rs. 4,132 on house repairs, Rs. 3,785 on travel, Rs. 1,455 on medicine and Rs. 1,053, on education. The respective averages per family and per head work out at Rs. 252-14-0 and Rs. 52-0-5 for food, Rs. 50-8-8 and Rs. 10-6-4 for clothing, Rs. 13-15-9 and Rs. 2-14-1 for religion and charity, Rs. 11-5-4 and Rs. 2-5-4 for drink Rs. 19-6-7 and Rs. 3-13-7 for litigation, Rs. 14-6-2 and Rs. 2-15-5 for house repairs, Rs. 13-3-0 and Rs. 2-11-5 for travel, Rs. 3-1-1 and Rs. 1-0-8 for medicine and Rs. 3-14-1 and Rs. 0-12-1 for education.

92. Taking the expenditure budgets of Panchamas, I find that they spend too much on drink, too little on food and clothing A specially noticeable feature is that the malnad man (as the Indian generally is) is by nature religiously and charitably disposed. But unfortunately superstition that reigns in religion and charity is indiscriminate and highly disorganised. The numerous mutts in malnad have all been the fruit of this instinct of the people in the past. But looking at the dire need for relief measures for the benefit of the lowest strata of society here, I feel that by legislation all the mutts and temples and inams and vrithis should be put under a Commission to husband out such resources for the common good.

93. *Standard of Life.*—The average annual expenditure per head of population among the 387 families works at Rs. 68-11-8. Compare this with Rs. 131-4-4 which is the expenditure borne by Government on an average head of convict in the Central Jail. Even knocking off Rs. 30 per head as against higher prices in the city, etc., a solid difference remains, namely, Rs. 32-8-8. This must mean one of two things: the standard of life in the Central Jail should be high or the standard of life in the malnad rural parts is very very low. Few will stand by the first opinion. The permanent way in which such a despicable standard can be raised is first and last by *helping the man to increase his earnings. The philosophy of this whole sketchy Report hangs about that central theme.*

94. *The Malnad and the Co-operative movement.*—In two of the five villages I surveyed there were Co-operative Credit Societies but both were in dorment condition. In one the dividends for the past four years had not yet been distributed because all the funds were out in loans and nobody would pay back: the Secretary was dead and the records were with a member interested in the society because he owned a good sum as share amount and was anxious to get it back. The majority of members wanted their share amounts to be adjusted to their loans. In another village, an important rigister had been burnt, the Secretary was away for over a year and the bulk of the capital had really become bad debt—so said the man in whose charge the remnants of books were placed by the Assistant Registrar. I cannot say whether co-operative credit societies have faired well or not in the malnad, but my experiences make me believe that co-operative credit cannot do much good to people whose incomes are much lower than their expenditure. There may be certain select places suitable for such societies here and there in the malnad. But if a co-operative credit society be started in a locality or for a community in which case the majority of members have normal deficits in household

budgets, ten to one credit afforded by the society will be abused on account of its very facility: it is a question of ability to pay, not of willingness: the spirit may be willing but the flesh is weak.

95. I understand that Government have sanctioned Rs. 1 lakh for special Co-operative Societies for the Panchmas, but from what I know of the Maland Panchamas I do not think it can bring to these any good. If Rs. 30,000 be allotted for the benefit of the Panchamas in the maland taluks, I would invest the money on buying raw material, such that the Panchamas can easily manipulate into manufactured articles, and start producers' societies for that community's good. As an instance I may cite a class of pepole called Boyis in Hyderabad who always spend their leisure time in making nets which fetch them good prices. Increase the maland Panchama's earnings by giving him work to do, his economic condition will cartainly become better. But now, it seems to me, he is too weak encomically to resist the temptation of abusing credit which can be easily had. I know the stock arguments about the ease of dealing in money and the difficulty of dealing in commodities, but still I believe an attempt would be advisedly made in the Development Area to begin with. The appropriate organisations to regulate, methodize and gradually cancel debts on lands, on crops and on labour are, as has been explained in different parts of this Report, a Land Mortgage Bank, a Central Co-operative Syndicate and a Labour Department.

CHAPTER XIV

Debts.

96. Loans in the malnad are of three kinds on land, on crops, on labour Debt on land is heavy, but my studies show that debt on crops and on labour promised are much more seriously affecting the welfare of the population than those on land: the heaviness of debt on land in the malnad has been recognised by the Mysore Co-operative Committee and by several investigating officers and agencies. Out of a total number of two hundred and eighty-seven familes examined, 73 paid assessment on land and their debts amounted to Rs. 1,21,961-4-0 while the other 214 landless families had Rs. 66,707-6-0 of debt. The burden on the latter famlies is greater because while the former class have the land to support them the latter have nothing tangible, and on this score the rate of interest charged is higher conditions stringent.

97. *Advances to Labourers.*—The number of persons counted as born outside Mysore but in British India *i.e.*, practically wholly belowghat was 71,818 according to the census of 1921. At least 75 percent of this population represents coolie families which come up the ghats in September or so, do labour of diverse kinds here till about April and then go back to their native land. These coolies are generally brought in by Maistries or Servegars (labour recruiting agents) who as a rule receive advances from the employers at Rs. 100 or at least Rs. 50 per head of labour promised to be supplied. After the labourers are brought in and they begin to work, their wages are settled between the employer and the agent at different rates, ranging between 4 and 6 annas per day per male labourer and 2 and 4 annas per day per female labourer. Out of such wages which become due week after week the employer cuts off a proportionate amount of money in order to recoup the advance made by him to the agent on account of his gang, and doles out rice, salt, tamerind, chillies, palm, tobacco, etc., so far as the balance of the wages permit. There seems to be a rule made by Government that if the advance received by an agent on behalf of a cooly be of such a size as to leave too small a sum out of the wages of the latter to maintain him and his children (*i. e*, if enough food grain etc., cannot be purchased by the cooly out of what remains after deducting the instalment against the advance received), such advances and such instalment deductions should be treated as illegal, and the cooly should have the legal right to claim at least that much amount of wages or grains etc., that can free him from the pinch of hunger. This rule if it exists, does not seem to be operating at all: from careful examination of many cases I am led to conclude that good bits of advances are swallowed by the Servegar (in addition he gets a commission for recruitment from the employer), and the instalment charges are so heavy week after

week as to leave hopelessly small sums for the coolie's maintenance: between 12 annas and a rupee a week is received by numerous coolies either in cash, or as is more common, in kind. It must be plain to any thinking man that this is an impossible wage. *Here* is the real root cause for the low morality, intemperance and barbarous feeding of the below-ghat coolies and the few indigenous Holeyas etc., who work as coolies. In every District I got proof to show that 2-3 decades ago the majority of coolies were local, but now the latter constitute a very negligible part of the total coolie population. And the migrating coolies are becoming scarcer, less reliable, less efficient. Most of them in their desperate struggle for existence break loose, and on many a holding the land owner readily employs a coolie who to his knowledge has deceived before half a dozen land-holders and has a notoriety for immorality. The local labourer who has no South Canara to flee to tries to pull on by living upon nature's products some way: unfortunately the majority of such stuffs he uses are far from nutritious, indigestible and invite illness.

98. *A Labour Department.*—Such relations between the employers and the Servegars and coolies, the maladjustment between the supply of and the demand for labour (there are good many local labourers who do not find employment all round the year for various reasons), the enormously growing difficulty of finding enough labour to do agricultural and other work, the serious effects that have been wrought on the health and morale of the coolies as a result of the mal-practices of unscrupulous servegars, the absence of extradition facilities in order to secure justice to employers, the more regrettable absence of a thorough-going labour legislation guaranteeing the manual labourer the right to exist,—these and other considerations do call for urgent and radical action by Government. It is in my opinion very necessary that a Labour Department should be organised by Government, the aims of which Insitution should be the following :—

(*a*) Serving as an Employment Bureau.
(*b*) Preventing unhealthy competition as among land holders in employing coolies who are still due to others, by a system of registration of coolies.
(*c*) Scrutinising cases of mal-practice with regard to advances, net weekly wages paid etc., and affording proper justice to coolies,
(*d*) The organising of an insurance system for the benefit of the coolies,
(*e*) Provision of facilities for colonists from outside,
(*f*) encouraging immigration from abroad by proper advertisement.

9. This Scheme is beset with practical difficulties: the U. P. A. S. I. have a Labour Department of their own but not attended with much success: attempts were made earlier by Malnad Improvement Special Officers to settle here people from outside but no tangible results appear to have been realised. Yet, in spite of all this, a thing that is necessary for the welfare of the State must be done: comparative failure in the past cannot and should not damp plans for further attempts. In a nutshell, the dependance of the malnad for its labour on outside, however cheap and convenient it might be (conditions which I do not grant), is in scientific language a case of unstable equilibrium. And as I have said earlier, this has been one of the channels, along which the wealth of the malnad has been drained off to outside instead of the net savings of the labouring population being invested here over decades past. If further economic degeneration should be checked, if our fields and gardens should once again smile and villages be improved and reformed, an essential thing to be done is for the State to strain every nerve if necessary to import colonists of the right type from abroad and give the human factor in the malnad a fresh start. I may mention here that the Hyderabad State has been working on extensive lines a scheme for settling colonists from abroad through a special Department called the Development Department with a huge staff of officers and men.

100. *Loans on Standing crops.*—Productive loans comprise a very small part of the total amount secured by land: last year 47 land-owning famillies invested Rs 16,065 on land improvement (on account of flood damages). Sums borrowed annually to meet cultivation charges are high in areca and coffee, and the areca growers generally and the coffee planters of small means (the European planting community has facile credit at its command) are forced to borrow money during the agricultural season, and the security upon which such loans are made is the next crop. Such loans are generally recovered by the lenders at the harvest season. But the process repeats every year: small balances which remain unpaid accumulate

and become additional charges which the Zamindar finds it impossible to pay. This question has a close bearing on areca and paddy trade and it has been dealt with earlier in this Report.

101. *Land Mortgages.*—Investigations so far show that on the average land mortgages (with or without possession) continue for at least five years afterwards ending in either redemption or sale. I did not come across a single case of redemption of land from debt in my investigations. In almost all cases the debt develops into larger and larger dimensions till finally comes the crash—the execution of a fresh mortgage including perhaps other immovable properties which the debtor owns, or as is more frequent, the execution of a Court decree by auction of a mortgaged property. In many cases auctions of mortgaged lands take place in Civil Court premises scores of miles away from the locality of the lands, the result being that such properties in many cases go off for ridiculously small amounts. I know a particular case where a money lender promised to make a loan of Rs. 6,000 on an extent of land, the hypothecation deed was drawn up and signed by the latter (the money was required to clear off a prior debt), but in the meanwhile the prior creditor got a decree in Court against the land-holder, the concerned land was auctioned off before the Court even though both the decree holder and the judgment debtor wanted the auction to be on the spot, the sale proceeds were Rs. 2,164 and this money was advanced by the same money lender who had previously agreed to lend Rs. 6,000 on the security of the same properties.

102. The chief point is that middle class and small land owners in the malnad have no other credit facilities than with the Sahukar class. As in the relations between Zamindars and tenants, the relations between debtors and creditors appear to have been very good in the past: Thirthahalli and surrounding parts were noted for the low rate of interest and the generously accommodating nature of the Sahukar class. But this was two decades ago. Now, the moanings of the Zamindars and the methods of the sahukars do credit to neither class. In all the five villages I surveyed. I could find only one acre of garden and ten acres of wet land debt-free.

103. By their very nature land mortgage loans must spread over a large number of years with regard to repayment: otherwise, the land holder never seeks for a loan on the security of his lands. But the sahukar class (among whom even now there are some sympathetic men with a fairly high sense of their responsibility as citizens doing a particular kind of public service) is becoming more and more vociferous about quick returns and about speedy action by Civil Courts in giving judgments and executing them. In fact, one of the explanations given by the money lending class for the prohibitive rates of interest they charge is that on account of delays in Courts they cannot get back their moneys when they fall due or when they want, and for this disability they must have some compensation.

104. *Three classes of Land Mortgages.*—A large proportion of land mortgages are decades old, and on account of collusion of the lender himself at the earlier stages, and the inability of the debtor to pay in the later stages, interest calculated at compound rates swells, in some cases the total due far exceeds the market price of the mortgaged property, in others the mortgagor is in doubt as to whether it is worthwhile making any attempt to redeem the land at all.

105. *Instalment Decrees.*—While cases of the former type are hopeless, assistance by Government to the land-owner who seriously wants to meet his debts honourably, should go a great way in maintaining the raiyat on the land. And the only possible way to do it in cases like these, seems to be to allow discretion to judges to go into the history of land mortgage debts which go before them, to order audits thereof if necessary and then to decide that the loan—that part of it that is justly due—should be paid back in a reasonable number of yearly instalments. The lender has not anything to lose: he will get the market rate of interest allowed by the Judge on portions of debt which remain unpaid year after year. This empowering of Civil Judges is highly advisable because in cases where for example the price of the mortgaged land is Rs. 1,000 and the total debt due thereon is Rs. 950 no Land Mortgage Bank nor any other businesslike institution can help. Yet this class of mortgagors do deserve sympathetic treatment and an opportunity to work honestly, pay their debts in instalments and gradually earn

back their economic independence. This recommendation applies with special force to areca and coffee lands: the disappearance of the mortgagor from the scene very often spells the disappearance very soon of the garden or the estate itself.

106. At first sight such a proposal might look extremist. "How shall we go behind contracts registered? Will this not be detrimental to the guarantee of the security of person and property which must be the primary function of any Government to offer?" will be the exclamation of the die-hard laissez-faire men. But, equity is higher than law, and if law has to be changed or modified even with retrospective effect—in order to secure equity, that must be done. According to such logic as the one quoted above there is no Government in the world to-day which has not proceeded wrongly by taking to social amelioration by legislation. The situation in the malnad with regard to debts on land requires drastic measures to be adopted by Government. A measure like the Punjab Alienation of Land Act will not do: for, we have here no distinctions at all like agricultural tribes and non-agricultural tribes.

107. *Solonian Reforms.*—The state of affairs in Attica when Solon assumed office was similar to what now prevails in these tracts and what steps were thought necessary by Solon should be interesting to statesmen concerned with the problem of the Malnad: says J. B. Bury in his Book:

"Dracon's code was something but it did not touch the root of the evil. Every year the oppressiveness of the rich few and the impoverishment of the small farmer were increasing. Without capital and obliged to borrow money which was still very scarce, the small proprietors mortgaged their lands which fell into the hands of capitalists, who lent money at ruinous interest. The condition of the free labourers or *hektemori* was even more deplorable. The sixth part of the produce which was their wage no longer sufficed, under the new economical conditions, to support life: they were forced into borrowing from their masters. The interest was high and the person of the borrower was forfeited to the lender in case of inability to pay. Thus, while the wealthy few were becoming wealthier and greedier, the small proprietors were becoming landless and the landless freemen were becoming slaves. And the evil was aggravated by unjust judgment and the perversion of law in favour of the rich and powerful. The people were bitter against their remorseless oppressors and only wanted a leader to rebel.

The catastrophe was averted by the mediation of an eminent citizen—Solon, the son of Execestides, a noble connected with the house of the Medontids. He was a merchant and belonged to the wealthiest class in the State. He had imbibed himself with Inoic Literature, and had mastered the art of writing verse in the Inoic idiom. We are fortunate enough to possess portions of poems—political pamphlets which he published for the purpose of guiding public opinion. The more moderate of the nobles seem to have seen the danger and the urgent need of a new order of things, and thus it came to pass that Solon was solicited to undertake the work of reform. He was elected *archon* with extraordinary legislative powers and instead of making the usual declaration of the chief magistrate that he would protect the property of all men undiminished, he proclaimed that all mortgages and debts by which the debtor, person or land was pledged were annulled and that all those who had become slaves for debt were free. By this proclamation the Athenians shook off their burdens and this first act of Solon's social reform was called the *seisachthere*. The great deliverance was celebrated by a public feast.

The character of the remedial measures of Solon is imperfectly known. After the cancelling of old debts he passed a law which forbade debtors to be enslaved and he fixed a limit for the measure of land which could be owned by a single person so as to prevent the growth of dangerously large estates. These measures hit the rich hard and created discontent with the reformer. While on the other hand he was far from satisfying the desires and hopes of the masses. He would not confiscate and redistribute the estates of the wealthy as they wished. And though he rescued the free labourer from bondage, the condition of these landless free men was improved only in so far as they could not be enslaved."

108. *The Third Class of Mortgaged Lands.*—I now come to land mortgages where the value of the mortgaged properties is much higher than the debt due, but on account of want of credit facilities of a business type, the Zamindar is denied elbow room to exert and earn and pay off. The sahukar class is as a rule not prepared to allow current mortgages to be redeemed gradually (according to the yield of the land and the paying capacity of the land-holder). The ordinary Co-operative societies have neither the funds nor the permission to spread out loans over 10 to 20 years. Agriculture, the "jugular vein" of the malnad is under a heavy strain now on account of the practically impossible position of the actual and potential land mortgagors: the real rate of interest charged on land mortgage loans is tending to rise precipitously (there are even now some cases where the mortgagor pays only 6·25 per cent interest on the loan taken by his ancestor some 20 to 30 years ago, but the best of lands if mortgaged now command loans at not less

than 12 per cent on the average). Special credit facilities to land owners on the basis of their holdings have proved of immense benefit to that class in European countries and in America: and even in India several Provincial Governments, for example Burma and Madras, have sanctioned and allotted funds for the starting of such special institutions. The Punjab is already working such a Bank. I do not think that I need dwell upon the justification or the legitimacy of a Land Mortgage Bank for the Malnad: this whole Report both directly and indirecty shows how necessary, how urgent, the starting of such an Institution is.

109. *Main Features of a Land Mortgage Bank for the Malnad.*—The main features of a land mortgage bank suitable for the Malnad are :—

1. The objects of loans to be mainly redemption from prior debts which the creditor is unwilling to receive back in reasonable instalments and which is charged a rate of interest higher than 10 per cent.

(When a land mortgage bank is actually started, the position becomes different from what it is now. In spite of the fact that demand for capital is very great yet the pressure on the sahukar class is bound to become less, and being mainly dependent for their incomes on money-lending, that intelligent class must reasonably be expected to adjust themselves to the new position with grace. That is, many sahukars will, then, naturally agree to get back their loans in instalments suitable to the debtor, and the rate of interest will also go down in sahukar files. Such a change in that quarter must be welcomed and properly utilised by the land mortgage banks, firstly because the bank can never hope to have all the money required to pay off all debts of all zamindars in the malnad, and secondly the object of the Bank is certainly not to drive the sahukar out of his profession: he needs correction and supplementing which both functions the new Bank will undertake.)

Secondarily, loans to be for improvement of land or stock and adoption of improved methods or manures or implements.

2. The authorised share capital of the Bank to be Rs. 10,00,000, the issued share capital Rs. 4,00,000 to be divided into 16,000 shares of Rs. 25 each: the Government of Mysore to subscribe for 8,000 shares to be fully paid up: 4,000 shares to carry no interest, the other four thousand to carry 4 per cent: the 8,000 shares opened to the land holders of the malnad to be allotted at not more than 100 shares and not less than one to any one member.

(A Land Mortgage Bank's main source of finance must be its debenture bonds: the share capital must be something like admission fees: in the United States of America the maximum of debenture issue allowed is 25 times the share capital).

3. Every applicant for loan to fully pay up his shares beforehand.
(The payment of the share capital in full will not only add to the margin left for the Bank's safety, but will serve as a check against flippant applications).

4. Liability to be limited to share amount subscribed for.

5. Shares not to be withdrawable, but transferable, without sanction of the Directorate.
(There does not seem to be anything of a risk in making mortgage bank shares transferable).

6. The funds of the Bank to consist of share capital, deposits, loans, grants, etc., but the total liabilities of the Bank not to exceed 25 times the paid up capital of the Bank.

(The Mysore Co-operative Committee recommend that the total liabilities of a Land Mortgage Association for the whole of Mysore State should not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs. This seems to me to be unsuitable both from the point of view of present practice and from the point of view of the demand for loans. Debt in the malnad on land mortgages is now very heavy, and though I have not yet had time enough to find out the total amount of burden on land in any one malnad Taluk, yet the general indebted condition of the malnad land holders is evident. It has been estimated by some that the total burden on land in Mysore goes up to Rs. 20 crores. Though apparently this might look an unbelievable figure, yet my investigations make me think that the above estimate may not be an extravagant exaggeration. Forty seven land owners in three malnad villages owe a debt of Rs. 95,011 on the security of their lands on which they pay an annual assessment of Rs. 5,072–1–0. At this rate, if Rs. 50 lakhs should be fixed up as the maximum limit for liabilities of a Provincial Mortgage Bank or Rs. 25 lakhs for liabilities of a Malnad Mortgage Bank, it follows that such a bank should tickle an economic disease without giving it anything like a real and permanent cure or even tangible relief).

7. Membership to be opened only to individuals, not to societies co-operative or otherwise.
(The throwing open of membership to Co-operative Societies will not to be of any use to either such societies or the member thereof who wants to borrow. The common argument is that the mortgage bank will have the assistance of the co-operative society in dealing with the individual member, but the common experience is that no such active assistance is given ; sometimes under cover of the Society, the member would perhaps escape the disciplinary measures taken by the Bank.)

8. Loans to be not less than Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 10,000 each in value.
(The Mysore Co-operative Committee proposed that loans should be each not less than Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 5,000. But I put the limits at Rs. 100 and Rs. 10,000 for two

reasons. Firstly, the fixing of Rs. 100 as the smallest loan available will include the small cultivating owner; he deserves Government aid more than any body else. Secondly the mere fixing of Rs. 10,000 will not lock up all funds of the Bank in a few hands; scarcity of money, if it should arise, will automatically influence the Directors to keep by big applications. And merely on account of a borrower asking for Rs. 10,000 he cannot be classed as an aristocrat or a Jagirdar: in some parts of Thirthahalli 6 acres of Areca garden can command in the Sahukar market a debt of Rs. 10,000. A six acre areca garden owner does not differ very much from a half acre owner with regard to fair credit facilities. So it is desirable that Rs. 10,000 should be the maximum size of a loan).

9. No short term loans to be granted, the period allowed for repayment to range between 10 and 20 years according to the size of holding mortagaged, of the loans, of the estimated yield annually etc; the annual recoveries to be on the equated payment system.

(The proposed Central Co-operative Syndicate is the proper agency for making short term loans having the responsibility for marketing the produce properly, the Syndicate will naturally be applied to for loans on the security of the standing crops. The Martgage Bank will not do well to mix up the two kinds of business which are quite different from each other. At the same time, the two Institutions will work in close co-operation. For example, out of the proceeds of produce marketed, the Syndicate will credit to the Bank an amount equal to the annual instalment due from the concerned members to the Bank).

10. The rate of interest on Mortgage loans to be not more than 7½ per cent; that on debenture bonds issued by the Bank to be 7 per cent during 1925-26, the rate of interest on bonds issued in later years to be determined by Government; just now, the market rate of interest is high but in later years there is a probability of its going down slightly.

11. Interest on the land Mortgage Bank bonds to be guaranteed by the Government of Mysore.

12. The total value of debenture bonds issued not to exceed on any account the value of properties mortgaged to the Bank.

13. Loans to be paid three-fourths immediately on sanction and one-fourth in the course of the next agricultural season for *bona fide* agricultural expenses.

(A common complaint of the borrowers from the late Agricultural Banks was that they got money to redeem their lands from prior debts but that the banks did not give any accommodation when they wanted funds for working expenses, nor could they get any from outside because their all had been mortgaged to the Banks. There is a good deal of force in this. The object of recommending that a fourth of the loan should be paid to the borrower in the course of the next agricultural season is to safeguard the debtor against such a hardship. If the maximum loan that can be given on an estate is just equal to the encumbrances already upon it, it is a matter for serious consideration whether such an estate deserves assistance of the Bank from the business point of view).

14. For the present, no levy to be made by the Bank on borrowers for meeting working expenses of the Bank, Government meeting these charges fully. It shall be open to Government to direct a charge of half a per cent to be made on loans for this purpose at a later time considered by them suitable.

(If and when it becomes possible to reduce the rate of interest on the Land Mortgage Bank loans, this half a per cent can be added. Just now, the market rate of interest is high and the rate of return from land has yet to rise).

15. Loans to be on the security of landed properties only.

(In other countries, Mortgage Banks advance money on house property, etc., but in the Malnad though assistance in that direction should be very useful, demands from agricultural lands is so great that for the present house advances cannot be included without prejudice to the main object).

16. Loans not to exceed 50 per cent of the estimated market value of the land to be mortgaged; the anual instalment including interest and principle not to exceed seven-eighths of the estimated net yield.

17. The administration of the Bank to vest in the Directorate and the General Body of the Share-holders, the power of veto being always possessed by the Financial Secretary (or his Official nominee) who shall be an *ex-efficio* member of the Directorate.

(A Board of Supervision would be a superfluity, Government interests being looked after by the Financial Secretary and the interest of the members by other Directors. In banking matters it is best to have a few men responsible for the conduct of the affairs).

18. The Bank to have the right of taking possession of the mortgaged lands at any time; the Bank to maintain an efficient supervision on mortgaged land with the help of a full-time technically qualified assessor.

19. No loans to be given to absentee landholders (in such cases, the debtor cannot generally be expected to be able to pay due instalments out of the net produce which reaches him).

110. *Difficulties in the way.*—Considerations against the starting of such a Bank are many and weighty. Land by inself has very little value in the Malnad, the price of any piece of land depending upon availability of labour and the condition of the land (whether it has good trees or is being cultivated year after year). Suppose a borrower neglects his lands after he takes a loan and thus makes the Bank's capital irrecoverable. In reply to this possibility it has to be said that in the Malnad as in the maidan every landowner as a rule is warmly attached to his

land. And if it happens that he neglects it or alienates it, it is certain that he does so because it is beyond his powers to do otherwise. Free a landholder from his pressing condition, give him some capital for working expenses, in ninety cases out of a hundred, it can fairly be expected that he will try his best to improve his land. And in the other ten a strict observance of the fifty per cent rule and provision of powers by special Legislation to take possession without decision by Civil Court are enough safeguards against risk.

111. Hindu and Mohamaden law are so complex with regard to inheritance etc, that it is no ordinary task to find out who the rightful owner of a piece of land is. The only way out of this difficulty is for the Bank to get priority of claim over the mortgaged land after giving one month's time for claimants to appear, before sanctioning a loan.

112. Where is the required capital? We want crores, not lakhs, say the local leaders who have more or less a correct idea of the depth of the debt. Will the bonds find a sale in the market? Seven per cent and a Government guarantee—these must serve as sufficient attraction for the foresighted capitalist; the way in which the Panjab Irrigation Loan was over-subscribed by the local people themselves and the large amounts invested by the Indian Public in the Post Office Cash certificates and fixed deposits in Commercial banks show that, with public opinion sympathetic towards the move, no difficulty must be felt in getting proper sales for the Bonds. When the Bank comes to stay, Government if they think fit, may invest a portion of their assets and a fraction of Trust Funds left with them in the Bank's hands. There is yet another way of getting in much more capital if needed but perhaps that requires negotiation. I mean the possibility of getting accomdation in the American Money Market.

113. "The Agricultural Banks failed. How can the Land Mortgage Banks succeed?" is another interrogation. A calm study of all that happened in the case of those banks shows that the success or failure of any Institution depends not on its intrinsic merit but upon the way of working it. In my opinion the safeguards and arrangements proposed above will, if carefully observed, result in a successful working of the bank.

114. How about the indebtedness of the land-holder who already owes more than fifty per cent of the value of his lands? The answer is that for the present he and his kind must be mercilessly left alone by the bank (another way of relieving him has been suggested above). If for sometime the fifty per cent rule works well and if Government think it advisable, the limit may be raised later on to sixty and even to seventy five per cent: it will all depend upon the creditworthiness which the Bank will establish for itself for time to come.

115. Without popular support and co-operation, a Land Mortgage Bank may not be able to achieve much: it may not be able either to lend or to borrow. And on this ground it has been suggested that at least fifty per cent of the shares of the Bank must first be taken up by the people before Government take up the other half and begin the working of the Bank. In my opinion, though the precaution would be good ordinarily, the bulk of that class of the landholders for whose benefit the bank must be started are not capable of understanding at once the advantages of participation in a Bank like this. An enlightened landholder told me in all seriousness: "Government have been saying that they want to help the Malnad. We have very heavy debts and have to pay very high interest to our Sahukars. It would be very good on the part of our benign Government to arrange to start a Land Mortgage Bank and give us loans at three per cent or at the most at four per cent." One landholder boasted that while the Government loans were carrying seven per cent interest he had barrowed at five per cent and six and one-fourth per cent; on scrutiny I found that real interest (not the nominal) the man was paying was at least 12½ per cent. The real position is that Government want some proof of the people seriously desiring a Land Mortgage Bank, but the people rightly or wrongly seem to feel that they should get some proof of Government coming forward to help the Malnad ryots with difinite progressive measures. In such a situation it is for an enlightened Government to move first; once the Institution is set afloat its uses are bound to become familiar to the ryots, and then response from the people will probably be very good; it cannot be otherwise.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION.

116. *Curricula.*—Our ideal is mass education; the educational budget is swelling up and as some body wittily remarked, the Officer with the largest amount of patronage in his hands is the Inspector-General of Education. We have various grades and kinds of Educational Instutions in the State, but I am concerned here with rural schools in the Malnad. From a detailed enquiry held of parents of schoolgoing childern, of youths who had undergone partly or wholly the rural school course and of Educational Inspectors and teachers working in the Malnad, I found that the curricula of studies of these schools (Primary and Incomplete Middle) are largely unsuited to the conditions and needs of the population for whose benefit these schools are intended. Among the subjects included in the four year Primary School course are Geography of India and of Asia, History of Mysore and of India, Hygiene, Agriculture, Nature study, Kindergarten, Drawing and Moral Instruction. The rural schools as they are, are not giving any direct assistance towards improving the vocational efficiency of the student. The cases of the Western countries are different from ours; one fact we must remember is that a predominantly large percentage of students drop off at the end of the Primary or the Incomplete Middle School course. Though the education given in such schools is considered as a portion of a much longer educational course by the Department, it is very necessary (if education should do any good to the Malnad masses) that Primary and Incomplete Middle Schools should have a completeness of their own in their curricula.

117. Raise the economic efficiency of the villager—that is the most fundamental thing to be done. As such, between an education which simply makes the boy literate and no more (or more correctly, makes him learn many things which are of no use in life in the Malnad) and an education which trains the boy in his father's profession (*the univeral profession in Malnad rural parts is agriculture even to the neglect of literacy*) I would prefer the latter as more rational and profitable for these parts. And parents of the boys have just confirmed my choice. At least in sixty families I heard the master complaining against the schooling that was being given to his boys. Said they "you engage the boys practically for the whole day over four years in the primary schools and over six years in the Incomplete Middle Schools. We at home give them special treatment in the shape of exempting them from our professional and accessory work just becuase they are engaged all the working time with you. At school, whatever else you teach or not teach, you certainly teach the boys one thing—to sit on benches with minimum physical activity and to use the hand only for one thing, writing. What happens? After the four or six years' course, the boy returns home to join his parents in work, he enters life (as I have already said, a very high percentage of rural families cannot afford to send and maintain their childern in towns for years together, nor do they like it). The rough agricultural work which has to be done they do not like. They have lost their respect for labour and consider it as mean. Their physiques are weak on account of continued disuse, and they always yearn to take up some clerkship or some village school mastership or go to town. Such of them who get such places cannot maintain themselves with the pittances they get as pay, and the climax of the tragedy comes up when the illiterate uncivilised father is forced to send remittances to supplement the meagre earnings of his "educated son".

118. I must admit that there is a great deal of truth in this argument. I know many cases where many boys aspiring to reach the heights of University honours have ruined the hard-earned properties of their parents. The bulk of the rural population requires a new type of schools where not more than one hour per day should be spent in learning reading, writing and arithmetic, and all the rest of the time, about four hours, should be utilised in teaching the boys in practical work connected with or constituting agriculture. A well-thought-out syllabus should be framed by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose, in which there must be a fairly large number of Malnad agriculturists. In Hyderabad they have made a very good beginning in the Osmania Central Technical Institute where from the

very first day a boy enters the school, the major number of hours are spent in vocational training and a small portion of the day on literary education.

119. This proposal is not new. I believe the Education Department proposes to put up "Poly-technical" High Schools wherein vocational education will be given its due place. But these schools will hardly touch the Malnad rural parts, in fact there is no connection at all between the two. The High Schools and Intermediate Colleges and the University are for the few, the many in the Malnad want a new type of rural schools serving their needs. As a first step, the present Primary Schools in a selected area may be converted into Rural Schools of the proposed type. The change may be given effect to in other localities gradually if the new type proves to be useful. "Practical instruction" classes are being opened here and there, for example, at Agumbe for rattan work, at Balehonnur, Issur and Anevetti for agriculture. But such isolated optional classes do not go even half way.

120. *Efficiency.*—In three villages out of five I visited, there were Government Schools, in one, there was an Ayyagala Matha (private school), in one a Government Panchama School. In the Panchama school fifteen pupils were ill out of the total strength of eighteen and in the Government school of the same village 35 were ill out of 51. I studied the methods of teaching, the qualifications and temperaments of the teachers, the relations between them and the inspecting staff, the accommodation, etc. In one Girls' School the teacher was using the schoolroom which was intolerably stinky as his bed room. My general opinion is that with the same expenditure on fewer schools much better educational service could be relied upon. It is no good passing over the fact that price levels have risen, and unless we are prepared to spend on each Malnad rural school at least double the amount of money that is actually being spent, any satisfactory amount of efficiency cannot be expected.

121. *School masters and subsidiary occupations.*—The rule that school masters should not engage in any other work should be removed; for, it is being universally ignored. Almost all the village schoolmasters are agriculturists with lands in or near the village, and each is more anxious about considering his Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 as a suplementary item than about devoting the attention he ought to bestow on his work in return for that 15 or 20. And if a school master finds it possible to earn something extra by doing some work somewhere without prejudicing his teaching work, I do not see any reason why he should not be allowed to do so.

122. *Vacations.*—Vacations in the Malnad sit quite unseasonally on the schools. Primary Schools are to close during the months of January, Incomplete Middle Schools during February and March. These are the best months for schooling in the Malnad while the rainy reason is the proper time for the annual vacation. Yet, on account of a policy of uniformity, Malnad schools are opened but empty in the pouring rains of July and August.

123. Again, for statistical purposes as also for unity of control it seems neccssary that the present system of sectional, not territorial jurisdictions of Assistant Inspectors over Primary and Incomplete Middle Schools should be done away with. In the lower grades, after all, it does not require so much of specialised talent to inspect Girls' Schools and Urdu Schools. In one range let all Primary Schools be in charge of one Assistant Inspector; this will mean economy coupled with better inspections.

CHAPTER XVI.

Social Features.

124. The rural classes are predominantly polytheistic, and even high class Hindus seriously believe in aboriginal deities like Chowdi, Bhuta, Masthi, Kallukutiga, etc. I found in a taluk headquarter town, a large number of educated people feeling anxious on account of an evil spirit which was cutting off tails of kine, burning houses, transferring food to the manure pit and manure to the cooking vessels, carrying away men and women while asleep and leaving them in lonely places etc. There is no villager in the Malnad who does not contribute something

towards "Marimasani." Gambling is very commonly met with, varieties among them being cock-fighting, card-playing, "Volaipithai" (head or tail). The relations among villagers are as a rule not friendly, there being parties and sub-parties. Among propertied kinsmen (even brothers) mutual good relations are very rare. Morality is at a low level, it was found in several cases that men of means had either more than one wife or kept concubines. Prostitutes are carrying on their ruinous trade in urban areas and even in some rural localities, and the number of women with bad reputation is on the rise. Among panchamas in one village, (19 families) I found that the institution of marriage or some equivalent thereto had been done away with, the woman was the mistress of the house, kept men one after another so long as she liked each, and children born among those families were recognised by prefixture of their mother names, for example, Kala son of Kali and so on. A particularly striking feature is that while in the maidan immorality is publicly discountenanced, it is taken as an ordinary phenomenon in the Malnad tracks I visited. In one village I found a Brahmin earning his livelihood by begging (ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ) but having one wife and one paramour, childern through both, and accustomed to coffee twice a day. Maleru (an outcaste group) have a high percentage of bad women.

125. *Theras.*—An evil fraught with no less serious consequences is the partice of demamding *Thera* (price money for girls). Among the Lingayets, Namdhari Gowdas and Panchamas this practice has brought about undesirable developments. In fact, an explanation given to me by the panchamas was that because it required hundreds of rupees to marry, the only other course open to them was to live in concubinage. Several cases of incontinency, abortions deliberately brought about and in some cases death, have all been due to this disgraceful condescension of parents of girls to demand prices for them. Legislation may not go far in meeting the evil but propaganda of an efficient and thorough type supported by local leaders should bring on a change in the outlook of the people.

126. Social gatherings are very rare. Even jatras and Car festivals are mostly being given up, and man is unmistakably inclining towards the cyclopean stage. The root cause is economic deterioration.

127. *The Drink Evil*---This economic deterioration has been intensified to a stupefying degree by the extensive habit of drinking alcoholic liqours in the Malnad. Out of 287 families in four villages 181 families were accustomed to drink. On the average, each family spent Rs. 17-15-6 on drink. Specially among panchamas drinking is very heavy. They are poor yet they drink; they become poorer, they take to drink more assiduously. An old panchama gave me a pathetic reply when I asked him how he managed to live upon such a small income; "When I feel hungry Sir, I drink so much as to forget my hunger, and sleep away." For any offence of commission or omission, a supply of liqour to the group is enough penalty among the panchamas. Akkiboja (rice beer) and baguni toddy are indigenous drinks: quite a large number of families prepare the former at home. While at present any sudden change to "dryness" is beyond the pale of possibility, the amount of degeneration arrack (and in urban localities foreign liquor) is causing among these poorly fed, poorly clothed indebted ignorance, is a matter awaiting immediate action by Government. It seems to me that the adoption of a policy of gradual reduction in rationing arrack and ganja to the Malnad parts should be quite practicable, (In Bombay a similar policy has been accepted).* There is a considerable amouut of illicit sale of toddy connived at by contractors themselves, and illicit distillation is largely taken recourse to by lambany and other tribes. My impression was that an efficient Excise Staff would be corollary to the proposed policy of progressively decreasing rationing.

128. The policy of diluting liquor and charging higher prices has made drunkards spend more on drink and less upon their families.

129. *Propaganda.*—In all social matters as even in other over and above definite steps that Government may be pleased to take for the Development of the

* "Government accept the Committee's recommendation in favour of the continuance of rationing and propose to make it the principal means of carrying out their policy. The ration for the current year represents a reduction of 30 per cent below the consumption of 1920-21 in Bombay City and 15 per cent below that consumption in the mofussil. For the ensuing year Government have issued orders continuing rationing on the same basis as heretofore both in urban and rural areas."

Malnad, I fervently believe that pacca arrangement for carrying on a constant propaganda is of primary importance. This may not yield speedy tangible results, yet, in so far as it acts upon the mind—the centre and source of all human activity—it will surely have permanent results. The old village social system is no longer there. There is nothing like arbitration or conciliation in small disputes, no regard paid to elderly experienced men, no villager (excepting perhaps one or two in each village) has any place in his mind for general welfare. In all these matters it is propaganda and propaganda alone that can reconstruct society on local foundations. The present numerous Village Improvement Committees (65 in Koppa Taluk and 975 in the Shimoga District) and Village Panchayets, so far as their working now shows, do not seem to have much of life about them. The amounts of money that are being spent by the Soviet Government in Russia on propaganda (I am not referring to political propaganda but to internal economic) are fully well invested. To begin with, Government can concentrate in this respect on the Development Area.

CHAPTER XVII.

A DEVELOPMENT AREA.

130. Observations and recommendations made in these pages have been panoramic, perhaps encyclopaedic. And naturally it must strike many readers that it would be impossible for Government, even if they wanted to, to take action on all of them. I stand second to none in realising the difficulties, financial and other in the way of realising the numerous measures and reforms I have proposed. Therefore it is that through out this Report, I have referred to a "development Area." By this I mean that Government should select, say, two Malnad Taluks at the outset, and with a fat bag of money (rupees 1·5 lakhs) start off to make all the necessary improvements there. By the end of three years this Area must be quite different from what it is, if arithmetic is not false. Then the concentration of attention and expenditure may be shifted to another couple or three taluks (leaving behind a small recurring grant for the old area out of the usual Malnad Improvement Grants of one lakh). Thus in about 10-12 years, I expect that the Malnad taluks will have been metamorphosed: I say "metamorphosed" because the present conditions are so despondent. Price levels and wage levels have risen and if we want permanent improvements, the scale of expenditure should be raised substantially: a thing like a grant of Rs. 4,000 for the improvement of inter-village and inter-taluk communications in the Shimoga District will not take us in any way nearer the solution of our difficulties.

131. This idea of localisation of expenditure does dot apply to the proposed Land Mortgage Bank, The Central Co-operative Syndicate, the Labour Department and the Motor Monopoly which should naturally cover the whole area of the Malnad. Other measures which do not involve any additional expenditure should also be taken up in all the Malnad Taluks.

132. A cancellation of the present Malnad improvement grant of Rupees one lakh a year would probably raise a good deal of undeserved opposition. Moreover, some good is being turned out of this grant in the shape of hospitals, wells and roads here and there. It also stands to reason that while Taluks A, B. C, and D are being taken up and improved by Government in so many ways, Taluks J, K, L and M should feel all neglected if this Rupees one lakh be discontinued. It therefore seems reasonable that it should be left to go on as usual. A proportionate amount out of this should be made over to the Development Area (according to the proportions of Taluks included within this to the general Malnad area), the additional grant of Rs. 1·5 lakhs being quite apart from what each Malnad Taluk should get out of the general Malnad improvement grant.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A SPECIAL AGENCY.

133. Since July 1923 the administration of the Malnad Improvement Grant has been in the hands of the respective District Boards. This may continue,

though the general feeling in the villages is that when there was a Special Agency for Malnad Improvement, things were better looked after than now: the scarcity of quinine in many rural parts now has made many a villager remember that in earlier years its supply was much more broadcast. In one taluk there was a strong feeling that in the District Board, Malnad representatives were few, and that therefore their interests were not being duly attended to. In another taluk it was the other way about: people there said that the maidan representatives on the District Board were few and that proper attention was not being paid to the maidan taluks which comprised the minority. In 1924-25, the expenditure invested on well works in one district was only Rs. 1,477. The District Conference Report of that district says: "It is hoped that in future years the amount sanctioned for well works would be fully utilised and authorities concerned would spare no pains to fulfil the objects of Government in giving good drinking water-supply in rural parts. Thus there are 58 well works remaining incomplete at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,338." Sums of money have been lying idle as Village Common Funds without being used for some productive purpose. The special facilities offered by Government for the formation of large landed estates have hardly been utilised.

134. "Malnad development" as connoted in the body of this Report is an arduous task, it requires wholetimers, it requires the definite fixing of responsibility. The putting up of a Special Agency to be in charge of the Development Area (the existing administrative machinery to be responsible to this Agency in all matters concerning the development of the area) and to co-ordinate the work of other institutions proposed in this report, admits of no difference of opinion.

135. The next chapter lays down in tabular form a summary of the various recommendations made.

CHAPTER XIX.

Summary of Recommendations.

Measures which will not cost any additional expenditure to Government.

(*a*) Allowing discretion to judges to order repayment of long standing land mortgage debts, in instalments, the history of the debt being the basis for such decision. (Paragraphs 110-111.)

(*b*) Sub-Economic holdings to be exempt from attachment. (Paragraph 41)

(*c*) The cancellation of the rule that Kan land should not be given out to darkhastdars. (Paragraph 16)

(*d*) Abolition of Taluk Sanitary Inspectors' places. (Paragraph 92)

(*e*) Compulsory payment of all amounts specified in deeds to be registered, to the party before the Sub-Registrar. (Paragraph 81)

(*f*) The prohibition of interest receipt or payment beyond a maximum to be fixed. (Paragraph 81)

(*g*) The transfer of the Headquarters of some of the officers of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments to representative centres of the Malnad. (Paragraphs 41, 49 and 53).

(*h*) The administration of all Mutts, Temples, Vrithis and Inams to be under a special commission—net proceeds to be utilised for progress of social amelioration. (Paragraph 97)

(*i*) The maintenance of a separate Officer and Staff for Roads in each of the three Districts. (Paragraph 79)

II. Measures which will cost additiona expenaiture to Government.

Items	Functions	Public funds expected as deposits or shares	Government Aid		
			Loan	Non-recurring grant	Recurring grant
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Malnad Improvement. (Paragraph 137.)	As during current and previous years.	...	..	...	100,000
2. Land Mortgage Bank. (Paragraphs 113—120.)	Loaning out money on land mortgage, the wherewithal to be got from sale of bonds to be issued by the Bank (big estates excluded.)	200,000 (as shares)	100,000 (free of interest) 100,000 (@ 4 %)	..	5,000
3. A Central Co-operative Syndicate. (Paragraph 81.)	1. Marketting Cardomum, Paddy and Areca. 2. Advancing loans on standing crops. 3. Serving as a grain Bank by lending out grain to members when applied for. 4. Supplying other requirements against credit held by members.	100,000	100,000	..	5,000
4. A Joint Stock Company for running Motors over all the Malnad Taluk Road leading up to the Ghats on the west and Railway stations on the east: a Telephone line with stations to run along all the Roads in the area. (Paragraphs 71-79.)	The maintenance of a daily passenger service and a weekly lorry service for coffee, areca, cardomum, plantains, oranges, termeric, ginger, pepper etc.	800,000 200,000 already invested in the buses running at present.	200,000 (shares)	..	
5. A labour Department (Paragraphs 102-104.)	Adjustment of demand for and supply of labour. Creation of facilities to locally settle imigrant labourers. Supply of coolies to D. P. W. as well as to Areca, Coffee and Cardomum gardens on terms fair to employers and employees alike.			20,000	5,000
6. Development Area.	1. The preparation of a Record of land Rights. (Para 21) 2. Complete repairs of tank trenches, etc. (Para 6 & 11) 3. Consolidation of holdings. (Para 23) 4. Allotment of Kumki lands to *bona fide* cultivating owners. (P ar 16 & 20)				150,000

II. Measures which will cost additional expenditure to Government—*contd.*

Items	Functions	Public funds expected as deposits or shares	Government Aid		
			Loan	Non-recurring grant	Recurring grant
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	5. The opening of Agricultural Farms for itinerant demonstrations and for the evolution of suitable cheap manures. (Para 49 & 53)				
	6. The opening of veterinary hospitals and the maintenance of touring bulls. Para 56.				
	7. Exploitation of water sources for irrigation and drinking. (Para 7 & 9)				
	8. The grant of bounties on new crops and summer crops. (Para 42)				
	9. Plantation of a system of Cottage industries for different classes of the population. (Para 63 & 64)				
	10. Reorganisation of village statistics.				
	11. Maintenance of trade figures.				
	12. The conversion of the present primary schools in the Development Area into rural schools (except in urban areas in the locality) with a curriculum comprising mainly of agricultural subjects and practical work in agriculture and subsidiary occupations : the provision of hours of teaching for reading, writing and arithmetic to be duly made. (Paras 121—124)	(Para 83)			
	13. Construction of Pucca inter-village Roads capable of standing heavy rains and involving comparatively less of recurring expenditure on repairs. (Para 69)				

II. Measures which will cost additional expenditure to Government.

Items	Functions	Public funds expected as deposits or shares	Government aid		
			Loan	Non-recurring grant	Recurring grant
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	14. Improvement of village Sanitation. (Para 92)		..	...	...
	15. Training of village school masters for administering standardised pills and mixtures and powders for ordinary diseases, and for giving first aid in cases of accidents, etc., and entrusting them with medical relief work in their respective ranges with suitable allowances. (Para 88)		...	...	
	16. Encouragement of the growth of Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals. (Para 88)				
	17. Provision of an adequate supply of midwives and maternity facilities. (Para 86)				
	18. Rationing of Arrack and Ganja on a progressively decreasing scale (on the lines recently accepted by the Government of Bombay). (Para 132)				
	19. The conduct of propaganda work in order to dissuade the people from indolence and vices. (Paras 130 & 134)				
	20. Putting up of quarters for Government officials. (Para 94)				
	21. Working of producers' societies under Special supervision specially forthe benefit of the Panchamas. (Para 100)				

II. Measures which will cost additional expenditure to Government—*contd.*

Items	Functions	Public funds expected as deposits or shares	Government Aid		
			Loan	Non-recurring grant	Recurring grant
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7. A Special Agency. (Paragraphs 138,139)	To be in charge of item No. 6 and to co-ordinate and work the whole programme (items Nos. 2 to 5)	...		10,000	20,000
8. The importation of a first rate Forest Economist (perhaps from Germany) for one year. Paragraph 17.	To report upon the Forest resources of the Malnad, how to conserve them and how to utilise them for the good of the State.			65,000	
	Total ...	11,00,000	5,00,000	95,000	2,85,000

Note:—

			Rs.
Public Funds expected as deposits or shares	...	...	11,00,000
Government aid on loan	...	...	5,00,000
Government aid on Non-recurring grant	...	...	95,000
Government aid on Recurring grants	..	..	2,15,000

APPENDIX III.

SHOWING THE PROCESSES OF CULTIVATION AND AVERAGE EXPENSES OF PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT MALNAD PRODUCTS.

Paddy Cultivation.

After the harvest of the crop the field is ploughed once and left for weathering until next season. Soon after the first showers fall in April, two ploughings are done to completely stir the soil.

Sowing.—Furrows are opened with the country plough about 5 to 6 inches apart. About 45 seers of seed are well mixed with manure. This mixture is made into small balls (about the size of a lime fruit) and dropped at regular intervals of about 4 inches. This is done by persons who are specially skilled in this work. The furrows are covered with a brush harrow drawn by bullocks. Sowing is done at the end of April or the beginning of May, *i.e.*, when the soil is moist enough to receive the seed.

After-cultivation.—Seeds germinate in about a week, and 4 or 5 days afterwards intercultivation with the plough is done. This operation is done successively 4 times with an interval of about a week to 10 days. By this time the heavy rains commence and the field becomes wet. One more intercultivation is done when the field is wet.

In the beginning of July a plank is passed over the field to crush the clods and to level the field. Only one weeding is done in the month of August. Excepting irrigation or draining of excess water when heavy rains fall, there is no other work up to the time of harvesting. Roguing of wild paddy is done when the ear heads form. Harvesting commences at the end of November and continues in December. Thrashing of the sheaves is done either immediately after harvesting or at a later date according to the convenience of the raivats. In the latter case, the sheaves are stacked on the thrashing floor.

Cultivation by transplanting seedlings.—A nursery is sown with seeds in May and seedlings are allowed to grow in it for about 50 to 63 days. The field is ploughed in puddle after application of manure and levelled with a harrow. The seedlings are pulled out of nursery and transplanted in bunches of about 20 seedlings in July. The other operations are similar to those done for dry paddy except the intercultivation.

Expenditure per acre.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ploughing once in summer	2	0	0
10 cartloads of manure	12	8	0
Ploughing, puddling, and applying manure	6	8	0
Levelling	0	8	0
Cost of 50 seers of seeds and nursery	7	0	0
Transplanting	2	0	0
Weeding twice	8	0	0
Irrigating	4	0	0
Watching	6	0	0
Harvesting	4	0	0
Roguing	1	0	0
Thrashing	6	0	0
Total	59	8	0
Assessment about	5	0	0
	64	8	0

Income.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 pallas of paddy at Rs. 7 per palla	63	0	0
500 bundles of straw at Rs. 3 per 100	15	0	0
Total income	78	0	0
Total Expenditure	64	8	0
Balance	13	8	0
Deduct against Bad seasons, etc.	3	8	0
Net income	10	0	0
Average yield per acre of wet land	10	0	0
Average price per acre of wet land	100	0	0
Percentage of Net Return	10	0	0

Annual Expenditure on Areca Cultivation.

Note.—One acre contains 400 " Dayas " ; Each Day a containing one bearing tree, one middle aged tree and one young plant.

" Moobagi Besaya "—the 400 Dayas (collectively called 400 trees) are divided into 3 equal portions and " Besaya " for each portion is done in one year. Thus this operation for the whole garden is completed at the end of 3 years.

Details of Expenditure per acre for pucca cultivation.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of " Besaya " got done on a contract system for 133 trees at Rs. 10 per 100 trees.	13	5	4
Paddy to the contractor for the above purpose	13	5	4
Other things to the contractor	2	4	0
Application of extra leaves and manure to the portion to which Besaya was done in the previous year.	10	10	8
Paddy for labourers	10	10	8
Other things for labourers	1	12	0
Cost of fencing (on contract)	6	0	0
Paddy to contractor	6	0	0
Other things	0	13	0
* Wages for 10 men to clear the drains at 8 annas each ...	5	0	0
* Wages for 4 men to cut the plantain trees	2	0	0
*Wages for 10 men to collect and stack sheaths, etc., fallen from the trees.	5	0	0
*Wages for 4 men to transplant Areca seedlings and plaintain suckers.	2	0	0
*Watching the gardens	0	0	0
*Cost of impounding water in the main drain during summer for irrigation purpose.	2	0	0
Preparing materials for " Kottes "	4	0	0
Wages for stitching " Kottes "	24	0	0
Other sundry	2	12	0
Wages for 10 men to tie Kottes	5	0	0
*Preparing manure (adding leaves to manure pits)	15	0	0
Nut drying pendal	1	0	0
Mats, Baskets, etc.	2	0	0
Cost of harvesting 2,000 bunches at Rs. 10 per 100	12	8	0
Rice, etc., to the man who harvests	3	0	0
Curing charges on 20 maunds of arecanuts	35	0	0
Assessment	15	0	0
Cost of implements	5	0	0
Closing old channels and opening new ones once in 12 years (average for 1 year)	16	0	0
Total ...	241	1	0

Income per acre.

At present, 20 maunds of Arecanut at Rs. 10 per maund	200	0	0

**Note.*—These items of work when done by the owners and his people, the cost thereof should be deducted. (Rs. 241-1-0—89-0-0-Rs. 152-1-0). Thus actual cost including Cash and kind spent for cultivation Rs. 152-1-0.

Income	Rs. 200-0-0	Net income Rs. 47-15-0
Expenditure	„ 152-1-0	

If the cultivation is done carefully and in time an income of Rs. 350 can be expected from one acre of garden, then the net income will be Rs. 108-15-0. Gardens of more than one acre admit of economies under many items, yet a deduction must be made against Kole and bad season, etc., leaving Rs. 13-15-0. Rupees 95 remains as net residue. Taking the price of an acre of Areca garden at Rs. 1,000 this works at 9½ per cent (*Note.*—Areca generally pays where the owner personally works and supervises; this is the reason why such a high percentage of them persist in living by their gardens).

Income and Expenditure for one acre of coffee.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st year.—Upset price on land obtained from Government	10	0	0
Clearing Jungle (the whole jungle is not brought down in the beginning but some trees are left here and there to keep on shade until shade-trees grow).	15	0	0
Burning the felled Jungle	2	0	0
Opening pits about 1,200 to 1,500 at Rs. 1-4-0 per 100	18	0	0
Filling the pits	8	0	0
Seeds	6	0	0
Preparing and maintaining Nursery	12	0	0
Planting seedlings	15	0	0
Raising the shade trees and planting the same	20	0	0
Laying footpaths	20	0	0
Opening trenches round the estate	35	0	0
Fence charges	10	0	0
2nd year.—Digging	15	0	0
Manure	30	0	0
Replacing Coffee and Shade plants	6	0	0
Sundry	5	0	0
3rd year.—Felling the trees which were left at the beginning	5	0	0
Manure	20	0	0
Replacing plants	4	0	0
Watching, etc.	8	0	0
4th year.—Manure	30	0	0
Digging	7	0	0
Removing flowers	3	0	0
Pruning	5	0	0
Watching	1	0	0
5th year.—Digging	15	0	0
Manure	30	0	0
Harvesting	2	8	0
Pruning	7	8	0
Pulping, etc.	2	4	0
Repairing fence	5	0	0
Total of the previous page	372	4	0
6th year expenditure	57	0	0
7th year Expenditure	75	0	0
8th, 9th and 10 years' at Rs. 80 each	240	0	0
Total	744	4	0
Assessment for 10 years	10	0	0
A cart and a pair	100	0	0
Total	854	4	0
Deduct realisations at 5 maunds of Coffee per year from 6th to 10th year at Rs. 12 per maund (after making allowance for unfavourable seasons, etc.).	360	0	0
Net Outlay	494	4	0

Income.

Yield from 11th year, 15 maunds of coffee at Rs. 12 per maund	180	0	0
Others like Cardamom, etc.	20	0	0
Total	200	0	0
Expenditure per year	80	0	0
Net earnings	120	0	0

On a capital of 494 rupees (about 500) the profit per acre per annum (after allowing Rs. 50 for unforeseen losses) is Rs. 70 or 14 per cent.

Cardamom cultivation.

Situation.—A valley with plenty of shade and moisture is selected for a garden where Cardamom is to be the main crop. In coffee estates Cardamom is planted on either sides of streams and in moist and shady places. It is believed by raiyats that the garden should be protected from the sun rays falling from west and south.

Soil.—Red loam with admixture of gravel is about the best. When the soil is saturated with water or when it is water logged the excess of water is drained off by opening drains at convenient distances depending upon the nature of the soil and the amount of water to be drained off. The seedlings in such plots should be planted on the ridges.

Seed and Nursery.—Fully ripe and disease-free fruits are selected and seeds from them are pressed out. They are immediately rubbed against fine ashes. The seeds so prepared are sowed in September on a nursery bed prepared by digging to the depth of about 6 inches and the soil thoroughly pulvarised. Sowing is done by sprinkling the seeds on the bed. Then it is covered with mud to a thickness of about half an inch. It is then watered daily with spray watercans. All the seeds germinate within 48 days. Immediately a pendal is erected over the nursery to keep off sun. This shade is kept on till next June. Fresh earth and manure is sprinkled over the bed in the month of January to about half an inch of thickness. It is handwatered once in 4 or 5 days or as often as possible, according to the nature of the soil.

Planting.—When the seedlings are 8 to 9 months old they are removed from the nursery and planted in the shallow pits in the would-be garden, that is, they are planted in the months of June and July. They are planted in singles when there are many tillirings. The distance allowed between plant to plant is 6 feet. A digging is given either before or after planting. When the soil is rich in humous manure is applied. But when it is poor manure is applied at the rate of one basket to 3 or 4 plants.

This crop requires no other cultivation except the application of fresh earth and humous (dry leaves) and removing weeds. It begins to bear in the second year after planting and the maximum crop is generally got from the sixth year.

Harvesting.—Harvesting begins in September and continues up to December.

Curing.—After the fruits are harvested they are washed in clear water and spread in shade for a day. They are then spread in sun and dried for 3 days.

Expenditure per acre.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Upset price	10	0	0
Clearing Jungle	20	0	0
Burning	3	0	0
Opening pits	6	0	0
Nursery	6	0	0
Seeds	8	0	0
Preparing seed, sowing, and covering with mud	2	4	0
Watering for 8 months	24	0	0
Erecting shade pendal	1	0	0
Fence, etc.	1	0	0
Planting	15	0	0
Application of fresh earth and leaves in the first year	16	0	0
Weeding	8	0	0
Fence round the garden	20	0	0
Second year's expenditure	30	0	0
Total	168	4	0
Expenditure for four years at 71 Rupees a year	284	0	0
Total	452	4	0
Yield from 3rd to 6th year after deducting interest on capital 4 maunds.	160	0	0
Net outlay	292	4	0
Annual recurring expenditure from 7th year			
Application of fresh earth and leaves	16	0	0
Weeding	8	0	0
Harvesting	10	8	0
Curing	3	8	0
Watchman's pay for 3 months	30	0	0
Sundry	2	0	0
Assessment	1	0	0
Supervision charges	4	0	0
Total	75	0	0

Annual Income.—Though on an average 6 maunds of cardamom is the yield per acre, yet due allowance must be made for unfavourable conditions and the attack of wild animals.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Actual crop realised			
Four maunds at Rs. 40 per maund	160	0	0
Deduct expenditure	75	0	0
Net residue	85	0	0

Return on outlay of 292 rupees 4 annas, 29 per cent.

Note.—(1) Cardamom is not grown on a large scale in the Malnad Taluks of Shimoga and Kadur Districts except as a subsidiary crop in areca gardens and coffee estates as the raiyats think that the climatic conditions of those places are not favourable to its growth. It is grown on sufficiently large scale in Manjarabad Taluk and in parts of Mudgere Taluk which are adjoining to Manjarabad Taluk.

Note.—(2) The above calculations are made assuming that only one acre is planted with cardamom. Hence the cost of cultivating is high. But if cultivated on a large scale and the expenditure there of is reduced to one acre, the cost will be less.

Note.—(3) The cardamom crop has got many enemies to face. When the plants are bearing fruits, monkeys, snakes, squirrels, rats and such other animals destroy the crop to a great extent. Some times they destroy the crop totally unless efficient watch is kept. In spite of the watch these animals play their own part in bringing in considerable loss to the planter. On account of this the maximum crop and sometimes even the average yield is not realised. Thus the safe net return that can be expected out of an acre is only 4 maunds.

ಅವಧಿಗೇಣಿಕರಾರು.

ಸರ್ ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲು
ವರಿಗೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೋಕ್ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲು ಇರುವ
ಮಗ ನು ಬರಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅವಧಿಗೇಣಿಕರಾರು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಾಬ್ತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ
ತಪ್ಸೀಲು ಚಕ್ಕುಬಂದಿವಳಗೆ ಉಳ್ಳ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ತಾರೀಖು ಮೊದಲುಗೊಂಡು ಸರ್ ನೇ
ಇಸವಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ತಾರೀಖು ಪೂರಾವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತ್ತು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇ
ಈ ಲಾಗಾಯ್ತು ಅವಧಿಪರಿಯಂತರ ಸಾಗುವಳೀಮಾಡ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಿರುವ ಗೇಣಿ ಪಾವ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು
ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದೇ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ತರಿ ಖಂಡಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ರಂತೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಗಡಿ ಭತ್ತ
ಖಂಡಿ ನ್ನೂ ಗದ್ದೆ ಖಂಡಿ ಒಂದರ ಮೆದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೆದೆ ಹುಲ್ಲನ್ನೂ
ಸಹಾ ಇದೇ ಸರ್ ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ತಾರೀಖಿನವಳಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಗಳಕಡೆಗೆ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೊಹರಿನ ಎರಡು ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ಶೇರಿನ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ ಕೊಳಗದಲ್ಲು ಖಂಡಿ ವಂದರ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಕೊಳಗ
ದಂತೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಭತ್ತ ಖಂಡಿ ನ್ನು ಈ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳದ ಫಸಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೇದಾದ ಭತ್ತವನ್ನೂ
ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಮೆದೆ ಹುಲ್ಲನ್ನೂ ಸಹಾ ನಿಮ್ಮಕಡೆಗೆ ಪಾವ್ತಿಮಾಡಿ ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮವಾದ
ಕೌಂಟರ್‌ಫೈಲ್ ರಶೀದಿ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತೇ . ಈ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ವಾಯಿದೆವಳಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಭತ್ತ ಹುಲ್ಲುಕೊಡದೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ
ಭತ್ತ ಖಂಡಿ ಒಂದರ ಕಾಲುಖಂಡುಗದಂತೆಯೂ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಮೆದೆ ಒಂದರ ಕಾಲುಮೆದೆಯಂತೆಯೂ ಸಹಾ ಬಡ್ಡಿ
ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಕೇಳಿದಕೂಡ್ಲೆ ಪಾವ್ತಿಮಾಡಲು ಬದ್ಧ ಗಿದ್ದೇ . ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದವಡನೇ ಬಾಕಿ
ಯಾದಗೇಣಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಗೇಣಿ ಸಹಾ ಪಾವ್ತಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದ ಗೇಣಿಭತ್ತ ಬಡ್ಡಿಭತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಗೇಣಿ ಹುಲ್ಲು
ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಹುಲ್ಲು ಇವುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದವಾದಾ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ ಪಾವ್ತಿವರಿಗೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ ತಿಂಗಳುಒಂದರ ಎರಡು
ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಪಾವ್ತಿಮಾಡಲು ಬದ್ಧ ಗಿದ್ದೇ . ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡಂತೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಪಾವ್ತಿ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಗೇಣಿ
ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಗೇಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹಾ ಈ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳದ ಫಸಲು ಪೂರಾ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ
ಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳದ ಫಸಲು ಕಟಾವು ಪೂರ್ವ ಫಸಲು ರೇಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಸ್ಥಳ ನಿಮಗೆ
ತಿಳಿಸಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡಿಯುತ್ತೇ ಆರೀತಿ ಅನುಮತಿಪಡಿಯದೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗೇಣಿಪಾವ್ತಿಗೆ
ತಕ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನ ಯಾವ ತಕರಾರು ನಿಮಗೆ ಬಾಧಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಅವಧಿವಳಗೆ ನಾ ಸದರಿ
ಜಮೀನು ಸಾಗುಮಾಡದೇ ಬಂಜ್ರು ಕೆಡವಿದರೂ ಬೇನಿಗಾದಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ
ಆಗ್ಯೆ ನೀವು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸುವ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಾವ್ತಿಮಾಡಲು ನಾ ಬದ್ಧ ಗಿರುತ್ತೆ ಈ
ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ನಾ ನ ವಂಶೀಕರು ಅವಧಿವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಮಾಡಲು ಹಕ್ಕುದಾರರೇ ಶಿವಾಯಿ ಬೇರೆ
ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಅವಧಿವಳಗಿರುವ ನ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಪರಭಾರೆಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಇತರರು ಹೊಂದುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರ
ವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ನಾ ನಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಸದರಿ ವಿಚಾರ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದವಡನೇ ಈ
ಕರಾರು ವಾಯಿದಾ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸದೇ ಸ್ವತ್ತು ನ ಮತ್ತು ನ ದ ಹೊಂದಿದವರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಚಾರ

ಶಿವಾಯಿ ಸ್ವಾದೀನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಿಮಗೆ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇ . ಈ ಕರಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಕಂಡ ಜವಿೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ತಾರೀಖು ಲಾಗಾಯ್ತು ನೀವು
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಇಷ್ಟವಂತೆ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ತರದ ಸಾಗುವಳೀ ವೆಗೈರೆ ವಿಚಾರಿಡು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನ ಹಕ್ಕ್ಯಾಗಲಿ
ತಕರಾರಾಗ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ನಾ ನಿಷ್ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ವಿವಾದ ಜರುಗಿಸಿದರೂ ಸದರಿ
ವಿವಾದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾದೀನತೆಗೆ ಭಾಧಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಾ ವಿವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ನಿಷ್ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ತಗಲತಕ್ಕ ಪೂರಾ
ಬಾಬಿನ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ನಾ . ನಿಮಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಮಾಡಲು ಬದ್ಧ ಗಿದ್ದೇ . ದಾಖ್ಲೆಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇದರ ಯಥಾ
ನಕಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ದಸ್ಕತ್ತಿನ ನಿಶಿ ಪಡದಿದ್ದೇ ಎಂದು ಳು.
ಬರಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅವಧಿಗೇಣಿಕರಾರು. ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ತಪಶೀಲು

APPENDIX V.

Area under crops and specification of crops during 1922-23 in 11 Malnad Taluks.

Name of Taluk	Rice	Ragi	Togari	Horse gram	Til	Chillies	Pepper	Coffee	Tea	Arecanut
Manjarabad ...	32,094	1,206	2	68	19	..	750	14,937	..	420
Chikmagalur ...	27,172	17,336	127	1,985	903	1,500	..	35,963	..	3,000
Tarikere ...	12,984	25,250	500	1,500	420	3,500	..	4,703	30	197
Koppa ... Narasimharaja-pura. Sringeri ...	30,512	235	..	...	...	..	136	13,465	191	5,555
Mudgere ...	24,343	1,320	..	..	..	...	800	22,230	180	..
Sorab ...	45,015	5,540	1,102	2,060	23	225	1,196	...	..	1,496
Sagar ...	32,716	335	..	...	..	..	676	...	..	2,256
Nagar ...	30,399	340	172	92	35	..	..	12	..	2,498
Tirthahalli ...	32,246	66	...	...	..	..	..	38	..	6,817
Total ...	267,481	51,628	1,903	5,705	1,400	5,225	3,558	91,348	401	22,239

APPENDIX VI.

Showing the Road Mileage of the Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore Districts to be covered by the proposed Motor Monopoly.

STATE FUND ROADS.

No.	Name of Roads	No. of miles
1	Hassan-Chikmagalur Road	7
2	Bangalore-Honnavar Road	37
3	Banavar-Belur-Mudgere Road *Via* Gonibid ...	10⅓
4	Kadur-Mangalore Road *Via* Bundghat	62
5	Chikmagalur-Tarikere Road	35
6	Santaveri-Kalhatti Road	4½
7	Vastra-Koppa Road	49
8	Balehonnur-Magundi-Balur Road	18½
9	Kotigehar-Kalasa Road	27
10	Tarikere-Mangalore Road *Via* Agumbe Ghat	53
11	Koppa-Balgudy Road	2¼
12	Cart track from Maradol to Gulugunjimane and Bridle path from Gulagunjimane to Gungamula.	21
13	Bridle path on Kalhatti hills	10
14	Kalhatti-Peeta Road	9
	Total	345¾

DISTRICT FUND ROADS.

No.	Name of Roads	No. of miles
1	Anemahal-Mudgere Road	4½
2	Magadi-Javagal Road	14
3	Hiremagalur-Dantramakki Road	2
4	Banavar-Sira Road	3
5	Banavar Sakrepatna Road	16
6	Birur-Ajjampur Road	9
7	Birur-Lingadahalli Road	10
8	Tarikere-Hosadurga Road	21
9	Bukkambudi-Sivane Road	3
10	Shimoga-Narasimharajapura Road	10½
11	Mudgere-Badavalli Road	8
12	Angadi-Devavrinda Road	...
13	Chikmagalur-Narasimharajapura Road	20
14	Joldhal-Hosahalli Road	2⅓
15	Chokkanna's estate Road	4
16	Uppahalli-Hirekolale Road	4
17	Handi-Aldur Road	4
18	Madigere-Belur Road	8
19	Mullayyanagiri Bridle path	2
20	Bababudan Hill Road	41
21	Peeta Road	4
22	Pandaravalli Road	3
23	Kalhatipur-Karkanmatti Road	7
24	Thornamavoo-Joldhal Road	6
25	Sollebile-Sringere Road	6
26.	Herur Basarikatte Road	8
27	Sollebile-Balehole Road	18
28	Norway-Nagalapur Road	3
29	Narve-Sringeri-Nemmar Road	6
30	Sringere-Kigga Road	4
31	Nemmar-Heggan Road	6
32	Doubla Estate Road	2
33	Magundi-Kalasa Road	15
34	Narasimharajapur-Mandagadde Road	10
35	N. R. Pura-Balehonnur Road	21
36	Balgadi-Badagi Road	3
37	Koppa-Tirthahalli Road	5
38	Koppa-Kalasapur Road	6
39	Hariharpur-Kunnamakki Road	4
40	Begar-Sringere Road	2
41	Ry. Feeder Roads	4¼
42	Handi-Baskal Road	6
	Total ...	361⅓

MYSORE P. W. D.

Mysore Division.

Table showing the Number of Roads in the District, their length and cost in Rupees for Annual up-keep.

No.	Name of roads	Length of miles	Allotment	Total
	State Fund Roads.			
1	Madras-Cannanore Road	82	33,400	
2	Maddur-Sivasamudram Cauvery Falls Road	30	5,250	
3	Bangalore-Nilgiri Road	61	32,600	
4	Mysore-Yelwal Road	12	7,200	
5	Mysore-Manantoddy Road	56	22,400	
6	Nanjangud-Hassanur Ghat Road	45	9,000	
7	Gundlupet-Sultan Battery Road	22	5,680	

Table showing the Number of Roads in the District, their length and cost in Rupees for Annual up-keep.—*concld.*

No.	Name of Roads	Length in Miles	Allot-ment	Total
8	Bangalore-Mangalore *via* Marcara	22	3,800	
9	Periyapatna-Sidapdur Frontier Road	6	2,400	
10	Bangalore-Mangalore Road *via* Hassan Manjarabad Ghat ...	18	3,150	
11	Garden Park Road	4½	765	
12	Mysore-Belagola Road	6	1,80(	
13	Roads in the shooting camp at Karapur	1	350	
14	New direct Road from Mysore to Krishnarajasagara ...	..	500	
15	Punajore-Bedaguli-Hondrabal-Chamarajanagar Road ...	...	450	
16	Road from Railway Station to Gumba at Seringapatam ...	3½	700	
17	Maintenance of the newly opened road from 11/7 of Mysore-Manatoddy Road to Gaddige.	6	600	
	Total ...	375	1,35,045	1,350
	DISTRICT FUND.			
1	Bangalore-Mysore Road *via.* (Kankanhalli)	44½	4,595	
2	Seringapatam-Sosale-Sivasamudram Road	42	5,900	
3	Yedatore-Ramnathpur Road	20	3,020	
4	Hunsur-Yedatore Road	14	2,800	
5	Gundlupet-Chamrajnagar Road	20	4,000	
6	Kowlandi-Kollagal Road	15	2,250	
7	T.-Narsipur-Chamarajnagar Road	21	5,250	
8	Mysore-Talkad-Sivasamudram Road	33	4,500	
9	Hunsur-Begur Road	46	4,070	
10	Nanjangud-T.-Narsipur Road	17	2,550	
11	Channapatna-Halagur Road	6	240	
12	Maddur-Koppa-Railway Feeder Road . ..	12	480	
13	Mandya-Nagamangala Road	25	1,250	
14	Mandya-Melkote Road	6	150	
15	Mandya-Bannur Road	16	900	
16	Lingarayachattram-Kalhalli Road	31	1,395	
17	French Rocks Station-Nelligere Road	36	4,500	
18	Jakkanahalli-Melkote Road	4	400	
19	Sosale-T.-Narsipur Road	2	160	
20	Seringapatam-Channarayapatna Road	37	5,550	
21	Krishnarajpete-Melkote Road	12	600	
22	Krishnarajpete-Nagamangala Road	25	875	
23	Kikkere-Ippiah Road	6	240	
24	Yelwal-Hassan Road	26	3,900	
25	Yedatore-Tippur Road	4⅓	180	
26	Hampapur-Ramnathpur Road	18	1,350	
27	Bheria-Saligrama Road	6	240	
28	Hunsur-Hanagode Road	9	270	
29	Polhalli-Kalasavadi Road	2	200	
30	Mysore-Mahadevapur Road	10½	540	
31	Road from Hangla to foot of Himavath Gopalaswami hill ...	3⅝	725	
32	Frazerpet-Bettadpura-Hadya Road	10	400	
33	Yediyur-Tiptur Road	3	150	
34	Nelligere-Sira Road	6	360	
35	Bellur-Bommanahalli Road	2	70	
36	Hassan-Periapatna-Cannanore Road	21	1,260	
37	Tumkur-Maddur Road	10	2,000	
38	Mysore Suburban Road	6	600	
	Total ...	627⅛	67,920	67,920

APPENDIX VII.

Average produce of important Malnad products during the past 20 years.

No.	Year	Areca per Md.	Paddy per palla	Coffee per Md.	Cardamom per Maund
1	1905–1906 ...	8 0 0	6 0 0	8 4 0	35 0 0
2	1906–1907 ...	8 8 0	5 0 0	8 4 0	30 0 0
3	1907–1908 ...	9 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	39 0 0
4	1908–1909 ...	9 8 0	4 0 0	9 8 0	33 0 0
5	1909–1910 ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	40 0 0
6	1910–1911 ...	8 0 0	4 8 0	11 8 0	38 0 0
7	1911–1912 ...	8 0 0	4 8 0	13 4 0	42 0 0
8	1912–1913 ...	9 0 0	4 0 0	14 1 0	45 0 0
9	1913–1914 ...	0 0 0	5 0 0	14 4 0	45 0 0
10	1914–1915 ...	10 0 0	5 0 0	10 12 0	50 0 0
11	1915–1916 ...	10 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	34 0 0
12	1916–1917 ...	10 0 0	5 0 0	7 12 0	26 0 0
13	1917–1918 ...	10 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	23 0 0
14	1918–1919 ...	10 0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0	34 0 0
15	1919–1920 ...	10 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	28 0 0
16	1920–1921 ...	10 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	38 0 0
17	1921–1922 ...	10 0 0	0 0 0	14 0 0	56 0 0
18	1922–1923 ...	12 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0	80 0 0
19	1923–1924 ...	14 0 0	6 0 0	16 8 0	90 0 0
20	1924–1925 ...	16 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	110 0 0

APPENDIX VIII.

The details of areca trade transactions whereby the grower gives more than what he should, the mundy merchant receives more than what he should, of value :—

1. Per ten seers of areca (ಧಡಿಯು) the legally allowed weight is of Rs. 264 but merchants take at Rs. 270 weight per ten seers (ವರ್ತಕ ಸಲುವಳಿ). This amounts to a difference of one seer per maund.

	Mds.	seers
Therefore per 100 maunds of areca, the grower delivers 100 seers more (at the rate of 44 seers per maund)	2	12
2. Labhasere or Thalarashi (ಲಾಭಸೆರೆ, ತಳರಾಶಿ) Per 100 maunds	2	11
Total ...	3	23

Or roughly $3\frac{1}{2}$ maunds

3. "Seemedharane" (ಸೀಮೆಧಾರಣೆ) *i.e.*, the price allowed to the grower is generally one rupee less than the market price. Total loss to areca grower.

	Rs.	a.	p.
100 × 1	100	0	0
$3\frac{1}{2}$ mds. of areca at Rs. 1[illegible]-0-0	38	8	0
Rs. 138-8-0 for 100 mds. works at Rs. 138-8-0 for Rs. 1,100-0-0 or roughly $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ..	138	8	0

(These fractions are apart from the other one, namely, of the use of false weights. But nowadays, many modernised mundy merchants are carrying on their trade on fair lines.)

APPENDIX IX.

Taluk	Population in 1911	Population in 1921	Persons born outside Mysore but in India (1911 census)	Persons born outside Mysore but in India (1921 census)	Net increase in indigenous population
Manjarabad	50,589	51,042	5,891	6,124	
Chikmagalur	82,044	80,329	11,056	7,316	
Tarikere	70,492	65,221	6,279	1,604	
Koppa	34,943	35,845	13,353	12,354	
Narasimharajapura ...	16,710	17,112	4,233	3,153	
Mudgere	43,353	43,683	12,084	11,349	3,410
Sringeri	9,896	9,337	2,628	1,610	
Sorab	66,605	58,901	7,364	5,405	
Sagar	51,049	51,550	5,183	6,618	
Nagar	37,656	38,180	4,753	5,336	
Tirthahalli	54,724	56,574	12,693	11,749	
Total ..	518,067	5,07,774	85,521	71,818	
1911-21 ..	The increase in local population for the whole State.—2·4 per cent.			Increase in indigenous population in the Malnad.—·78 per cent.	

APPENDIX X.

Total Number of persons examined in all the five villages put together—1940 persons.

Healthy 1011. *Unhealthy 929.*

Classification of Diseases for all five villages put together.

Dysentery	10
Gonorrhœa	9
Leprosy	1
Malaria	701
Pneumonia	1
Pyrexia	1
Rheumatism	12
Syphilis	7
Anæmia	8
Malignant	1
Diseases of the eye	6
,, Respiratior	17
Dyspepsia	5
Diarrhœa	8
Diseases of the liver	7
Diseases of the generation system	13
Diseases of the skin	77
Diseases of the worms	45
Total No. 925 ..	925

APPENDIX XI.

Tirthahalli Sub-Registry Office figures.

Year	Land mortgaged with or without possession			Sale of Land		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1908-909	111,295	0	0	107,129	2	5
1909-910	91,596	10	9	113,267	10	10
1910-911	102,912	3	5	68,215	9	5
1911-912	154,661	12	7	117,760	9	2
1912-913	85,363	11	1	126.952	7	9
1913-914	82,491	11	0	148,188	8	9
1914-915	138,448	15	10	157,790	0	0
1915-916	152,700	5	1	146,464	2	0
1916-917	168,390	2	0	108,214	4	6
1917-918	178,257	0	5	178,976	9	4
1918-919	263,129	12	11	155,541	10	10
1919-920	262,815	4	9	211,177	0	2
1920-921	175,313	8	7	189,251	14	10
1921-922	190,094	15	11	220,340	1	3
1922-923	175,172	3	4	193,169	2	1
1923-924	107,532	12	10	181,874	0	0

Manjarabad Sub-Registry Office figures.

Year	Land mortgaged with or without possession			Sale of land		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1915-16	96,423	10	3	109,772	0	0
1916-17	60,492	14	0	72,120	10	0
1917-18	75,380	2	8	71,684	12	0
1918-19	64,307	0	0	98,659	0	0
1919-20	79,786	12	0	256,568	4	0
1920-21	136,540	8	1	166,030	6	0
1921-22	120,448	2	8	236,942	6	11
1922-23	86,143	0	0	94,497	9	8
1923-24	109.973	0	0	183,945	13	6

ADDITIONAL REPORT

ON

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

IN THE MALNAD

BY

S. KESAVA IYENGAR, M.A., F.R.E.S.,

Economic Survey Officer.

10th July 1925

ADDITIONAL REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE MALNAD.

CHAPTER I.

THE ENQUIRY.

1. Several Economic Investigations laying particular stress on this or that question have been carried out in the past in different parts of India, but this is perhaps the first time that a regular, scientific Economic Survey of a region is conducted under Government auspices by an officer and staff, specially deputed for that purpose. For this reason the Indian public interested in economic matters, is specially keen on knowing the results of this survey. The Indian Economic Enquiry Committee have been trying to arrive at definite conclusions with regard to the best way in which the economic conditions of a tract can be scientifically studied, and numerous ideas and proposals have been placed before that Committee by witnesses. Even in this State, opinions have been expressed here and there as to how the economic conditions of the people can best be guaged, and among such the two that might be considered are firstly, that the old Kaneshumari forms should be improved and Local Panchayets be entrusted with the task of collecting the necessary information, and secondly, that every Sub-Division Officer should be directed to study carefully conditions prevalent in one typical village in his Sub-Division. The first scheme is being put forth by Mr. M. S. Ramachendra Rao, and the second opinion is held by the Arthasadhaka Patrika.

2. It is certainly premature to say finally how an economic survey should be carried on: at present it seems as though it is difficult if not impossible, to lay down anything like a formula or a set Questionnaire to suit any region or any group of people. The two suggestions referred to above do possess the merit of proposing to proceed upon local knowledge, and in addition either of them can be cheaply worked. Then why not adopt any one of them?

3. A few considerations must be given their proper weight before inclining this or that way. The Sub-Division Officer may be the most convenient agency to do this investigation work, from the administrative point of view. It is true that his hands are not full, with the present allotment of work. But experience which I have gained in the Malnad households makes me think that the Sub-Division Officer who is generally viewed as the chief tax-gatherer would be the least suitable agent to elicit the truth from the hearts and minds of the instinctively chary masses. He is the Jamabandi Officer, he is the Income-tax Officer and in the imagination of the people at large, he is the officer who is always eager to suggest to Government additional sources of revenue. On this ground alone the Economic Enquiry by a Sub-Division Officer would be, generally speaking, an impossibility unless mere mechanically compiled record or table or statement would satisfy the ideal. Secondly, an economic investigation is a technical affair: it presupposes a knowledge of the basic principles upon which the human mind works in the economic field, and it is not any and every man that can succeed in correctly understanding "the ordinary business of every-day life" with which men of all grades and means are engaged. Another essential element is a sympathetic imagination.

4 The idea of an economic enquiry by panchayetdars is as attractive as that of the unity of India, but would prove as unreliable as the latter, if seriously attempted. It is very necessary to point out here that a main reason for an economic enquiry becoming urgent in every part of India is the highly inaccurate

nature of figures and data that are being collected by official agencies: in other words, if all our Kaneshumari figures were correct even more or less, the burden of the Economic Investigator would have been much lighter than what it is.

5. The work that I have done during the past five and odd months leads me to believe that the most intelligent and efficient way to grasp the main facts with regard to the economic well being of a society, is the method that has been adopted by the Government of Mysore in this Malnad Economic Survey. Mark out a region having a certain amount of homogeneity about it, depute a comptent officer well versed in economic theory with suitable staff, let him select a few typical villages here and there for detailed investigation, let him study general questions like litigation, industry, trade, debts, etc., from official and non-official sources, let him move about the whole area in order to get first-hand knowledge of conditions prevalent with regard to climate, roads, etc; all these investigations with sufficient time for assimilation and analysis, cannot, but result in a useful description of the economic side of man in the selected area. It is true that a few weeks would have to be spent in the beginning of the survey of each region for the purpose of adjusting and readjusting the main and detailed Heads of Enquiry, but such time must be considered as well spent.

6. Coming to my own investigations in the Malnad, the first thing I have to do is to repeat the old common place *Society is a very hard nut to crack.* I have been irritated, disappointed, discouraged, chastened and amused at different times at the very various attitudes taken up by different householders on my investigations of family budgets, etc. As soon as I went to the village selected, the first thing I did was to sit down at an easily reachable spot and summon a meeting of the heads of families in the village. The response never used to be full, but to those that attended I explained the objects of Government in ordering this economic survey, and emphasised the point that *truth was the objective.* In the first few families there was generally, in every village, some amount of difficulty in eliciting answers, but as the investigation progressed, I always, found that the people of the village realised the importance of the survey more and more. In some cases it happened that householders came up to my camp two or three days after I left their houses and requested that certain entries should be corrected : they had given wrong information having forgotten this or that item.

7. The most businesslike of men often do things which they cannot explain or justify from the economic point of view and much more so is the case with a rural population. On many an occasion I found that the householder did not know his own mind, and I had to give him time or suggestion in order to enable him to proceed further. In some cases, things like vanity, a sense of shame or a mood of irresponsibility did play their own part in vitiating the truth. But even after allowing a very liberal margin for inaccurate pieces of information, I think I may affirm that facts and figures collected by me and my staff are correct at least up to 90 per cent.

8. With regard to official statistics, I regret to say that I have not yet received the information I asked for in about 80 per cent of my letters, some querries did involve a large amount of compilation from old records, some required information which the concerned department was not quite prepared to give. A particular ambition of mine was to take a historical view on numerous economic questions, but to my great disappointment I found that as a rule (except in the case of rain guage and other reports contained in the Season and Crop Reports) Government Offices destroyed records more than three years old. For example, I wanted to know the amount of areca booked for despatch at the Shimoga Railway Station over the past 20 years, annually, but the Assistant Traffic Superintendent wrote to me that only three years records were available. And even from these records the figures have not yet been received by me. I must say in this connection that it would be a very important improvement if Government should direct that all records of any statistical importance should be preserved for at least 25 years. I know that, in theory, records are expected to be maintained for 30 years in the taluk offices, but in practice I have not been able to get at them either with the village officers or in the taluk offices.

CHAPTER II.

Physical Environment.

9. After my Preliminary Report was submitted, I purposely selected two villages very near the frontiers (Mankanhalli near Bisale Ghat and Uluvalli in the Sringere Jahagir) in order to be able to understand conditions in such parts. Work in such villages and visits to other spots near the frontier like Kottigehar and Javali make me further emphasise the fact that the Malnad is largely an unexplored region still. Along the Ghats and in the interior along the frontier, there is hardly any touch between the agents of Government and the thinly sprinkled population. Between Kottegehar and Charmudi the road is indescribably bad: there is hardly any difference between what is road and what is not. In some parts there are elevated healthy spots which though located on the very ghats, look like maidan, and where the population is comparatively more active and cattle more healthy. When one goes to such out-of-the-way spots, one feels that it is all a world by itself: by bringing such regions nearer their administrative centres by better means of communications, Government would be in effect adding to their useful territorial possessions.

10. The central fact about the natural environment of the Malnad is that on account of the juxtaposition of the land in relation to the Western Ghats, there is a concentration of rainfall within the period (June to September). The inconvenience on account of this heavy rainfall in the course of a few weeks is now-a-days largely intensified on account of the uncertainty of the rains. For example, the rainfall during this year has been a source of great anxiety in good many parts of the Malnad: there were stormy rains in the latter part of May, it looked as though the monsoons had set in much too early, but about the 3rd of June the skies cleared, and it was not till the 19th of June that the first few drops were conveyed by the South-Western winds. In many places this postponement of rains from about the 10th of June to about the 19th or 20th had almost meant a total destruction of crops, but luckily the rains did not come too late. From June 19th to about the 26th there was good rain all over and a downpour in some parts of the Manjarabad Taluk but after the 26th again there has been a comparative lull.

11. Both in the Koppa and Manjarabad Taluks I travelled on the road and beyond, after the rains set in: this was done with a view to appreciate the situation during the rainy season. The general impression I got, was that there occurs a wholesale suspension of movement of any kind soon after the rains begin: the only inevitable movement is that of the Agriculturist and his mate to and from his fields. Winds fell down numerous trees across the roads and on houses, carts cannot be had for love or for money and the only safe means of communication after the rains set in seems to be a pair of bare legs. The people and agents of Government appear to be quite helpless in meeting the changed conditions, and from June to September the Malnad is for the vast majority of the inhabitants, a literal Sleepy Hollow. Progress requires continuity of activity, but as matters are, every rainy season is a parenthesis in Malnad life. If there should be a speedy development of the Malnad, among the very first things to be done is a provision of arrangements whereby human life can continue in its formal orbits even during the rainy season. What is required is a certain amount of organisation and pre-arrangement: if people can live in Siberia there cannot be any difference of opinion as to the inhabitability of the Malnad.

CHAPTER III.

Water.

12. *Tanks.*—Nearer the Ghats where land is more precipitous and covered by thick vegetation, I found that there were more hill streams—most of them perennial than in lands more to the east. Where there are hill streams in plenty like this the need for the restoration of minor tanks is not so great as in other parts. For example, in Mankanahalli near Bisale Ghat, I found that the people did not feel any tangible amount of hardship on account of the bad condition of their tanks. I

may further generalise and say that the urgency for the restoration of minor tanks is much less in the Manjarabad Taluk than in the Koppa and Thirthahalli Taluks.

13. I am further convinced that the management and upkeep of tanks in the Malnad cannot be looked after by tank panchayets—except in a very few cases. Thus the only hope for the revival of malnad Agriculture under tanks is a concretisation of Government aid into some useful form. Money spent on restoration of minor tanks in the Malnad should prove a profitable investment, because more useful tanks must mean larger agricultural produce, and this is bound to mean larger revenues to Government or at least less arrears. The grant for the restoration of minor tanks in the budget for 1925-26, seems to me to be absolutely inadequate compared to the actual needs. But the allotted amount would be well-spent if the tanks in a particular area were taken up and repaired in an efficient manner.

14. In the four villages I surveyed after submitting my Preliminary Report, there were Government tanks and of them I found that many were out of use. In one Coffee Estate I found that areca trees were flourishing on the bed of a Government tank: some years ago the owner of the estate was punished by the authorities with a fine, but though the fine was paid after the lapse of a number of years, the areca plantation still continues to be on what ought to be the bed of a tank. Here is a typical instance of the utterly neglected condition in which minor tanks are in the Malnad.

15. *Wells.*—The last four villages I surveyed being much more in the interior, wells were fewer in number and a very large section of the population use water from very dirty smelling hondas (ಹೊಂಡಗಳು) for drinking purposes. Of the 35 wells I examined only four contained water fit for drinking. The supply of good drinking water is certainly a very important factor for the maintenance of the health of a population, but considering the widely scattered nature of the Malnad houses I think that Government aid in the shape of sinking drinking water wells, however liberal Government grants might be under this head, cannot give any thorough going relief. The real remedy for this evil appears to be an increase in the earnings of the people (which would enable them to sink deeper wells and use them) and the carrying on of an effective propoganda. Between roads and wells, I believe the former are in much greater need of funds than the latter. And whatever amount of money is spent upon the sinking of wells should be carefully administered by responsible Engineering Officers: drastic measures in a few cases of negligence of duty are necessary in order to raise level of efficiency in the construction of Government wells.

CHAPTER IV.

Drainage.

16. Water does not tend to change its course much, both in lands where the relief is of a highly undulating character and in lands where the level is more or less even. Thus, the parts of the Malnad which have suffered most on account of heavy floods are those that lie in the middle of the region from north to south. It is in these parts that water courses very often shift and the result is that lands and houses suffer year after year.

17. How should this annually recurring danger be met? In the Manjarabad Taluk, Government remitted land revenue this year to the extent of about Rs. 1,400 and loans have been given up to Rs. 10,000. But these sums are indeed very small when compared to what the agriculturists really require in view of the damages on account of floods, etc. Of course it is not possible for Government to go further, in the shape of remissions and loans, but as I have said in my Preliminary Report, the sure way of tackling the problem is to select a small area and begin the construction of sound drainage channels, taking what help the people of the locality are prepared to give. If the results of such concentrated effort prove encouraging, it would be easier for Government to proceed to other areas.

CHAPTER V.

FORESTS.

18. With regard to the forests in the Malnad, I latterly came to notice that smuggling of Sandal wood has been going on for decades, and hundreds of people earn their livelihood that way. I met a man who had been arrested on account of sandal smuggling; and what he coolly said was that after undergoing the period of imprisonment awarded to him, he would go back to his profession: otherwise, he did not know how to earn his livelihood. It seems to me that it is impossible to stop or discourage smuggling by putting up a few frontier Police Out-posts. What is required is that administration head quarters (District and Sub-Division) should move more into the malnad: the very presence of a Deputy Commissioner or a Commissioner at Koppa as his head quarters would bring about quite a change in the attitude of the smugglers.

19. My visits to a large number of Coffee Estates have revealed to me the fact that the 25 yards rule with regard to running hallas has been in many cases transgressed: in some cases there are no demarkation stones at all, in others the stones lie just by the streams. In several cases the survey operations in Coffee Estates seem to have been very rudimentary, there being a marked difference between actual area of an estate and the area shown in the village records.

20. As in the case of tanks so in the case of forests, local panchayets did not seem to be capable of assuming the responsibility for the administration of their own forest areas. The only practical way of improving the position seems to be the retransfer of District Forests to Revenue Authorities and the raising of the status of the Sheikdar to that of a Revenue Inspector as in British India, with regard to powers, etc.

CHAPTER VI.

LAND PROBLEMS.

21. That there is a large amount of occupied assessed fallow land in the Malnad is known to everybody, and my opinion is that if only an adequate supply of labour could be made to settle in the Malnad, the production of food-grains in this region must increase at least a hundredfold: if there can be a beginning for a vicious circle, here it is——the Malnad urgently requires an influx of a healthy population which *stays* on the land.

22. *Scattering of holdings.*—Appendix I shows 15 maps wherein lands held by individual agriculturalists in different villages are shown, and this also shows how in each of those cases the holdings can be consolidated. One important observation I must make here is that the question of the possibility of further fragmentation on account of the Hindu Law of inheritence does not arise at all in the Malnad: there are very few exceptions in the case of areca gardens in the Tirthahalli Taluk. But generally speaking, every landholder holds much more land than what he and his present serfs can till. The right way to proceed seems to be for Government to experiment with a village or by the appointment of a Settlement Officer whose work would be more or less of the same sort as in the case of declaring a new State Forest area or laying new canals through agricultural fields. So far as I can see, this step is sure to bring in good result. And once the raiyats realise that consolidation of holdings involves no loss to them but a good deal of gain, then the people would themselves demand the appointment of Settlement Officers for purposes of consolidating holdings in other areas.

23. *Yield of crops.*—In my last Report, I dwelt at some length on the average return per acre of paddy land, of coffee land, of areca land and of cardamom land. Further investigations show that the yield got by the owner in the case of cardamom cultivation is incomparably higher than in any other cases—either from the point of view of the capitalised value of the land or from that of the return the owner expects in return for the risk he takes. Cultivated land is classified under four heads in village records, namely, wet, garden, dry and coffee. But cardamom is grown in wet lands in some cases, in garden lands in some and in coffee kans in others. A very large proportion of cardamom cultivation being in

lands of the last class, it happens that the average assessment paid by cardamom growers amounts to slightly above Re. 1 per acre. Actual investigations showed that as a rule, cardamom growers were anxious to hide the actual acerage of cardamom in their holdings: the evident reason was that cardamom was paying very heavily and the people did not want either Government or any agent thereof to know about it. Another reason for a large disparity between the actual and the recorded acreages of cardamom is the rule that lands should not be given out for cardamom cultivation in areas along which waters run into streams joining the Cauvery further down.

24. Three reforms should improve matters a great deal. Firstly, the idea that cardamom cultivation contributes to a diminution in the supply of water to the Cauvery does not seem to be justified, considering the amount of water that runs to waste. Therefore, the existing restriction on the grant of land for cardamom cultivation may be removed. This would help the raiyats in taking to cardamom cultivation more openly, and from what I gather, the Manjarabad Taluk would yield at least ten lakhs of rupees to Government from auction sales of lands suitable for cardamom. Secondly, the classification of cultivated lands in the village records should be changed, and land on which cardamom is grown should be shown separately. This reform would be of a great statistical value. Thirdly, though certainly no one would like the idea of increased assessment, yet it must be said in fairness that side by side with areca, coffee and paddy, cardamom deserves a much higher assessment. In my last Report, I held that the assessment on areca was not heavy from the point of view of what ought to be the yield, but when compared with cardamom, I do hold that areca garden owners do deserve some urgent relief. The average assessment on areca lands is now about Rs. 12: I would suggest its being reduced to Rs. 8. The loss to Government on this account would be more than counterbalanced, if assessment on cardamom lands were raised to Rs. 8. An argument in favour of such a raising of cardamom assessment is that capital investment on cardamom cultivation is certainly much smaller than in the case of coffee or areca.

25. *Land Tenures.*—I have nothing more to add under this head to what I have already said in my Preliminary Report, but I must note here that the cry for permanent settlement which is of late gaining ground in this State is beyond practical politics in these days of rapidly increasing State expenditure. With the inauguration of the new constitution, popular representatives must learn to feel that the State is their own and that it is their responsibility to find out ways and means: to agree to permanent settlement would be in effect to make the biggest head of Revenue inelastic.

CHAPTER VII.

Crops.

26. The growth of Ragi has substantially increased in the Manjarabad Taluk compared to what it was about ten years ago: in 1914-15 the acreage under ragi in that taluk was only 761 whereas by 1921-22 it increased to 1,900. This is only one of the many proofs to show that economically the Manjarabad Taluk is much better off than Malnad Taluks in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. To arrive at a policy with regard to the encouragement of new and subsidiary crops, a chemical and bacteriological examination of the soils seems to me to be quite necessary. The Director of Agriculture takes a different view, but still it seems to me that unless such an examination is taken up by us as a first step, attempts at agricultural progress would be like groping in the dark.

27. *Fences.*—Around and about Narasimharajapura and Tarikere, I found that a large number of fields were protected by good bamboo fences. It is not mere availability of bamboo that has brought about this importance but the spread of enlightenment as a result of the activities set afoot in that part of the Malnad by the Bhadravati Iron Works. Between diseases and havoc caused by wild animals and insects it is the latter that has been much more destructive and against which the Malnad agriculturists need protection. For this, the two ways in which Government could help are, firstly a more liberal issue of gun licenses

(which means a reduction in the license fee) and secondly the conversion of State Forest areas near inhabited villages into District Forest.

CHAPTER VIII.

CATTLE.

28. The main reason for the poor quality of cattle in the Malnad is very poor feeding which they get at home and abroad. As a marked contrast to the generally weak and dwarfed cattle I found in other parts, Subrahmanya, a place of pilgrimage as bad as any other place in the Malnad from the point of view of the climate, attracts about 30,000 heads of cattle every year during the festival season. The cows and oxen in that locality, for example, in Mankanahalli, are much better built and yield much more service and milk than in other parts. I specially observed in Mankanahalli that the cattle sheds were very filthily kept and were infested by myriads of mosquitos, still the health of the cattle was quite promising: the reason was that they were well fed and looked after by the owners. This in its turn was due to the fact that people of Mankanahalli had fairly good earnings—on account of increasing growth of cardamom. While I am about this, I may say that the good market commanded by cardamom now-a-days and its increasing cultivation in the Manjarabad Taluk have set a foot forces which I think in a short time will improve the Hassan Malnad, whether Government aid comes forward or not. The fundamental disease of the Malnad has been economic inefficiency, but now that the Manjarabad Taluk is rehabilitating itself on account of this rich crop of cardamom, it is quite clear that Manjarabad and surounding parts do not need so much of Government attention, as for example the Koppa, the Thirthahalli and the Nagar Taluks do.

29. In the nine villages I surveyed, I found that there was an average daily supply of 106⅓ seers of milk for a population of 2,835. What with the increasing number of hotels even in rural parts and the growing habit of coffee drinking, how far the milk supply is adequate to the needs of Malnad children can better be imagined than described. As a matter of fact there is a superstition in some parts that milk does not agree with the Malnad children. I saw in some houses that from mother's breast milk, children are made to change to rice well pounded by means of a small mortar and pestle (ಮುಚ್ಚಿ).

CHAPTER IX.

INDUSTRIES.

30. In the nine villages investigated by me, there were only 40 families out of 562 which earned their livelihood from wholly non-agricultural concerns, I mean families like those of tailors as such, doctors as such, etc. The earnings of these 40 families amounted on the average, to Rs. 14,624 per year. This gives Rs. 365-9-7 as the average annual earnings per family. Contrast with this the average annual earnings of a family either wholly or partly dependent upon agriculture, namely, Rs. 334-14-6. These figures show us that minor industries as wholetime occupation cannot profitably employ many families in the Malnad. On the other hand, minor industries would be most useful as subsidiary occupations, the main occupation being agriculture; it is small scale industry when taken to as subsidiary occupation that helps in enabling the camel's back to avoid the last straw.

31. There is room for the development of a very well-paying industry which could most conveniently be located at Hassan; I refer to Cardamom Bleaching. From my investigations, I find that the Haveri merchants who buy unbleached cardamom from Manjarabad, have it bleached at Haveri and resell the bleached cardamom in the Indian market, make a profit of at least Rs. 20 per maund on the average. They are able to do this because they become virtually monopolised sellers of Mysore cardamom after purchasing the whole annual product from the Manjarabad agencies. The peculiarity about Mysore cardamom is that it is specially prized in the Indian markets on account of its rich flavouring quality, while

cardamom grown in other parts of India finds a better price in the European markets on account of its yielding more oil. At the most, one lakh of rupees will be required to start a Bleaching Factory at Hassan, and from my calculations I find that if the Bleaching Factory takes also to selling work, it must be able to secure at least rupees one lakh net earnings per year. In these days of financial stringency, it would be a lucretive undertaking for the Industries Department to put up a factory at Hassan and offer to bleach cardamom supplied by the growers. If and when such a factory is put up, the cardamom growers are bound to go to it because thereby their own net receipts will be much higher than what it is now.

CHAPTER X

Transport.

32. In my last Report I dealt with several considerations for and against the inauguration of a thoroughgoing Railway Policy in the Malnad, but I now feel that I did not perhaps express a proper appreciation of the uses a railway system would be capable of in the tract. The simple point was that I presumed that everybody knew how useful a railway system would be—if only it could be had. I now hasten to affirm that I yield to none in properly guaging the manifold benefits that the Malnad would get if only the whole country could be cut through by means of a net work of railways; the labour problem would become much easier, the malnad would become much wider and the grower could get more of his just share. All this is true, yet the important question stares us in the face—Where is the money? The opening up of lines from Shimoga to Arasalu and from Kadur to Chikmagalur would in a sense, open the problem without even making a distant start towards really relieving the population in the heart of the Malnad. Further, if Government become committed to these lines they would naturally be powerless for several years to come to further expansion. To repeat my opinion once again, the need for the investment of capital on productive concerns is great, generally all over India it is specially so in the Malnad. If the State should invest large amounts of capital on practically unproductive railway lines it would be a transgression of the law of equi-marginal utility—on abstract theory which the individual may sometimes afford to ignore, but certainly not a State.

33. There is a school of opinion in the Malnad which says that the most practicable way of meeting the transport problem is to put up tramway lines on the model of the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Section. If timber should be had free from the forests for sleepers the whole Malnad area could be opened up by tramway lines at a cost of about Rs. 75 lakhs: they say that this is a much more modest amount than four or five crores. It seems to me that even for putting up a tramway the cost would be much higher, because in the Malnad, cuttings and embankments and bridges must be, whether for railways or tramways or even roads, of first class type: otherwise, the recurring cost in the shape of repairs to bridges, re-elevation of sunk embankments and clearing of cuttings would all be very heavy and tell fatally upon the earnings of the lines. Difference in guage is a potent factor working against the use of the feeder line by exporters or importers. For example, an exporter of a cartload of commodities at Narasimharajapura prefers, in nine cases out of ten, to take his things direct to Tarikere in cart and book them there instead of running risk of the goods being delayed or badly handled at Tarikere by the agents of the railway. Specially in the case of perishables a difference in guage means in effect a strong impediment against free flow through the feeder lines.

34. So far as the roads are concerned, I must confess that there has been a deplorable lack of timeliness with regard to repairs, etc. Just when the monsoon burst, I travelled along more than a hundred miles on road in the Kadur and in the Hassan Districts. I found that with the exception of one case all other small bridge works, etc., had been half done so that for the next several months traffic would have to be necessarily suspended on account of the bridges not having been completed. I strongly feel that a little forethought and a little brushing up must

have enabled the engineers to make the roads fit for through traffic by the time the rains began.

35. All things considered, the Government and the people might by all means have a railway system ramifying the whole country as their ultimate ideal, but immediately as much attention as possible should be paid to roads and building up of a motor organisation for transhipment of things and persons—unless we are content to have a "Vision of Mirza" and no more. I would suggest that till the time comes when Government dicides to take up the construction of a good net work of railways, the present grants for road repairs should be added to by the interest receipts on the railway cess collections. Thus, "wait and see" is what I have got to say on the proposed, or rather the much talked of active railway policy. This prescription of Sir Basil Blackett with regard to the Indian Currency and exchange situation might look very prosaic, but that seems to be the only practical view possible. In some quarters it was feared that the question of granting a monopoly for the maintenance of one Mortor service in the Malnad might raise legal difficulties, but a simple way to overcome them would be to issue only one Motor License for the whole of the Malnad—to the Joint Stock Organization offering to maintain the service.

CHAPTER XI.

Trade.

36. On account of the numerous impediments in the way of free flow of traffic, the market in the Malnad is generally a local one, even for important commodities like paddy, coffee, areca and cardamom. The number of middlemen between the actual grower and the consumer is very large and the consequences is that, as I said in my Preliminary Report, the agricultural producer is the party which suffers most whereas the wandering Moplah merchants and the inactive—physically speaking—proprietors of mandies and agencies make enviable profits for themselves. In the case of cardamom the bulk of the profits goes to the Haveri merchants whereas in the case of coffee the profit is realised by firms in Mangalore. The Areca mandies in Shimoga secure very substantial gains on account of their trade and it is rice mills that generally deprive the grower of a fair return and charge the buyer an unfair price. The evil should not have been considered by me as very serious provided the talent and enterprise that realised such heavy profits had vested interests in the land but unfortunately a very large proportion of sahukars and traders as well as coolies constitute a foreign population with very little vested interests in this State. The only way out of the difficulty lies in the organisation of Central Co-operative Syndicates on the lines suggested by me in my last Report. I was astonished to see a number of cases in the Manjarabad Taluk where cardamom growers borrowed moneys a week or two ago on the promise that they would part with the next cardamom crop at such a fabulously low price as Rs. 50 a maund (the present price of cardamom is about Rs. 120). The need for money for cultivation expenses, etc., is so great that in Manjarabad I saw raiyats borrowing money at 24 per cent interest on gold security. Rice Mills generally charge Re. 1 per week (about 52 per cent) per Rs. 100 borrowed with the additional obligation laid upon the borrower of supplying at least five herus (1,310 seers)

CHAPTER XII.

Population.

37. Appendix II shows the results of a house to house medical examination in all the nine villages surveyed. By this table the inference becomes further strengthened that Malaria is the chief malady in the whole region, and the prevalence of this disease appears to me to be largely due to lack of power of resistance in the population, this in its turn being due to the very poor feeding which the people in general manage to have for themselves. Excepting in some of the taluk headquarter towns, venereal diseases do not seem to be present to any alarming degree in the indigenous population: two Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of two Malnad dispensaries gave it to me as their considered opinion that at least 50 per cent of the

below ghat labourers who came to the Malnad annually for earning wages suffered from such diseases. And it is also a generally known fact that these terrible diseases are slowly spreading among the indigenous population through the annually immigrant labourers and their women. A regretable thing is that a very high proportion of persons suffering from venereal diseases shirk going to Government hospitals till the very last stage when they become hopeless: almost all such cases are treated by quacks both local and migratory: in the town of Koppa alone there are at least 12 quacks. If the havoc committed and the ill-gotten gains secured by such quacks should be discouraged, the right thing to do is to prohibit private medical practice unless the practitioner holds a cognisable certificate satisfactory to the authorities.

38. *Supply of medicines.*—Of the ten hospitals in different parts of the Malnad I visited (including the Shimoga District Hospital) only one, namely, the Koppa Dispensary, had adequate medical supplies. In all the other nine, many elemental medicines were out of stock and I found from my investigations that this poverty of supplies contributed a good deal towards the unpopularity of Government hospitals. Another deplorable practice which a good number of doctors in the Malnad have recourse to, is the quoting of fixed sums like Rs. 50 or 100 for taking up cases of illness requiring skilled medical aid. In many such cases where doctors quoted certain lumpsum fees it happened that the relatives of the patients had to give up the idea of getting relief from the Government Doctor on account of their own poor means. In some cases where the patients died even though treated by Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons, I found that the concerned parties were firmly of opinion that the Doctor was not satisfied with the money they paid and that therefore the patient was badly handled by him. Ignorant and bottomless as such opinions might be, it seems to be very necessary that every effort should be made to keep the name of Government hospitals pretty high; a certain amount of departmental discipline will perhaps go a long way in minimising such an urban treatment of rural areas by some of our ambitious young doctors.

39. Appendix III shows the conditions of health among the Panchamas who live in the nine villages. This table shows that the proportion of disease among the Panchamas is the same as in other classes, more or less. But judging from their food and drink and their clothing and housing, I am led to believe that, if the power of resistance of this class of people were not much higher than of other classes, diseases must have been much more rampant among the Panchamas than what it is actually now. From this it follows that if only some special attention could be given towards elevating the economic efficiency of these Panchamas, they would perhaps become the healthiest class among the indigenous population. But unfortunately, in all the places where I held my investigations I found that the history of the Panchamas has been one of decay over the past 20-30 years. As I suggested in my Report, the starting of Producers' Societies specially for the Panchamas under the supervision of a special agency put up by Government, would enormously help in bringing on a revival of this decaying class.

40. Appendix IV contains figures about the mortality of the infants as collected from the memory of parents, without reference to how long ago the children died. These figures lead to the inference that Infant Mortality has not been so great in my last four villages (Mankanahalli, Hanbal, Uluvalli and Guddethota) as in the first five. Two explanations offer themselves for this state of affairs. Firstly, along our frontier most of the families still stick to the good old Kambli: men, women and children clothe themselves fit and warm with the rough woollen cloth which can stand any amount of wear and tear. Secondly, the better economic conditions of people in Mankanahalli and Hanbal do seem to go some way in lowering the Infant Mortality rate.

41. *Food.*—One additional point I must refer to under this head is that even non-vegetarians have very poor bills of fare on account of the high price of meat and the stringent laws with regard to gaming, but I found that in Hanbal a large number of families did have a lot of eggs and mutton frequently, on account of their earnings being pretty decent (this is on account of cardamom cultivation).

42. *Housing.*—The problem of housing in the Malnad is a very serious one and just as a good railway connection would effectively solve the problem of transport, a housing scheme resulting in the offer of good habitation for the people of

the Malnad would almost solve, if not wholly, the problem of disease. But, as in the case of wells I feel that relief in this direction should come to the people by their own initiative and exertions. The point is that the Malnad is not a tract like the Maidan where a family can conveniently manage with that amount of dress required to prevent indecency, and live over a good part of the year on a varandah or under a tree. A hamlet consisting of cheap bamboo, mud-walls and hay at the top would serve an agricultural family quite well there. But in the Malnad, bamboo rots and becomes, worm-eaten very soon: mud-walls crumble down like mushroom before the stormy winds and the rainy deluges: the hay requires renewal at least once a year, and the cost of repair thus swells very high although it is not felt on account of the fact that most of the dwellers get their hay from their paddy crops. Good housing in the Malnad means stone in mortar: even brick in mortar depreciates very quickly on account of the furies of the monsoon season. Houses built of stone require good foundation, and in the Malnad it is hard and expensive to put up good foundation walls. Again the Malnad man wants a new house very near his present house if not exactly where it is: he wants to live near his garden or in his estate. Cost of carriage of building materials over furlongs and miles of roadless tracts can easily be imagined. The sum total of all this is that for sometime to come at least, the housing problem in the Malnad must be left to the people themselves: the only thing that Government can do is to institute an active propaganda for other purposes as well as for educating the people with regard to the value of good houses.

CHAPTER XIII.

Rural Budgets.

43. The total wealth of the 175 families examined in the last four villages amounted to Rs. 3,49,580, giving an average amount of Rs. 1,997-9-7 per family. The average amount of wealth per family in the first five villages was Rs. 1,746-11-3. The difference of Rs. 250-14-4 per family is an unmistakable proof to show that people in the last four villages are on the whole better off than in the first five. Here again I have to point out that one main reason for this economic condition is the fact that the growth of cardamom is adding substantially to the receipts and elbow-room of the raiyat population in the Manjarabad Taluk and around. The total earnings of these 175 families amounted to Rs. 69,039-8-0, the average earnings per family per year working at Rs. 394-8-2. Contrast with this the average earnings per family in the first five villages, namely, Rs. 343-6-7. The inference referred to above with regard to better economic conditions is further confirmed by this. A peculiarity which I found in Mankanahalli and the three other villages was that a much higher percentage of familes owned land than in the first five: for example in the first five villages, 73 families owned land while 214 did not, but in the last four villages 87 families owned land while 88 did not. The average amount of wealth per non-money-lending family works at Rs. 801-1-3 which when contrasted to Rs. 250-7-9, further proves that in the last four villages wealth is not so unevenly distributed as in the first five. That is, society appears to be much better off with regard to the distribution of wealth in the Manjarabad Taluk and around than in the Tirthahalli and Koppa Taluks: for this, to repeat once again what I have already said so many times, cardamom cultivation is an important reason: the very good price that is being secured by cardamom has come as a God-send for the benefit of the poor raiyats of the Malnad.

44. The total expenditure of the 175 families amounted to Rs. 68,777-12-0 and from this it follows that the average annual expenditure per family amounted to Rs. 393-0-3, per head Rs. 80-14-7. Contrast with this the expenditure per annum per head in the first five villages, namely, Rs. 68-11-8. This shows that the standard of life in the last four villages is tangibly better than in the first five. The 175 families spent Rs. 45,290 per year on food; Rs. 7,734 on clothing, Rs 2,735 on drink, Rs. 1,754 on religion and charity, Rs. 1,783 on house repairs, Rs. 1,272 on miscellaneous items, Rs. 1,540 on litigation, Rs. 929 on medicine, Rs. 3,082-8-0 on interest payment, Rs. 1,935 at travel, Rs. 516-4-0 on repayment of debt and Rs. 207 on education. The expenditure on these respective items works out per

head at Rs. 53-4-6, Rs. 9-1-7, Rs. 3-3-6, Rs. 2-1-0, Rs. 2-1-7, Re. 1-7-11, Re. 1-13-0, Re. 1-1-6, Rs. 3-10-0, Rs. 2-4-5, Re. 0-9-9 and Re. 0-3-1.

45. It is an interesting study to compare with these, *per capita* expenditure on these several heads in the first five villages. The inevitable conclusion from all these figures is that the main spring for all the difficulties and defects and dangers of the Malnad people is economic inefficiency, their earnings are small: in the Manjarabad area the earnings are tending to rapidly increase on account of the growing cultivation of cardamom, and for this reason, conditions in the latter area are better in all respects than in the Tirthahalli and Koppa Taluks.

CHAPTER XIV.

DEBTS.

46. The indebtedness of the 175 families was to the extent of Rs. 93,075, the debt per head working at Rs. 109-8-0 (the wealth per head of population in these four villages being Rs. 411-4-4). Debt thus works out at slightly more than 25 per cent of the average wealth per head (in the first five villages the proportion of debt to wealth was Rs. 95-0-9—Rs. 315-11-8). The case of Mankanahalli (Manjarabad Taluk) deserves special mention: a population of 125, whose total wealth amounted to Rs. 15,045 had so insignificant an amount of debt as Rs. 600.

47. With regard to the advisability or otherwise of starting a Land Mortgage Bank for the benefit of the Malnad, fears have been expressed that lands which are indebted are so heavily burdened in relation to the market price that no help can be rendered to them by any bank on business lines. I myself said in my last Report, that, specially in the beginning, the amount of relief that a well-worked Land Mortgage Bank can offer will be much less than what is generally expected. But still, I do hold that the inauguration of such a bank is bound to given much more relief to the agricultural population than the present system of giving Takavi Loans. So far as Government believe that some good does come out of their present Takavi Loan Policy, so far all parties must admit that a Land Mortgage Bank must be able to help the agricultural population much more effectively. It is true that indebtedness is generally of a high percentage compared to the value of the mortgaged property: but, to say that there is no land in the Malnad that can be redeemed from the existing debt and given a fair opportunity to become debt-free by a Land Mortgage Bank worked on business lines, is to exaggerate the actual situation too much. Once again I must repeat that the sahukar (whether rural or urban) is no longer the ma-bap of the debtor: rather, he has become the leech who drinks the very life blood of the population at large which is literally leading an enslaved life under the canopy of a modernised democratic constitution. Shimoga Munsiff's Court figures with regard to the value of mortgage suits from the Tirthahalli Taluk show that about 1905-06 suits for recovery of debts were small in amount, by 1916-17 their value rose to about six lakhs of rupees annually, from a few thousands in 1905-06, but by 1922-23 their value went down to about five lakhs the pressure for capital having become less on account of easier money market conditions.

48. With regard to the main features of a Land Mortgage Bank that would suit conditions in the Malnad, I have already said enough, but one particular point I must lay stress upon here. A Land Mortgage Bank of a local type—having jurisdiction over a few square miles or a few villages, will not be capable of doing much good. On the other hand, if to start with, a Bank possesses jurisdiction over a whole district, the Bank can pick and choose and find that there are a suitable number of land owners that can be helped with long period loans amounting to large sums—provided the Bank can find enough money. No doubt there are difficulties in the way and Government will have to run some risk in either giving a loan to the Bank (in the shape of shares) or guaranteeing interest on the debenture bonds issued by the Bank. All that I have to observe here is that there has been no concern in the world meant for social amelioration which did not involve the prospect of some loss and more risk, whether a State or a Private organisation worked it.

49. As stated earlier the debt per head of population in the 175 families of last four villages was Rs. 109-8-0 whereas the same figure for the first five villages was Rs. 95-0-9. At first sight it might look as though the indebtedness in the last four villages was higher than in the first five. From my actual investigations I find that the debt in the last four villages was of a productive character to a much higher percentage than in the first five villages.

CHAPTER XV.

Education.

50. Education as given in our schools is hardly known at Mankanahalli, Uluvalli and Guddethota, but still I found that the younger generation there held out much better promise to become good agriculturists in the future than in the case of the first five villages. If our educational expenditure should bear any fruit in the Malnad, the very first thing that should be done is a wholesale modification of the curricula of studies in rural schools, the vocational side getting its due importance in the new arrangements.

CHAPTER XVI

Social Features.

51. The belief in devils and evil spirits is prevalent to an astonishing degree in these tracts. The strange thing is that Europeans and Anglo-Indians living in these areas deliberately avoid transgressing in any way the local sovereignties of these devils and spirits. An Anglo-Indian narrated to me an incident: a young European Coffee Planter insisted upon snatching away a bunch of plantains from the tree which had been dedicated to a devil, and within one week after that he suddenly died. I give this instance to show how deeply superstition still holds good in the Malnad.

52. In Hanbal I found that the people were given to comparatively heavy drinking, the expenditure of 472 persons (including women and children) having been Rs. 1,993 but still 231 people were healthy out of 472. From this I am led to conclude that the drink evil tells most seriously when accompanied by poor feeding, but in Hanbal the feeding of the population was on the whole, quite good, and I think this is the explanation for the good proportion of healthy persons in that village.

CHAPTER XVII.

Conclusion.

53. There is an opinion held in some quarters that all that need particularly be known about the Malnad in order to enable Government to evolve and work a definite policy for the Malnad, has already become clearly and definitely known: it is believed that investigations ordered by Government result in expenditure of moneys on unnecessary attempts at the diagnosis of the social disease. It must be admitted that a few prominent facts about the Malnad are generally known both to the Malnad public and the Government. But, it seems to me that what is generally known about the Malnad is quite little compared to what is not yet known about conditions there. My tours in the Malnad over the last six months were a continuous source of information and enlightenment to me, and I strongly believe that for the Government and the public to become aware of our true assets and liabilities in the Malnad, investigations on the various items dealt with by me in the several chapters of my Reports, should prove highly useful.

54. The root cause for all the troubles in the Malnad is the present very poor earning capacity of the population as a whole, specially of the lower classes. As in the case of India generally, so in the case of the Malnad specially, it is a very regrettable irony that so much natural wealth should co-exist with so much social poverty. It has been said by many that climatic conditions in these tracts have been mainly

responsible for the low economic status of the people. But my inference from my first hand studies is that climatic conditions have not been so much the cause for the poverty of the earnings of the people as the social structure in which and under which the indigenous population works: we have no factories in the Malnad, yet we do have a very advanced and subtle kind of sweating. In agriculture, in industry, in trade, in banking, in all dealings between the rich and the poor classes, traditions have been so built up by upper classes that the poor actual producer, the worker who is directly responsible for the creation of new utilities has all to lose, and the middleman has all to gain. Competition there is hardly any, it is not allowed to raise its head by the small band of capitalists in whose hands the entire financial control of the land is centralised. Government have been over the last ten years dealing with the fringes of the trouble, but a radical and permanent cure requires a bold and thorough-going programme. As I have said earlier in this Report a good market which cardamom commands now-a-days has come as a Providential windfall which, in spite of the large slices cut off by the middlemen out of sale proceeds, has yet managed to really affect the economic conditions of the raiyat population for the better. If only it should so happen by some stroke of Fortune that the price of areca goes up to about Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 a maund the next year or the year after (there is no knowing as to the potential demand for commodities like these, now that the European Industrialists are specialising in manipulating Eastern commodities in novel ways in order to bag the old pre-war rates of profits). conditions in the Koppa and the Tirthahalli Taluks would automatically become much better than now, in all aspects of human life. So also is the case with coffee.

55. But, these are matters of chance, results of phenomena over which we here have neither any idea at present nor any control in future. What we are concerned here with is—How should the Government proceed in order to brighten the out-look in the Malnad? All that I have said in reply to this question comes to this when summarised: expenditure by the State on humanitarian departments in the Malnad must increase if funds cannot be found to tackle with the whole area from the new angle of vision, the available funds should be concentrated over a small selected area. The special feature of such expenditure would certainly be not only that it would lead to indirect benefit to the State as a result of better conditions obtaining among the people, but that such expenditure would yield much more than businesslike returns directly to the State—in the shape of increased revenues from agricultural lands, from forests, from increased wealth and income and so on.

56. One particular recommendation with which I shall conclude this Additional Report is that the Problem of the Malnad requires a Standing Committee of a few well-paid efficient experts having a more or less close knowledge of local conditions. It is only such a Committee that will be able to suggest and supervise expenditure, shoulder the arduous responsibility and punctuate progress. For the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with their vast means and resources, the Malnad Problem should not at all be a difficult one for solution: what is necessary is decisiveness, effectiveness and continuity of Policy.

APPENDIX I.

Showing the scattering of holdings and how they could be consolidated in the case of 14 landholders in different villages.

Makkihalli Dyava,
Landholder of Hanbal village,
Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of—

Survey No.	Acres.
30	0—36
31	2— 8
33	1—24
122	1—20
Total	6— 8

Number of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered—3.
His holdings would be much more economically manageable if he held—

Survey No.	Acres.
30	0—36
31	2— 8
32	1—13
34	1—23
Total ...	6— 0

In this case his holding will become smaller by 8 guntas than at present.

Gunda *alias* Thamma,
Landholder of Hanbal village,
Manjarabad Taluk

His present holdings consist of—

Survey No.	Acres.
10	0—14
17	0—38
26	2—13
29 (1)	0—11
20 (2)	0—12
Total ...	4— 8

Number of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered—4.
His holdings would be much more economically manageable if he held—

	Survey No.	Acres.
	10	0—14
	17	0—38
	11	1— 0
	12	1— 1
	18	0—28
	19	0—33
Total ...		4—34
Or	27	1— 6
	28	2—24
	29	0—23
Total		4—13

In the first instance his holdings become bigger by 26 guntas and in the second by 5 guntas only.

Kenche Gowda,
Landholder of Hanbal village,
Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of—

Survey No	Acres.
12	1— 1
28	2—24
Total	3—25

Number of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered—2.

His holdings would be much more economically manageable if he held—

	27	1— 6
	28	2—24
Total		3—30

By giving up Survey No. 12 and adding Survey No. 27 his holding would be bigger by 5 guntas. This will have to be allowed when fertility of the soil and other allied factors are taken into consideration.

Mallamma,
Landholder of Hanbal village,
Manjarabad Taluk.

Her present holdings consist of—

Survey No.	Acres.
18	0—15
83	2—36
91	1— 0
100	1— 8
101	0—17
106	0—36
Total	6—29

Number of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered—5.

Her holdings would be much more economically manageable if she held—

		83	2—36
		84	3—36
	Total ...		6—32
Or		99	0—31
		100	1— 8
		101	0—17
		102	0—26
		103	1—21
		104	1—24
		106	0—33
	Total		7— 0

In the first instance her holdings will be bigger than the present holdings by 3 guntas and in the second by 11 guntas.

Note.—The portions of the blocks in the map which are coloured with deep blue colour do not belong to her. Only those with light blue colour are her holdings.

Malle Gowda *bin* Malle Gowda,
Hanbal village,
Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of—

Survey No.	Acres.
19	0—12
144	1—21
139	2—36
Total ...	4—29

Number of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered—3.

His holdings would be much more economically manageable if he held—

		Survey No.	Acres.
In one block	...	144	1—21
		142	3— 8
	Total	...	4—29
Or			
In one block	..	16	3—30
		18	0—28
		19	0—12
	Total	..	4—30

In the first instance his holdings will be exactly equal to his present holdings and in the 2nd it will be bigger by 1 gunta.

Krishnamoorty Rao,
Landholder of Uluvalli village,
Sringere Jahgir Taluk.

His present holdings consist of—

		Survey No.	Acres.
Wet	...	5	3—38
		6	3—37
		10	0—26
		27	1—16
		122	4—11
		124	0—13
	Total	...	14—21
Proposed consolidation—		5	3—38
		6	3—37
		27	1—16
		4	0—27
		26	4—28
	Total		14—26

The proposed consolidated block will be bigger by 5 guntas than the present holdings.

Note.—Only the portion of Survey No. 27 in the map which is coloured with light blue belongs to him. The other portion does not belong to him

K. Narayana Battah,
Landholder of Uluvalli village,
Sringere Jahgir Taluk.

His present holdings consist of—

		Survey No.	Acres.
Garden	...	12	2— 5
		97	2—33
		98	2—32
		99	2—18
	Total		10— 8
Wet		45	1—27
		47	1— 5
		53	0—31
	Total	...	3—23

Number of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered—3.

Proposed consolidation—

Garden		90	2—30
		91	1— 2
		97	2—33
		98	2—32
	Total	...	9—17
Wet lands	..	104	3—11
		105	1—18
	Total		4—29

As at present his wet lands though in one block are far away from his gardens.

Under the proposed consolidation, his garden and wet lands will be in one block, but he will have to give up his present wet lands entirely and take up the new block consisting of Survey Nos. 104 and 105. In this case his garden area will be less by 21 guntas and his wet lands bigger by 1 acre and 6 guntas, which perhaps may compensate the loss in garden.

Malle Gowda *bin* Rame Gowda,
Landholder of Hanbal village,
Maniarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of—

	Survey No.	Acres.
	51	1— 8
	52	0—36
	55	3—25
	95	0—35
Total		6—24

Number of blocks in which the present holding are scattered—3.

His holdings would be much more economically manageable if he held—

		51	1— 8
		47	0—25
		50	0—33
		49	2—30
		52	0—36
	Total ...		6—12
Or		55	3—25
		57	3—20
	Total ...		7— 5

In the first instance his holding will be smaller by 12 guntas and in the 2nd it will be bigger by 21 guntas than the present holding.

H. Chennakeshava Rao,
Landholder of Uluvalli village,
Sringere Jahgir Taluk.

His present holdings consist of—

Gardens ..		61	0—37
		81	1—36
	Total ...		2—33
Wet		60	2—33
		66	0—19
	Total ...		3—12

Number of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered—3.

Proposed consolidation.—

First Block.	Garden	...	61	0—37
	Wet	...	60	2—33
Second Block.	Garden	...	81	1—36
	Wet	...	80	0—14

In this change his lands remain in 2 blocks instead of 3 as at present. By giving up No. 66 and taking up No. 80 he loses 5 guntas of wet land.

Ganesha Jois,
Landholder of Uluvalli village,
Sringere Jahgir Taluk.

His present holdings consist of—

Gardens ..		78	2— 2
		79	0—12
	Total ...		2—14
Wet	...	74	1— 5

Number of blocks in which the present holdings are scattered—2.

		Survey No.	Acres.
		79	2—18
	Total ...		3—23
Proposed consolidation—			
Garden	...	78	2— 2
		79	0—13
	Total ...		2—14
Wet	..	75	2—36
		76	0—21
	Total ...		3—17

Under the proposed consolidation his gardens remain undisturbed. He gives up his wet lands (Survey No. 74 and the wet portion of No. 79) and gets Survey Nos. 75 and 76. In this change he loses 6 guntas of wet land ; but all the lands will be in a single block.

Subbaraya,
Landholder of Uluvalli village,
Sringere Jahgir Taluk.

His present holdings consist of—

		Survey No.	Acres.
Gardens	...	86	0—19
		87	0—21
	Total		1—0
Wet		84	0—17
		or	0—13
	Total ..		0—30

No change is necessary as all the survey numbers are situated in one compact block.

Dodde Gowda,
Landholder of Mankanahalli village,
Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of—

Survey No.	Acres.
67	0—11
69	0—10
71	0— 7
74	1—22
95	0—29
96	0— 4
119	0—28
Total	3—31

His present holdings are scattered in 6 blocks.

Proposed consolidation—

118	0—15
119	0—28
120	0—35
104	1—33
Total ...	3—31

Under the proposed consolidation his holdings will be in a single block of the same area as the present holdings.

Note.—The portions of the blocks in the map which are coloured with deep blue colour do not belong to him.

Mudde Gowda *bin* Linge Gowda,
Landholder of Mankanhalli,
Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of—

Survey No.	Acres.
63	1— 2
68 (2)	0— 6
75 (2)	1— 0
106	0—12
108	0—28
109	0—17
110	1—38
121	0—39
Total ...	6—22

The present holdings are scattered in 5 blocks.

Proposed consolidation—

Block (1)	108	0—28
	109	0—17
	110	1— 38
	111	2—10
	Total ...	5—13
Block (2)	106	0—12
	121	0—39
	Total ...	1—11

Total area that he gets under the proposed consolidation—5—13+1—11=6—24.

This will be larger by 2 guntas than the present holding.

Note.—The portions of the blocks in the map which are coloured with deep blue colour do not belong to him.

Subba *bin* Nage Gowda,
Landholder of Mankanahalli village,
Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of—

Survey No.	Acres.
20	4—39
26	0—34
32	1—15
Total ...	7 — 8

The present holdings are scattered in 3 blocks

Proposed consolidation.—

Survey Nos. 24 and 25. These two numbers will form a single block of 7 acres and 3 guntas. This will be smaller by 5 guntas than the present holdings; but will be in a single block.

Note.—~~Only~~ those portions of the blocks which are coloured light blue in the map belong to him. The deep blue coloured portions are not his holdings.

Kari Gowda *bin* Malle Gowda,
Landholder of Mankanahalli village,
Manjarabad Taluk.

His present holdings consist of—

Survey No.	Acres.
76	0—13
78	0— 9
83	0—20
85	1—15
86	1— 9
97	1— 7
Total ...	4—33

His present holdings are scattered in 5 blocks.

Proposed consolidation.—

Survey No.	Acres.
84	1—28
85	1—15
86	1— 9
Total ...	4—12

Under the proposed consolidation his holdings will be smaller by 21 guntas than the present holdings—but will be in one single block.

Note.—Only such of the portions of the blocks in the map are coloured with light blue colour belong to him. The deep blue coloured portions do not belong to him.

APPENDIX II.

Total number of persons examined in all the five villages put together—2,771 persons.

Healthy—1,362 Unhealthy—1,409

Classification of Diseases for all five villages.—

Dysentery	25
Gonorrhoea	15
Leprosy	1
Malaria (Chronic)	1,003
Broncho-Pneumonia	3
Pyrexia	1
Rheumatism	15
Syphilis	11
Anaemia	51
Malignant Disease	1
Diseases of the Eye	7
Do Ear	1
Do Respiration	51
Dyspepsia	8
Diarrhœa	9
Diseases of the Liver	29
Do Nervous System	17
Do Skin	90
Rickets	2
Prolapse Uterus	1
Worms	68
Total ...	1.409

APPENDIX III.

Health Statistics of all the untouchables in all the nine villages are as follows:—

Serial No.	Name of the village	Number of untouchable families	Number of inmates	Number of healthy persons	Number of unhealthy persons	Number of unhealthy persons sufering from the following diseases
1	Naratur ...	6	35	23	12	Chronic Malaria 10, Disease of the liver 2.
2	Kesare ..	22	117	77	40	Gonorrhoe 6, Rheumatism 2, Chronic Maleria 26, Scabis 3, Worms 1, Bronchitis 1, Eczema 1.
3	Arehalli ..	22	104	61	43	Ch. Maleria 33; Brights 1, Br.-Pneumonia 1, Diarrhoea 3, Scabis 2, Asthema 1, Cirrohis 1, Bronchitis 1.
4	Bandigadi ...	47	207	64	143	Ch. Malaria 113, Worms 17, Scabis 3, Dysentery 2, Diarrhoe 2, Brights 1, Burns 1. Asthama 1, Conjunctivitis 3.
5	Hasade ..	5	19	Nil	19	Chronic Malaria 18, Scabis 1.
6	Mankanahalli ..	8	33	3	30	Ch. Malaria 26, Scabis 1, Rheumetism 1, Anaemia 1, Bronchitis 1.
7	Hanbal ...	22	87	49	38	Ch. Malaria 27, Anaemia 3, Worms 2, Dysentery 3, Bronchitis 3.
8	Ulvalli ...	1	4	Nil	4	Ch. Malaria 3, Worms 1.
9	Guddethota ...	6	17	3	14	Ch. Malaria 8, Hepatitis 3, Bronchitis 2, and Worms 1.
	Total ...	139	623	280	343	

APPENDIX IV.

Serial No.	Name of the village	Infant Mortality			
		Below 6 months	Below 1 year	Below 3 years	Below 6 years
1	Mankanhalli	19	3	4	1
2	Hanbal	20	11	14	3
3	Uluvalli	4	5	2	1
4	Guddethota	12	5	10	2
	Total ...	55	24	30	7
	Grand Total ...	116			

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